The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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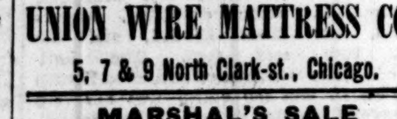
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MARSHAL'S SALE

OF

Avenue Mills and Elevator.

I call attention to this property, which will be sold by the Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court by order of said Court:

Case 36,744—Jno. S. Brannin, Assignee, vs. Franklin Insurance Co., &c.

On the 21st day of August, 1882, on the premises, about the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon, according to law and the rules of said Court, a certain lot, with all the improvements, in the City of Louisville, State of Kentucky, beginning at a point in the north line of Duncan-st., 105 feet east of the northeast corner of Fifteenth and Duncan-sts., running thence north in a line parallel with Fifteenth-st. 153½ feet to the south line of Portland-av., thence with the south line of Portland-av. southeastwardly 183-12 feet to a line of a lot owned by the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad Company, thence south with said company's line 98 10-12 feet, to the north line of Duncan-st., thence west, with the north line of Duncan-st., 80 feet to the beginning, being the same conveyed by John D. Barbour, &c., to John S. Brannin, Assignee, and by Moise, Barbour & Co. to John D. Barbour, by deeds recorded in Deed-Book 248, pages 195 and 248, page 52, of the Jefferson County Clerk's office.

The terms of sale, one-fourth in cash, and the balance on credits of 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, and shall require the purchaser to execute bonds, with good surety, for equal parts of the unpaid purchase money, with interest at the rate of 6 per centum per annum from day of sale until paid, and a lien on the property sold to further secure the purchase money, and require of the purchaser $50 as a deposit under rule of said Court.

The Mill and Elevator has a railroad-switch on two sides, capable of holding five cars, for loading or unloading, at one time. A drive-way through the centre of the building for wagons, which can be loaded from the grain-bins by spouts. In the drive-way is a ten-ton scale.

There is also a hopper-scale, 42,500 pounds capacity. The storage capacity is about 75,000 bushels of grain in bins and sacks; two boilers (two flues each), steam drum and heating apparatus for water, one large engine, three large and one small buhr mill for meal, two hominy mills, and two kiln-dryers for drying meal.

I shall be glad to give any further information in regard to the Mill and Elevator upon application. Parties desiring to inspect the property will find Mr. Whipple at the Mill, who will take pleasure in showing them through.

JNO. S. BRANNIN, Assignee,
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DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership of John Schweyer with Henry G. Youngheum heretofore existing and doing business at No. 153 West Madison-st., in the City of Chicago, Ill., under the firm name and style of Youngheum & Co., has been dissolved, and the business discontinued.

JOHN SCHWEYER.

PROSTRATION.

The weakening effects of protracted disease, even after convalescence from the malady itself, are sometimes of such a serious character as to endanger the life of the patient to a greater extent than did the disease itself. When a person suffers from an attack of illness, they are too apt after recovery to forget that their system has been run down, that their digestive and other organs have become weakened by their inability to perform their functions, and they lose sight of the fact that a relapse is oft times more dangerous than the original attack. In cases of mental or physical prostration, nothing will so thoroughly build up the system as a true tonic, and nothing but a tonic will so strengthen the body that it will be able to resist the recurrence of disease. Such a tonic is Brown's Iron Bitters. This remedy is, in every sense of the word, a true tonic, and is invaluable in cases of prostration, arising either from disease, climatic influences, or other causes. Brown's Iron Bitters is manufactured by the Brown Chemical Company, of Baltimore, Md., and that it is used and its merits thoroughly appreciated in our midst, is evident from the following certificates from some of our own citizens:

Mr. I. Lod, moulder, 760 Twenty-second-st., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best thing I ever used. Four bottles restored my strength, which I had lost by overwork."

Mr. Geo. W. Bones, Clay City, says: "For a long time I suffered with dyspepsia, loss of appetite and debility. I have used two bottles of Brown's Iron Bitters and found my appetite restored, my nerves settled, and I have gained in strength beyond my expectations."

Mr. Adolph Johnson, 240 W. Indiana-av., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters on the recommendation of my physician as a tonic, after suffering for two months with Typhoid fever. After taking four bottles my strength was entirely restored."

Mr. A. Erickson, 131 N. Sangamon-st., says: "I was suffering with Pneumonia, and was very weak. My doctor directed me to use Brown's Iron Bitters, which I did, and three bottles cured me."

Mr. Thomas O'Connor, carpenter, 822 Blue Island-av., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters when recovering from Typhoid fever. It has renewed my strength, and I am almost well."

Mr. R. M. Olsen, 88 Delaware-av., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters purified my whole system. I was sick with Typhoid fever, and used it as a tonic."

Thomas O'Neill, 628 Twenty-first-st., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic after a severe attack of Pleurisy, and find it an excellent Blood Purifier and strengthening medicine."

August Mitchell, 50 Emma-st., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia and Sleeplessness."

Thomas Hart, 350 Clark-st., says: "After having suffered from Typhoid fever, I took Brown's Iron Bitters, and three bottles restored my strength."

John Goden, 691 Twenty-first-st., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best tonic I have ever used."

D. C. Mack, a railroad engineer, residing at 79 Dearborn-st., says he suffered from Dyspepsia in its worst form, and could eat little or nothing. After fruitlessly trying the prescriptions of numerous physicians, he finally tried Brown's Iron Bitters, and is today a new man, gaining strength daily, and blessed with a good appetite.

Mr. Neils Lun, 103 California-av., says: "I was very weak and prostrated when I commenced using Brown's Iron Bitters, and now after taking six bottles my health has been restored."

Brown's Iron Bitters is highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fever, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, Malaria, etc. Enriches the Blood, strengthens the Muscles, and gives new life to the Nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs. A tablespoonful after meals will remove all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, belching, heat in the stomach, heartburn, liver complaint, etc. Brown's Iron Bitters is not a drink or substitute for liquor, but a true non-alcoholic tonic.

POLITICAL.

The Candidates in the Fourth Illinois Congressional and Their Chances.

The Hon. William K. Murphy Nominated for Congress at Cairo, Ill.

The Greenbackers in Singleton's District Make No Nomination—Mitchell's Victory.

Senator Hoar Issues an Explanatory Address on the River and Harbor Bill.

If Robeson Gets Back to Congress He Will Be Lucky—Vermont Greenbackers.

A General Feeling of Encouragement Pervading Republican Circles in Ohio.

CHICAGO.

THE FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL.

The campaign on the North Side hasn't begun to get warm yet. The Congressional Committees have had no meetings, and there has been very little talk as to the probable date of the conventions, except that the Republican will most likely be held some time in September. The aspirants on both sides have done and are still doing considerable work in their way, but it is a quiet way, and causes little or no commotion on the surface. Nobody is hunting with a brass band.

Despite some recent rumors, it is pretty clear to everybody who has looked into the matter that there are only two real candidates in the field on the Republican side, and that the canvass is not of such a nature as to make it possible for any "dark horse" combination to come in and snatch the victory. The two candidates are Gen. H. H. Thomas, Speaker of the House in the last General Assembly, and the Hon. George E. Adams, present Senator from the Sixth District. Although the canvass they are making is a more or less interesting one, it has in it none of the elements of bitter, unrelenting warfare engendered by the average Congressional contest. It might be said, in fact, to partake largely of the nature of a "gentlemen's campaign"—a rarity, as things go, and one upon which the two aspirants deserve to be congratulated. One or the other of them is morally certain to be nominated, and when the contest for the nomination is ended the loser will support the winner, and there will be no wounds to heal and no sores to plaster over.

The convention, on the basis of one delegate for every 200 Garfield votes and one additional for every 100 votes or more, will consist of seventy-five delegates. This is the usual basis, and is likely to be adopted this time. Thirty-eight votes will be necessary to nominate. The Fifteenth Ward will be entitled to eleven delegates, the Sixteenth to ten, the Seventeenth to eight, and the Eighteenth to fifteen. The remaining thirty-one delegates will come from the country towns, of which Evanston will be entitled to five, Lake View to four, Jefferson and Cicero to three each, Maine, Palatine, and Proviso to two each, and the remaining ten to one apiece.

SENATOR ADAMS

lives in the Fifteenth Ward and his residence there is of course a big point in his favor. His friends have rallied to his support and have no question but that he will get the delegation. The chances are that he will, although Gen. Thomas is not without a strong following in the ward, who will not by any means allow it to go by default. The anti-Folz element, or a part of it, is for Adams, and another part, headed by Peter Buschwah, for Thomas. Curiously enough, the Folz following is also for Adams. Of late years a contest in the Fifteenth Ward generally means war to the knife between the Folz and the anti-Folz people. Whether it will take this shape in the Congressional contest, or whether the fires will be allowed to slumber until they are poked into a flame over the nominations for county offices, nobody seems to know. If it is to be Folz and anti-Folz now, the anti-Folz element may need to be fused if it hopes for another "scoop." As part of that element is on the Adams and part on the Thomas side, harmony on the basis of a divided delegation may prove to be necessary. The Adams anti-Folz element and the Adams Folz element will mingle about as successfully as oil and water. Each, in the case of a victory over the Thomas forces, would insist on naming the delegation. The Adams anti-Folz element would name an Adams delegation. What the others would do is perhaps unnecessary to state. Their delegation might be for Adams, but Fifteenth Ward politics are a science, and there are possible contingencies in which it might be for—Folz. Senator Adams' friends are very confident of his ability to carry the ward, however, and, while the Thomas forces are raising their umbrellas to catch the drops, the indications rather point to dry weather and unclouded Adams skies.

Both sides put in a claim to the Sixteenth, but the Thomas claim is a little more specific, and, therefore, stronger. The Thomas side has the larger number of influential workers, from what can be learned, and the manner of their work shows that they are veterans in their line. In a general way the same may be said of the Seventeenth, although Senator Adams has recently developed some unexpected strength in that quarter, and has some of the liveliest political "rustlers" of the ward on his side.

THE EIGHTEENTH IS GEN. THOMAS' HOME,

and the chances are that he will carry it, as Senator Adams will carry his home ward, the Fifteenth. But he will not have a walk-away. Senator Adams formerly lived in the ward, and some of its most influential residents are numbered among his warmest personal friends. He will give his antagonist a lively but good-natured contest for the supremacy, and, according to the general understanding of the situation, will have what is known as the Hesing influence on his side. Gen. Thomas is particularly strong with the ward club, however, with the soldier element in and out of the club, and has been agreeably surprised of late by accessions of strength from an element on which he had not greatly counted—viz.: the young Republicans. While the contest will be an animated one, the elements of success seem to be with the Thomas forces, and if there is any slip they will simply have been badly fooled. There is small likelihood of a slip. Gen. Thomas will in all probability carry the ward, and carry it by a handsome majority.

All four of the city wards together can nominate; no two nor no three can. Neither candidate being likely to get all of them, the country towns must make up the necessary votes. Evanston and Lake View are desirable factors, and the others are not to be despised. The canvass is too young as yet to justify any predictions as to just where and how the rural population will divide.

THE DEMOCRATS

are making very little stir on the North Side, but for all that it is pretty well understood that Judge Tree, backed by the lavender and rosewater element of the aristocratic East End, and ex-Mayor Henry D. Colvin, supported by the unwashed but more numerous denizens of other portions of the ward, are in the field, with the chances in favor of the unwashed coming out ahead. With a Republican majority of nearly 5,000 to buck against, the spirit of self-martyrdom must be strongly developed on the North Side.

LEONARD SWETT'S BOOM IN THE ELEVENTH WARD.

Between thirty and forty of the more prominent Republican business-men and residents of the Eleventh Ward held a private meeting in the parlors of St. Caroline's Court Hotel last evening in the interest of the Hon. Leonard Swett as a candidate for Congress from the Third District. Mr. W. O. Carpenter presided and C. H. Crossette officiated as Secretary. Mr. Swett's chances for the nomination and for election were talked over, and some sixty names were handed in to the Secretary as pledged to his support. The meeting was almost exclusively a caucus in the interest of Mr. Swett. Considerable feeling was manifested against the present Congressman, Mr. Davis, and one of the fruitful themes of the denunciatory speakers was the Congressman's affirmative vote on the River and Harbor bill both before and after the veto. After a very peaceable and mild-mannered session of about two hours the meeting adjourned indefinitly.

WHAT CONGRESSMAN ALDRICH THINKS OF THE UNION VETERAN RESOLUTIONS.

A TRIBUNE reporter called upon Congressman Aldrich yesterday to see what he had to say in regard to the resolutions presented to the Union Veteran Club Monday evening, in which it was proposed not to support him for a renomination.

"As I understand it," said Mr. Aldrich, "these resolutions were not passed by the club. They were not the action of the body, but introduced by a member and referred to the Committee on Political Action. All such efforts to hurt me always result in doing me good. I am sorry if I have disappointed some one. I am willing to stand by my record as to my efforts in behalf of the soldier. I have always favored the veteran Union soldier for public place, everything being equal, in any position in the gift of the Government. I presume this whole trouble arises from the fact that I favored Miss Sweet for Pension Agent, when I was asked to support a soldier to replace her. I supported Miss Sweet for the place. I favored her retention because she is competent, faithful, and honest. I favored her because she was the daughter of my friend Gen. Sweet, than whom there never was a braver soldier. He was maimed and crippled in defense of this Union. He died because of those wounds. She is his daughter. She is the support of a family. Is she more unworthy than the soldier under the circumstances? Let the record stand against me if it will. I will stand by the record as it is, and I believe right will bear me out, to say nothing of the justice in the matter."

"Then you do not fear any ill results from these resolutions?"

"I have been assured by members of the Veteran Club that such resolutions could not be passed in a full meeting of the club. I have always been the consistent friend of the soldiers, but all the applicants for a place cannot get it. There is one friend made—the one who gets the place—the others all turn enemies, as a rule. I am still a candidate and I believe that I will be renominated. If I have to work a little harder that is all right. I am willing to face the music and abide by the record which I have made during five years of hard work in Congress. That is all I desire to say in reply to the resolutions."

ILLINOIS.

THE HON. ROBERT BRAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Hon. Robert Brand, County Superintendent of Schools in Jo Daviess County, is receiving letters daily urging him to become a candidate for State Superintendent of Schools before the approaching Illinois Democratic State Convention. Mr. Brand is now and has long been Bourbonistic in politics, and, as the appeals come from leading members of his party, and his name having already been favorably mentioned by the Peoria *Democrat* and other kindred papers throughout the State, it is more than likely that he will enter the race. Your correspondent tried to interview the gentleman today on the subject, and found him somewhat noncommittal.

THE TWELFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT GREENBACKERS MAKE NO NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROODHOUSE, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Greenback Convention for this the Twelfth Congressional District met in this city today at 2 p. m. F. M. Grimes, of Pike County, was made Chairman, and D. C. McIver, of Greene County, Secretary. On a call of counties, it was found that there were present about thirty Greenbackers, all told from the Counties of Greene, Scott, Pike, and Cass, while Adams, Calhoun, Jersey, and Brown were not represented, although it was a mass convention. It was noticeable that no one was present from the counties that gave Singleton his famous twenty-six votes. On motion of a party, by the name of Brown, from Pike County, the advisability of making a nomination for Congress was referred to a committee of ten, which committee, after laboring for three-quarters of an hour, reported against a nomination, and the report was adopted. It is claimed that this committee reported adversely to a nomination on the ground that Mayor Deaderick, of Quincy, had sent Grimes a dispatch stating that if this convention and the Republican convention that meets at Whitehall tomorrow would make no nominations, then Gen. Singleton would enter the race as an independent candidate against Riggs, the Democratic nominee. Grimes showed your correspondent this dispatch from the Mayor of Quincy today. There is no Singleton sentiment in this (Greene) county. Judge H. G. Whitlock, of Jacksonville, was present, and was called upon for a speech. In responding he praised fiat money, talked about the dignity of labor, abused the Republican party, and denounced Gov. Cullom, as usual.

THE REPUBLICANS OF FULTON COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEWISTON, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Republican County Convention of Fulton County met today at 1:30 p. m. at Beadle's Opera-House to nominate their candidates for the various offices in the county. The delegates, 171 in number, were all present, beside an excited throng of other Republicans. The following persons were nominated for the various offices: County Judge, the Hon. T. A. Boyd; County Clerk, W. R. McClaren; Sheriff, George Stewart; Treasurer, V. M. Grewell; County Superintendent, E. R. Boyer; Coroner, Dr. Smith. The delegates to the Senatorial Convention were instructed to use all honorable means to help nominate the Hon. W. H. Emerson, of Astoria, as Representative from Fulton County. The convention was harmonious throughout, which was a great contrast to the Democratic County Convention, which was held at this place yesterday. The Republicans confidently hope to elect part of their ticket, at least. The Fulton County delegation to the Congressional Convention go uninstructed.

FORTY-FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALL, Ill., Aug. 15.—At the convention of the National Greenback party of this (the Forty-fifth) Representative district, held here today, George W. Lewis, of Crawford County, was nominated without opposition. Lewis ran in the old Forty-fifth District in 1880, and out of a total of 32,585 votes, three candidates to elect, received 6,395, only 1,319 less than the lower of the two Democratic nominees. As there is a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Republicans here over the nomination of Honey for Representative, Lewis will receive a large number of votes from that party, and will probably be elected. In the event of his election he will vote with the Republicans upon all questions that do not conflict with the principles of his party, and will vote for a Republican United States Senator if the election of a Greenbacker is impossible. The convention agreed to make no nomination for State Senator, but will support the Republican nominee.

THE GREENBACKERS OF THE THIRTY-THIRD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINDSOR, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Greenback Senatorial and Representative Convention for the Thirty-third District met here today, and, after considerable difficulty, succeeded in nominating S. Caskey, of Sheby County, for Representative and N. Gwin, of Effingham, as State Senator. The convention passed off quietly enough, but there seemed to be an eagerness lacking on the part of the proposed martyrs to be sacrificed for the good of the party.

A LIVELY SESSION OF THE REPUBLICANS OF M'LEAN COUNTY—MITCHELL'S VICTORY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Republican County Convention held here this afternoon, commencing at 2:30, at the opera-house to nominate a county ticket was one so full of enthusiasm and so satisfactory in its results that every patriotic Republican is gratified. It was far more than usually interesting also. Although farmwork is pressing every town had a full delegation. The opera-house was packed with delegates and spectators. The Hon. Thomas C. Kerrick, of Bloomington, was made temporary Chairman, and Jesse A. Wilson temporary Secretary. The organization was made permanent, and business proceeded with a rush. The following nominations followed each other in rapid order, each being upon the first ballot: County Judge, R. M. Benjamin, the present incumbent; County Clerk, Charles W. Atkinson, the present incumbent; Treasurer, Joseph Denison, the present incumbent, who has held the office five terms; Sheriff, H. H. Swaim, one of the present force of Deputies; Coroner, Benjamin Riser, a crippled soldier who keeps a fruit stand on a street corner; Superintendent of Schools, James A. Miller, of Chenoa, who holds office now, having been appointed by the Supervisors to fill William Hawley Smith's unexpired term. Lafayette Funk, of Bloomington, was chosen as one of the two candidates for the Legislature, receiving 130 votes on the double ballot, in which ninety-nine were required to nominate. Funk is one of the well-known McLean County tribe of Funks, son of the historical Isaac, deceased, and brother of the Hon. George M. Funk, ex-Representative of McLean County, and of the Hon. Ben F. Funk, of this city. He is a farmer and stock grower and buyer. He is a sturdy Republican, like all the tribe, and is a man of sound sense and judgment and great influence in Central Illinois. Following his nomination, which occurred at 5 p. m., was the tussle of the day, which had been anticipated ever since the campaign began, when it was known that a most determined effort would be made to cut the throat of the Hon. Thomas Mitchell, of Bloomington, the present member, who was a candidate for reëlection. Funk being nominated, the fight was between Mitchell, John A. Ewins of Danvers, Ivory H. Pike of Bloomington, and the Hon. George B. Okeson of Lexington, the present member. Seventy-four and a half votes were again necessary for a choice, and the first ballot stood: Mitchell, 49½; Ewins, 57; Pike, 28; Okeson, 9. From 5 p.m. until nearly 9 the balloting went on without cessation and with such stubbornness that it seemed that the contest would go on all night. At last Mr. Mitchell began to gain slowly, and on the twenty-third ballot received 74½, and with a yell that shook the house the nomination was made unanimous.

A resolution was passed requesting the Representatives of McLean County to urge the submission of an amendment to a popular vote prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors.

The nomination of Mitchell is considered a great victory for him, inasmuch as he has been fought in the bitterest and most persistent manner by the ring of Bloomington politicians seeking to punish him for certain alleged personal political offenses, and who, in the Normal political ring, found a few energetic allies. Mr. Mitchell's nomination gives general satisfaction, while the nomination of Mr. Funk is received with great gratification by all.

NOMINATION OF THE HON. WILLIAM K. MURPHY BY THE DEMOCRATS AT CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 15.—The representatives of the Democratic party of the Twentieth Congressional District of Illinois assembled at the opera-house this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. B. G. B. George, of this city. Full delegations were present from all the counties, and the best of spirits prevailed, harmony being the evident desire of the leaders as well as the rank and file. The meeting was called to order by Judge William H. Green, Chairman of the Congressional Committee, who stated briefly the object of the meeting. Nominations for temporary Chairman being declared in order, Judge M. C. Crawford, of Union County, was unanimously declared the choice of the convention for that position. Committees on credentials, resolutions, permanent organization, and for the Congressional District were then selected and announced by the Chairmen of the different county delegations. A recess of thirty minutes was taken in order to give the committees just appointed time to report. The Committee on Credentials reported full delegations from all the counties of the district, with no contested seats. A motion to the effect that the temporary organization be made permanent was put and carried. At 5 o'clock adjournment was had until 7 o'clock, to allow the Committee on Resolutions time to report. The convention was called to order at 7:15. The Committee on Resolutions presented a report indorsing the Cincinnati platform of 1880, and sustaining Congress in passing over the President's veto the appropriation for the improvement of rivers and harbors. Counties being called upon for nominees, the following names were presented: Jackson County, the Hon. F. E. Albright, of Murphysboro; Perry County, the Hon. William K. Murphy, of Pinckneyville; Pulaski County, the Hon. Newton R. Casey, of Mound City; Randolph County, the Hon. William Hartzell, of Chester. The first ballot resulted: Murphy 32, Hartzell 20, Albright 15, Crawford 4, Casey 4; necessary to a choice, 39. Second ballot: Murphy 33, Hartzell 22, Albright 12, Casey 4, Washburn 5. Third ballot, Murphy 37, Hartzell 35, Casey 4. Mr. Albright's name was here dropped. Fourth ballot, the Hon. William K. Murphy received the nomination by the following vote: Murphy 40, Hartzell 36. The announcement of the ballot was received with tremendous applause, in which friends of the defeated candidates joined. On motion, the nomination was made unanimous. The Hon. W. K. Murphy, being called upon, made a brief speech, which was received in excellent spirit by the convention. Messrs. Hartzell and Allen were also called upon, and, in a few well-chosen remarks, fairly enthused their hearers. Thus ended the most harmonious and well conducted political convention ever held in Southern Illinois. At 9:20 the convention adjourned, and a majority of the members will leave for home tomorrow morning. Numbers of the most prominent politicians of this end of the State were present, and much interest was taken in the proceedings.

THE FULTON COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANTON, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Republican County Convention held at Lewistown today nominated the Hon. A. Boyd County Judge, Dr. W. R. McLaren County Clerk, J. M. Stewart Sheriff, V. M. Grewell Treasurer, E. R. Boyer County Superintendent, W. H. Smith Coroner. Delegates were selected to the Congressional and Senatorial conventions. The contest over delegates to the Congressional Convention was spirited, the two candidates named being John H. Lewis, present incumbent, and Harlan P. Tracy, of Peoria County; but for the contest over Representative, in which great interest was taken, there would not have been a Lewis delegate selected, the anti-Lewis people having a large majority in the County Convention. The feeling against Lewis in this county two years ago was strong, and is stronger today than ever before, and is growing. But one prominent Republican in the county supports him, and does so only on the principle that a Congressman should have two terms. Some of the oldest party leaders assert that they will spend neither time nor money if he is the nominee. There were two candidates for Representative in the Legislature, and to this fact Lewis owes his good luck in securing three positive delegates, a judicious trade being effected by Lewis' friends with those of one of the candidates for the Legislature. The Congressional delegation stands fourteen solid anti-Lewis delegates and four who will oppose Lewis unless Knox County comes up solid for him, leaving three delegates for Lewis. The delegates to the Senatorial Convention were instructed for W. H. Emerson for Representative. Mr. Emerson's past party affiliations indicate that he will be favorable to Raum's success, but he is pledged to obey the wishes of his constituents on the Senatorial question—a fact which is not so favorable to the Chairman of the famous convention of two years ago.

GREENBACKERS LOOKING FOR A CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINDSOR, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Greenback Congressional Convention for the Seventeenth District convened here today, with a fair delegation from all the counties but Fayette, which was not represented. Immediately after the organization two candidates were placed before the convention—B. W. F. Corley, of Shelby, and J. N. Givin, of Effingham. The latter declining, the nomination of Mr. Corley was made unanimous. After the convention adjourned a telegram was received from Mr. Corley declining the nomination, and in the event of his still refusing to receive it a new convention will have to be called—an event which seems at present most likely.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT GREENBACKERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 15.—The Greenbackers held their convention today at Windsor and nominated B. W. Conley, of this county, for Congress.

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Aug. 14.—Information received from Grundy County shows that the Hon. William Cullen stands as the first choice there for renomination for Congress. It has been thought that the effort to defeat him by one faction of the party would find some strength there, but this seems to have been useless. The announcement of Henry Mayo, also of this city, seems to fall flat upon the people outside. No one has any serious objections to Mr. Mayo, except that it seems useless for him to attempt to get the nomination. He is unquestionably as able as the average Congressman, but not any more so than Mr. Cullen—an able prosecutor, a pleasant gentleman, and a man of liberal views are his qualifications. On the other hand Mr. Cullen has worked earnestly for years for his party, battling through his paper for honest men in office and purest measures in politics. He could not be dictated to by "rings," "cliques," or "clans." In Congress during the last term he has been found at his post, working day and night with the same honest purpose in view. Even those who oppose him have ceased to charge him with incompetency. He has been found able and thorough. Hence, in the other counties of the district there is a willingness to concede Mr. Cullen a second term, not, they virtually say, because "La Salle is entitled to it, but because of the precedent already established, giving a member two terms." In Kendall it is understood J. R. Marshall stands ready to enter the lists, and ex-Senator Munn, of Will, should Mr. Cullen be "out of the way." While up in Du Page are many new and able men, quite strangers in the district it is true, but yet able men, who may have seen enough of Chicago politics in their long associations with that great city, to pull the wires and bring about a combination for some of her men. The assertion is frequently made that Mr. Mayo will add strength to the party ticket and insure its election. In the district there is no question of success, the Republican majority being ample; therefore, their claim is only for effect—the Democrats concede the election of the Republican candidate, even before the nomination is made. It seems clear, therefore, that unless Mr. Cullen be renominated the next Congressman will come from some other county in the district. Why Mr. Mayo should have been brought out is not so clear unless it was to cause Mr. Cullen's defeat for purely private and personal reasons; but this we are loath to believe. He himself seems to be too honorable a gentleman to be a party to any such a fraudulent scheme.

INHARMONIOUS DEMOCRATS IN THE FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL.

In accordance with a call issued some time ago the leading Democrats of the Fourteenth Senatorial District, comprising the Counties of Kane and Du Page, met yesterday at Turner Junction "to harmonize the elements of the party." James Herrington, of Geneva, who is just completing his fifth term in the State Legislature as a Representative from the Fourteenth District, has, it seems, encountered a formidable rival for the Democratic nomination in the person of Ald. E. L. Bolles, a rising politician of Elgin. The object of the convention yesterday was to attempt to save a split in the party, and come to an agreement before the regular Democratic Convention of Sept. 16. Mr. Louis Schroeder, of Elgin, officiated as Chairman of the convention, and Frank Kramer, of the same place, recorded the proceedings. The greater part of the time was spent in the statement of private grievances, and nothing definit was decided upon. Owing to some alleged disaffection in the Republican ranks it was thought by a member that they could support two candidates, but the shrewder ones concluded that in union there was strength, and attempted to bring about an agreement to nominate only one. After much discussion it was found impossible to come to any understanding, and it was decided to leave matters as they stand until the convention of the 16th prox., which will also be held at Turner Junction.

ILLINOIS POLITICAL POINTERS.

Green B. Raum will start his Senatorial ball rolling at Freeport Aug. 31, and between that and the 7th of November will stump the whole State, from Galena to Cairo, and from the Mississippi River to the Indiana State line.

George W. Holmes, of Biggsville, Henderson County, and Dr. J. M. Ansly, of Mercer County, will be the next Republican Representatives from the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, their respective counties, to which the nominations are conceded in view of the fact that Hancock has the holdover Senator in the person of John Fletcher, having instructed for them.

Bill Morrison will hold his little convention in the Eighteenth Congressional District at Highland, Madison County, Aug. 30. In anticipation of his renomination he has provided for a big ratification meeting immediately after his convention adjourns. In anticipation of his political demise on the 7th of November he ought to arrange with Gen. Kueffner to deliver his funeral oration.

Ex-Senator Munn, of Joliet, has evidently discovered that some other man is likely to wear the ermine as County Judge of Will County. At any rate, his name has been flung to the breeze in the shape of an authorized announcement that he will be a candidate for renomination as State Senator from the Fifteenth District, consisting of Will County alone, and Republican by 1,900 majority.

The Edgar County Democrats have instructed their delegates to the Senatorial Convention to vote for C. R. E. Himbrough, of Danville, for minority Representative from the Thirty-first District, comprising Vermilion and Edgar. The "Sage of Barrataria" will now adhere to his resolution to run independent, and will make the race over one of those "gravel roads" which form the basis of his somewhat comprehensive platform.

Al. Ficklin was beaten after all by the Democrats of the Thirty-second Senatorial District, who went farther and fared worse when they renominated for Representatives F. M. Richardson, of Cumberland, a nobody in the last House, and Adolf Sumerlin, a Mattoon newspaper man of large ambition and precocious freshness. Only one of them stands any earthly show of being elected in that Republican district, and the quill-driver seems to have the best of it.

The Republicans of the Nineteenth Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Whitesides and Lee, will hold their convention at Dixon Sept. 27. D. S. Spofford, a merchant at Morrison, Whitesides County, is the likely candidate for Senator, and Tyler McWhorter, of Sterling, Whitesides County, and Solomon Bethea, of Dixon, Lee County, for Representatives. The Democrats of the district will meet at Morrison Aug. 25 and probably nominate Larman G. Johnson, of Morrison, as the minority Representative.

The Bond County Republicans have instructed their delegates to the Forty-second Senatorial District Convention to vote for John Defrees, of Greenville, for Representative, thus laying out E. H. Simmons, an inconsequential member of the last House. Defrees is a lively old farmer, and when he gets to Springfield will be occasionally heard from, while Simmons never was. John L. Nichols, a member of the last House, will probably be the nominee from Clinton County.

The Robbins and anti-Robbins forces in Adams County, the latter under the lead of Dick Rowett, will lock horns at Camp Point Aug. 31 over the nomination of a candidate for the Lower House. The situation was recently presented to the readers of THE TRIBUNE, and has not changed since it was then so fully described. Dr. Robbins and his followers are against both Cullom and Raum, but more especially against Raum, while Dick Rowett is very emphatically for Raum and as vigorously opposed to anybody and everybody else.

Capt. Jonathan H. Rowell, of Bloomington, the Republican nominee for Congress in the Fourteenth District, will take the stump about Sept. 1, and will speak daily from that time on till the election, passing rapidly over the entire district, and addressing the people day and night. He will also speak at the Logan County Republican Convention at Lincoln Aug. 21. There are few abler speak-

ers than Capt. Rowell in the State. He is a powerful "stumper," logical, vigorous, incisive, and eloquent, and his speeches will really be worth, as they will certainly receive, an extended hearing.

The Republicans of Moultrie County have recently gone through the unnecessary experience of a fight in their county convention over a delegation for representative to the Senatorial Convention, apparently all unmindful of the exceeding great probability that Effingham will take the minority Representative any way, Shelby, the third county in the district, having had it last time. Capt. Alvin P. Greene and Charles L. Roane were the Moultrie County contestants, and Roane finally triumphed. When Dr. L. W. Smith, of Effingham, is nominated, the Moultrie County people will want to know what they were fighting for.

The Macoupin County Republicans have at last instructed for Balfour Cowen for Representative. The Senatorial District Convention will meet at Virden Aug. 24, and the indications are that it will nominate two candidates for the House, though the district is Democratic, and take the chances of electing them. Cowen will be one, and Ike Morrison, of Morgan, the other. Cowen expects to take care of himself in Macoupin, where the Democratic majority is 437, and Morrison has taken the contract to pull himself through in Morgan, where the Democratic majority is only 253. The Democrats will likewise nominate two, but Cowen and Morrison, both strong, popular men, are likely to leave one of them at home and go to Springfield themselves. The campaign promises to be one of the most interesting of the season.

The returns from the Twelfth Congressional District Republican Convention, which meets today at Whitehall, Greene County, will be awaited with interest, in view of the fact that Gen. Singleton, the great defeated, promises to run as an independent, provided today's convention makes no nomination. The Adams and Pike County Republicans are said to favor the move, but the Republicans in that portion of the district east of the Illinois River will have something to say about it. Should they fail to make a nomination, however, and Gen. Singleton runs independent, the Twelfth District will witness one of the prettiest fights in the State. The Democratic majority is a large one—nearly 6,000—but Gen. Singleton is a large part of it himself, and without the forces at his command, aided by Republican votes, the Democrats will find themselves with a pretty kettle of fish on their hands. The new move will, of course, put Gen. Singleton out of the Democratic party for the rest of his natural life, but the General can stand it and so can the Republicans of the Twelfth District, as they behold the first signs of Bourbon disintegration in that neck of woods.

Hannibal P. Wood, of Wataga, Knox County, a venerable and harmless Republican member of the last House, is a candidate for reëlection from the Twenty-second Senatorial District, consisting of Knox and Fulton. Timber must be scarce in that country, judging from the fact that nobody has as yet come out against him. Fulton will nominate the other Republican, but he hasn't as yet been named. Immon Blackably, a fossilized Bourbon from Fulton, and an insignificant member of the last House, is a candidate for reëlection, and has recently advocated the nomination of two Democrats, in the hope that the alleged division between the Knox and Fulton County Republicans would result in their accidental election. The Galesburg *Republican-Register*, anent this rather fresh proposition, authoritatively remarks: "The Republican voters will be fairly divided between the Fulton and Knox County candidates for the Legislature, which will insure the election of both. It is not certain that the Prohibitionists will make a nomination. It is certain the Greenbackers will make a nomination; but it is not certain that they will nominate the selection of the Democratic Convention. Should the Democrats nominate two candidates and the Greenbackers one, then the district will be represented by two Republicans and one Greenbacker."

RIVER AND HARBOR.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR HOAR.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 15.—Senator Hoar has addressed a letter to the people of Massachusetts giving his reasons for voting for the River and Harbor bill, and giving also some views on internal improvements. In opening Mr. Hoar says to the people:

It has never been your fashion to condemn your public servants unheard. You will be glad to listen to the reasons which have governed a large majority of your delegation, as well as a large majority in both Houses of Congress, in giving their support to the River and Harbor bill. No representative of Massachusetts could have had the slightest personal motive to do other than his simple duty in the matter. The bill contained only the moderate appropriation of $371,000 to be expended within her limits, and this for objects so clearly just and reasonable that they would have kept their places if the bill had been reduced by two-thirds. If we have erred, it has been with the sincerest desire to do right, and without the smallest motive to do wrong. I expect to satisfy you we were governed by grave, honest, sound Republican Massachusetts reason. In one thing, at least, you will agree with me. Being convinced by this reason myself, if I had failed to act upon that conviction from any fear of personal consequences I should have been unworthy of you and unworthy of the respect of honest men. There is no son of Massachusetts who loves her more than I do. But fully believing, after full consideration, that my duty to her and to the whole country required of me that vote, I could not have failed to cast it for all the honors and offices within her gift. The people get more for their money from this class of appropriations than from any other. These works are permanent. They do not perish with the using. The money is expended by the Board of Engineers. This board is made up of experienced army officers, and has the confidence of the country more than any other public body, not excepting the Supreme Court itself. No member of Congress or anybody else can influence the expenditure. The economy and honesty of the expenditure of no dollar in this department has ever, so far as I know, been challenged. It is absurd to say that these harbors, and bays, and great rivers are not to be made accessible to the districts, or towns, or factories in their vicinity, or that it is not a proper exercise of the National authority to do it. You might as well say that while Boston Harbor is National it should not be so dredged that ships could go to the wharves because the wharves are local. You might just as well, in building the Boston & Albany Railroad across the State, refuse it side-tracks at cities and towns because they are local. There is one respect in which this river and harbor money is the best spent of all public appropriations, save only pensions. There are vast spaces in this country where the United States Government has been known for a generation only in the character of conqueror or tax-gatherer. It is good that they should see this great and beneficent power in its character of benefactor. But it is also well the people in those sections of the country who have been educated for half a century to look on the National Government with jealousy and dislike, and who have felt its terrible power in the War in wasted fields and desolated homes, should learn to associate its image with the beneficent works which join them with the great system of National commerce, and on which their prosperity and wealth are hereafter to depend. Whether the policy of this bill is to be popular in Massachusetts this afternoon, or this week, or this year, I do not know. But one thing I do know: It is in the line of all her traditions, and is sure, sooner or later, to command her support.

CONGRESSMAN WARD DENOUNCED.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Aug. 15.—Among the resolutions adopted by the Republican county meeting today was one condemning Congressman Ward for his vote on the River and Harbor bill.

OHIO.

THE REPUBLICANS GAINING COURAGE AS THE TIME FOR ACTION APPROACHES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 15.—At the Republican County Convention held in this city a few days since there was great interest manifested, the convention being largely attended and very enthusiastic. There has been a visible awakening of the Republicans during the past week, and from reliable sources it has been learned that what is true in this locality is true elsewhere. The Republicans are fully aroused, and the issue has now been made so plain by the action of the Democratic party that the fight is virtually one between the liquor interests on the one side, and the churches, the schools, and the firesides on the other. The stand taken by the Democrats appeals to apostles of free whisky, free beer, and no Sunday, while that of the Republicans appeals for law and order and a supervision by law of the liquor traffic. These are the issues of the present political campaign in Ohio pure and simple.

The Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee, Attorney-General Nash, in his speech before the convention last week, clearly touched upon the issues now before the people on this question. His speech is attracting general attention.

In speaking of the stand taken by the Republican party—that the liquor traffic should be taxed—Gen. Nash spoke as follows:

"The Republican party is committed to the taxation of the traffic not only as a means of decreasing the public burden, but also as a means of controlling the other evils. It must be admitted that this traffic does not now bear its just proportion of State and local taxation. It has been stated that the taxes last assessed against the 2,000 saloon-keepers of Cincinnati for these purposes amounted to only $6,222, and against the brewers, with their immense capital and profits, to only $7,054, while one dry-goods firm paid more than $14,000. It may be said that those engaged in the traffic in liquor paid largely to the support of the General Government. So does every citizen by way of indirect taxation. I venture the assertion that the dry-goods firms in Cincinnati, by tariffs upon their imported goods and other indirect taxation, paid as largely to the support of the National Government as did the brewers."

In speaking of the inequality of taxation, the amount of taxes paid by liquor-dealers in Athens County were cited. In that county there are sixty-two persons engaged in the liquor traffic. In 1881 these sixty-two saloon-keepers paid $245 in taxes upon this business. At the same time the same number of persons engaged in other business producing about an equal amount of profit paid taxes amounting to $2,673.28. An equal number of workingmen who owned the houses in which they lived paid taxes amounting to $1,273.60.

It is clearly apparent that the Republicans will push these and similar figures under the nose of every voter in Ohio, that the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, and the artisan may be made to understand why their taxes are so high. A tax law similar to the Pond bill would not only result in the closing up of the low doggeries, but would also bring in a revenue of not less than $5,000,000 annually, resulting in lessening the taxes now paid by farmers and mechanics just that much. And to evade such a tax and to escape all responsibility, and leave those engaged in other business to support the asylums and infirmaries, as they have done for over thirty years, the Liquor-Dealers' Association has made a dicker with the Democratic party, and can well afford to add another thirty or even hundred thousand dollars to defeat the Republican party; but the indications now are that those engaged in other enterprises believe that the time has come when the burden of taxation should be placed where it rightfully belongs.

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER AT TOLEDO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 15.—The scattered fragments of the once powerful National Greenback Labor party of Lucas County gathered in convention today. As there were only two-thirds enough present to form a Congressional delegation, a committee was appointed to construct one. William Taylor was made candidate for County Commissioner and Harvey Kellogg for Infirmary Director.

NEW JERSEY.

ROBESON LIKELY TO HAVE A HARD ROW TO HOE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 15.—Though the convention in Robeson's district is just one month off, the fight is already warm and the canvass at its hight. James H. Nixon, his opponent, a nephew of Judge Nixon, of the United States District Court, the most prominent lawyer in Cumberland County, has not allowed any grass to grow under his feet since he announced his candidacy. He has been running from one side of the district to the other, night and day, and has made hosts of friends, while the portly ex-Secretary of the Navy has contented himself with visiting the district about three times since the fight began. The wirepulling has been done by his henchmen while he remained at Washington to engineer his pet monitor job through Congress. Nixon's friends are confident of success and have Cape May and Cumberland Counties solid, but express fears that Robeson's lieutenants will manipulate the primary election boards. In the convention each ward and town in the district will be represented by five delegates, who will be entitled but to one vote, which will be cast by the Chairman of that delegation, so that, if a delegation be composed of three Robeson and two Nixon men, Robeson will get the vote of that delegation. The district, which comprises the Counties of Camden, Gloucester, Cumberland, Salem, and Cape May, is Republican by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority, and the latter claims the nomination this time by what its residents are pleased to term "the right of succession." Cumberland County was represented by Judge Nixon from 1858 to 1862, Camden by John Starr from 1862 to 1866, Atlantic, which is now out of the district, by William Moore from 1866 to 1870, Gloucester by Hazleton from 1870 to 1874, Salem by Clement Sinnickson from 1874 to 1878, Camden by Robeson from 1878 to the present. It has always been the custom to give each man two terms, and the unwritten law in this respect will go far to weaken Robeson, who wishes to transgress it. His friends, however, claim that it is nonsense to retire a man like him because he has served as long as his predecessors. His enemies respond by saying that they wish to get some one who will pay attention to the district which he is supposed to represent. It has been their cry all along that they should never get him to bother his head about the interests of the district, as he was too much occupied in making a National reputation. They also charge him with willfully neglecting to answer letters which they have sent him. Now, in order to make amends for such rudeness, he is flooding the district with seeds and other samples of agricultural products, which he obtains from the Agricultural Department at Washington. Choice seeds for raising various kinds of turnips, squashes, and pumpkins are daily sent through the mail to the farmers who are supposed to be able to control some votes.

VIRGINIA.

THE READJUSTERS IN FAVOR OF EDUCATION.

PETERSBURG, Va., Aug. 15.—Gov. Cameron briefly addressed the Institute for Colored Teachers today, and was received with every manifestation of approval. Gov. Cameron said these institutes should not hereafter be dependent on outside aid for support. The State has a large school fund from which liberal appropriations will be made, and next year the institutes will be held all over the State under the auspices of the State Government.

The State Board of Education has appointed a new school board for this city. Two old members are retained. The other nine are Readjusters, three of them being negroes. The appointments are made in accordance with the opinion of Attorney-General Blair, who holds that the terms of the members of the old board lapsed by the failure to qualify in the sixty days' time prescribed by law.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

STAUNTON, Va., Aug. 15.—Charles T. Ofernall was nominated by the Democratic Convention of the Seventh Congressional District on the first ballot.

VERMONT.

CONVENTION OF THE GREENBACKERS.

WATERBURY, Vt., Aug. 15.—The State Greenback Convention met today, 200 delegates present. L. S. Thompson, Chairman. The convention, nominated for Governor C. C. Martin; for Lieutenant-Governor, John Jenner; for Treasurer, Fletcher Tarbell Swainton. The following Congressional nominations were made: First District, D. R. Kidder; Second District, H. D. Dunbar.

The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, The past and present condition of this country justifies the conclusion that the policies which have prevailed in the past have been both corrupt and inefficient, as plainly manifested from the existence of a continual contest between capital and labor, enormous frauds in the discharge of official duties, corrupt practices in methods of conducting political campaigns, and gigantic and corrupt bank, railroad, land, and other monopolies, whose policy is to enrich themselves at the expense of the wealth-producing classes of the country, and whose influence is to corrupt and destroy the very form of our Government; and

WHEREAS, The Republican and Democratic parties, who have furnished the statesmanship and policy of the past, are proved justly responsible for such an unfavorable condition of public affairs; therefore,

Resolved, That we arraign and hold responsible the old political parties, and especially the Republican party in power for all evils which arise from the corrupt and incompetent administration of political affairs, the existence of labor strikes, stealing, bribery, and callousness in the public service, assessing officials, corrupt practices in National and State elections, maintaining sectional hatred between the different sections, opposition to the payment of the public debt by endeavoring to decrease the Government resources, persistent efforts to destroy our National paper currency, which, though imperfect, is still the best we ever had, fraudulent legislation in regard to silver, legislation in favor of large monopolies, for the hypocritical advocacy of a principle by placing prohibitory laws on the statute-book, but never enforcing them, for claiming credit for National prosperity which is attributable to a bountiful Providence, a fertile country, and an industrious people, and the incessant labors of the Greenback party.

Resolved, That we indorse the platform of the National Greenback-Labor party, which points the way and faithfully labors in an almost hopeless contest for the adoption of principles that are honest, consistent, and in keeping with the progress and spirit of the age.

Resolved, That we favor the prompt payment of the public debt, the substitution of Government money for National bank currency, and the establishment of banks of discount and deposit whose existence shall not be contingent on the National debt, the adjustment of the tariff so as to protect home industries, unlimited coinage of gold and silver so long as these metals are considered essential as money, a free ballot and a fair count in all sections of the country, and a general supervision by the National and State Governments over all corporations which derive their existence from legislative charters, and which should be controlled for the public welfare.

Resolved, That we demand of the Republican party of this State a prompt and thorough enforcement of the prohibitory laws, in order that thousands of misguided citizens may be relieved from the necessity of sustaining hordes of officials by the fines and costs which accrue from prosecutions under the prohibitory laws, which becomes a legalized system for extorting money from its victims.

Resolved, That we demanded at the last election the passage of a law equalizing taxation, but what a failure! What an amount of property still paying taxes twice, while much goes untaxed at all! It is a consequence of the willful determination of that party to legislate to enrich the few and impoverish the many.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NINTH GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—A. D. Candler was nominated as Democratic candidate for Congress in the Ninth District.

SIXTH ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15.—G. W. Hewitt was renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Sixth District. The nomination was made on the 576th ballot, the two-thirds rule prevailing.

COLORED PENNSYLVANIANS.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 15.—The Pennsylvania State League (colored) met today. Over 100 delegates were present. It was decided to issue an address to the people of Pennsylvania in behalf of the Republican party, and pledging the league to the hearty support of Gen. Beaver and the regular Republican ticket.

BLACKBURN'S DISTRICT IN KENTUCKY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 15.—One of the hottest campaigns for the Congressional race in this district has just begun, and the contestants are the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, the present incumbent, and the Hon. W. C. Owens. They are stumping the county, and the people of this section are daily treated to brilliant repartee, humor, and word-thrusts. The Democrats all over Kentucky demand Blackburn's reëlection, as he has done more for this State than any other Congressman.

A DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION IN MISSOURI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 15.—The Democrats in the Third District at Cameron today nominated Dr. A. M. Dockrey, of Gallatin, Davis County, as a candidate to Congress on the twenty-ninth ballot. There were seven other candidates.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 15.—In reply to a deputation of leading Democrats Frank H. Jones has absolutely declined to be a candidate for Governor.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 15.—The Republican Convention at Hazelhurst nominated James Hill for Congress. Hill is at present Internal-Revenue Collector.

FIRE RECORD.

Insurance on the Hammond Fire.

The insurance agents who visited Thornton and saw what is left of the blood-factory of Stein, Hirsch & Co., burned down the other day, say that the loss is about $75,000—total to the companies interested. The insurance is $19,000, in the following companies, all being stuck for $1,000: Buffalo German, Detroit Fire & Marine, Newark Fire, Merchants' of Newark, Importers' & Traders', Shoe & Leather, Prescott, Security, Mercantile, Hamburg-Bremen, Transatlantic, Rochester German, Traders', La Confiance, New Orleans, Association, Glens Falls, Tradesman's, Michigan & Boatman's. The fire started in the engine-room, as near as could be ascertained, but how no one was able to tell.

Three Boarding-Houses at Rye Beach, N. H.

RYE BEACH, N. H., Aug. 15.—Fire this afternoon burned two boarding-houses, a barn, and outbuildings owned by L. Thomas Sanborn, and the boarding-house and buildings of James H. Perkins. The house was full of summer boarders, whose baggage and personal effects, with furniture, were mostly saved. The wells gave out, and the whole country about was so dry that many fires started in the vicinity. Many houses were only saved by the utmost exertion. T. B. Philbrick was knocked insensible by a falling chimney, but his injuries are not believed to be dangerous. Loss, $15,000; insured.

The Business Portion of Davidsburg, Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15.—News has been received here that the principal part of the business portion of Davidsburg, a small village in Oakland County, was destroyed by fire Sunday. H. M. Elliott and James McKibben, general stores, and H. W. Brownell, milling store, are among the principal losers. The loss aggregates $13,000, with little insurance. The fire was undoubtedly incendiary.

A Destructive Fire at Leominster, Mass.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Aug. 15.—Fire this morning destroyed the buildings occupied by Joel Smith & Co., Castle & Davis, Aldrich Cook Manufacturing Company, Weatherbee & Tisdale, A. C. Spell & Co. Total loss on buildings and contents, $15,000; partially insured.

A Paper Warehouse at Wooster, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOOSTER, O., Aug. 15.—Locomotive sparks today set fire to Michael Young's warehouses, containing $20,000 worth of paper belonging to the Wooster Paper-Mills. The loss is estimated at $8,000; insurance $4,000.

The Fields on Fire in New Hampshire.

AMHERST, N. H., Aug. 15.—Fires are raging in the fields adjoining the railroad track at Merrimac, Amherst, and Milford. The fire department was called out. The flames are spreading south and east from Pennicpuck Brook and threaten Nashua.

A Defective Flue.

A defective chimney at No. 31 Walnut street, the residence of Dr. Buch, caused a small fire yesterday morning, and Engine Company No. 12 was called to extinguish it. The building was damaged to the extent of $10, upon which there is ample insurance.

Extensive Cooper Shops at Higginsport, O.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 15.—The extensive cooper shops of the Boyd Manufacturing Company at Higginsport, O., were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $60,000; insurance, $40,000.

THE GRAY.

Reunion of a Large Number of Ex-Confederates at Sedalia, Mo.

SEDALIA, Mo., Aug. 15.—The ex-Confederate Reunion assembled here today. There was a parade, in which about 3,000 took part, from the city to Sicher's Park, about half a mile from the starting point. The procession was led by Robert McCullough, State Register of Lands, followed by the Arsenal Band, from Jefferson Barracks. Then came Mexican veterans, then Union veterans, then the Mayor and members of the City Council and city officers in carriages, then the ex-Confederates, then the Sedalia fire department, and then citizens and visitors in carriages and wagons. Upon arriving at the park, the Rev. Dr. B. T. Lacey, Corps Chaplain for Stonewall Jackson during the War, offered an eloquent prayer. Charles E. Messerly, Mayor of Sedalia, then delivered a welcoming address, which was replied to by Gen. John S. Marmaduke, President of the association. Gen. Leroy Valliant, of St. Louis, then delivered the oration of the day. His speech was temperate, able, and eloquent. After this a letter was read from the St. Louis Ex-Confederate Historical and Benevolent Association, and an adjournment taken until tommorow morning at 9 o'clock.

Jersey Mosquitoes.

A New York paper says that down at Cape May Point the other day six mosquitoes seized a little girl on the beach and would have carried her off had not some passing fishermen rescued her. The Jersey insect has the audacity of an army mule.

WASHINGTON.

Attorney-General Brewster to Add a Speech to the Star-Route Trial.

Statement that He Has Daily Supervised and Directed the Prosecution.

Judge Wylie Already Making Wry Faces Over the Length of the Harangues.

Solicitor Raynor's Combat with a Female Lobbyist—Keifer—Hennepin Canal.

STAR ROUTES.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL TO MAKE A SPEECH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—It has been arranged that Attorney-General Brewster shall address the court and jury on behalf of the Government before the star-route trial closes. The defense at first objected to this, upon the ground that it was unusual for the Attorney-General to appear in court in criminal cases, and that for him to do so in this particular case, in view of the fact that he had not hitherto been prominent in it, would be unfair, because his appearance would be calculated to prejudice the minds of the jury against the defendants. It is true that it is unusual for the Attorney-General to appear in criminal cases on behalf of the Government, but while the star-route case is exceptional in the character and degree of crime involved, there are circumstances that make exceptional also the relations which Attorney-General Brewster sustains towards it. Before assuming the office of Attorney-General Mr. Brewster appeared as counsel for the Government, and when tendered his present position this relation to the star-route trial was fully discussed by the President and Mr. Brewster declared that it was of first importance that this case should be vigorously prosecuted; that nothing should be done nor left undone that would in the slightest degree reflect upon the sincerity of the prosecution, and 'that, in accepting the office of Attorney-General, he did not desire to relinquish active association with the Government's counsel; but, on the contrary, would feel it to be his duty to use the Attorney-General's office to push the trial to a speedy and successful termination. The President fully approved Mr. Brewster's views in this regard, and said to that gentleman that he would be pleased if the Attorney-General would, in addition to his numerous duties, continue to direct the conduct of the star-route trial. When Mr. Brewster became Attorney-General, because of President Garfield's sickness there had been in all departments of the Government a hiatus of nearly three months, and in this period a large amount of business had accumulated. This unavoidable accumulation of business, together with the Guiteau trial, made it impossible for the Attorney-General to devote as much time as he otherwise would have done to the star-route trial; but, by working far into the night, he has managed to keep fully informed as to all its details. When he became Attorney-General, Mr. Brewster at once set about reorganizing the case, and this he deemed necessary, because he plainly saw that his own services would in the future be advisory and that a proper representation of the people must depend on those whom he might select. Fully realizing his own peculiar responsibility to this case, Mr. Brewster after careful consideration determined to reorganize the forces of the Government. In Mr. Bliss, who had been his associate, the Attorney-General had the man he wanted to direct the case. Mr. Ker, of Philadelphia, was selected to draw the indictments, because he is acknowledged to be exceedingly skillful in the preparation of these important preliminary papers, and, being a Democrat, it could not be charged that in the event of a flaw in the indictments any responsibility could properly attach to the Executive Department. In fact Mr. Brewster determined at the outset that while nothing should be left undone from a professional standpoint to secure conviction nothing should be done that would justify a suspicion that the President was not in earnest in the prosecution of this case. In looking for a man to supply his own place on the side of the Government, Mr. Brewster wisely selected Mr. Merrick, of this city. Mr. Merrick is an eminent lawyer, standing at the head of the bar of Washington and Baltimore. His ability and integrity are acknowledged by men of all parties, and, being a Democrat, he was selected for the same reasons that Mr. Kerr was selected. With his forces thus organized, the Attorney-General directed the plan of action, and at the close of each day met his chosen subordinates in counsel, went over the testimony with them, and prepared, after full discussion, the line of procedure for the following day. Thus it will be seen that the Government, as represented by the Attorney-General, has not been neglectful or indifferent, but, on the contrary, has acted with an earnestness of purpose that cannot be misunderstood. It is on account of the circumstances herein explained that the Attorney-General, with the full approval of the President, will appear before the court in the star-route trial. In his address to the jury Mr. Brewster will not attempt to go over the evidence, nor will he do or say anything that will interfere with the counsel (Mr. Merrick) who will make the closing argument for the people, but he will discuss the law points involved, and will particularly make it clear to the jury that President Arthur does not want a single guilty man to escape a just verdict and full penalty for his crime. The remarks of Mr. Brewster will not consume much time, but after he has spoken the public will better understand the attitude of the President towards this remarkable case.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—Mr. Carpenter continued his argument this morning in the star-route trials. Carpenter will continue his address tomorrow.

The court jocularly expressed a fear that Ker had set a bad example as to the length of his speech.

Carpenter explained that as Ker had opened for the prosecution and he for the defense, their speeches were necessarily the longest.

The Court—I hope they will be the longest.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

WHERE HUBBELL SCOURGED WITH WHIPS MAHONE SCOURGES WITH SCORPIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The Virginia clerks in the departments find their opinions of Mr. Hubbell rising very rapidly. His demand of 2 per cent seemed at first a little hard, but Senator Mahone has now demanded 5 per cent in addition for the necessary purposes of the Virginia campaign. This levy is not quite as voluntary as Mr. Hubbell's—that is, it is wanted by Sept. 1 at the latest. Today a lady in one of the departments who receives $75 a month, and who had just paid $18—that is, 2 per cent on her annual pay of $900—received the Mahone circular asking for 5 per cent more, or $45. Between Hubbell and Mahone she will be able to draw $12 at the end of this month for the support of her family.

A HUSSY.

RAYNOR'S EXPERIENCE WITH ONE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—A lively scene occurred at the Treasury Department today, the principal figures in which were the Hon. Kenneth Raynor, Solicitor of the Treasury, and a noted female lobbyist named Moseley. The Solicitor was visited in his office this afternoon by Mrs. Moseley, who commenced an argument in favor of a compromise by the Government of the Detroit tobacco cases, claiming that she was the agent of the Rothschilds, who made the offer. Mr. Raynor informed the lady that he had already decided against these cases, and no arguments would avail anything now. Mrs. Moseley changed from argument to plaintive pleading, and begged the Solicitor to give her a chance to make something out of the matter by favoring her clients. The Solicitor's reply was more forcible than polite, whereupon she angrily told Mr. Raynor that she would publish him in the newspapers as an old libertine. One jump from Raynor in the direction of the threatening female caused that lady to forget her years and nimbly flee through the halls to the Fifteenth street entrance, pursued by the irate Solicitor. Reaching the street, she jumped into a carriage, which she had hired to call in style, and slammed the door after her, screaming to the coachman to drive away. The Solicitor, in his shirt-sleeves, shook his hand at her, still grasping the pen he had been using in the office, and called out: "How dare you have the impertinence to come to the Treasury with an attempt to blackmail me, you miserable creature!" adding that he had a good mind to have her arrested. Her reply was given in a lower tone of voice, and not thoroughly understood by the spectators, who were rapidly increasing in numbers. She was heard to say that she would publish him in the newspapers, at the same time directing the driver of the carriage to take her away quickly.

NOTES.

HENNEPIN CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The Secretary of War has ordered engineers to begin the survey of the Hennepin Canal. The object is to push the work and complete it as soon after the meeting of Congress in December as possible. The hope of the Illinois members is that if the matter can be brought up early in the session it will be possible to pass an appropriation to begin the work.

HERDICS.

The Secretary of War has decided that the line of Herdics that has been using the Rock Island bridge will not hereafter be allowed to cross it.

KEIFER, ETC.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—Speaker Keifer arrived tonight.

Willard's Hotel closed yesterday, and will remain so until the middle of October. The remodeling of the building will not begin until next spring, when it is proposed to add to the avenue front about fifty feet. The old part of the building will then be torn down, and the proportions of the house increased so as to make it the largest hotel in Washington.

The State Department is in receipt of a cable message from Minister Bingham at Tokio, Japan, to the effect that affairs are now quiet in Corea.

Surgeon-General Hamilton received a telegram from the Mayor of Galveston, Tex., asking the Government to aid in establishing quarantine at that port out of the $50,000 appropriated to aid local and State Boards of Health in suppressing the epidemic.

The Treasury Department has decided that customs officers may detain reprints of American copyrighted books and notify owners of the copyrights to the end that the latter may take such measures for the forfeiture of the books as the circumstances may warrant.

Acting-Postmaster-General Hatton today appointed Judson C. Stevens Postmaster at Utica, N. Y. The nomination of Stevens caused considerable controversy in the Senate, and was left unacted upon when Congress adjourned sine die. The former Postmaster was suspended.

The amount of the defalcation of B. Frank Bigelow, defaulting Receiving Teller of the National Bank of the Republic, is $37,000. Bigelow is in jail in default of $55,000 bail.

CASUALTIES.

Thrilling Experience of Two Shipwrecked Fishermen—Their Rescue by a French Vessel.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 15.—Joseph A. McDonald and Julius Johnson, of the fishing schooner Restless, who were lost in the fog while attending trawls on the banks July 3, and whose friends had long since given them up as lost, arrived home last night by steamer. They report quite a thrilling experience between hope and despair while in the dory. After being afloat forty-eight hours without food a large French fisherman was discovered, and that night they reached the vessel, and were taken on board and kindly treated by the Captain and crew, not one of whom could speak a word of English; neither could these two men speak a word of French. On the following day the schooner Victor, of Lunenberg, N. S., came within hailing distance, and the shipwrecked sailors were put on board, where they remained ten days, and were the recipients of great kindness. They were finally landed at Torbay, Newfoundland, where they remained three weeks, and then went to St. Johns, and returned by steamer to Boston and thence to Gloucester.

A Gentleman Mistaken for a Confidence Man and Shot by an Officer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15.—Ed Winstanley, a special policeman at the Missouri Pacific Railroad depot at Independence, a few miles from Kansas City, shot and killed Marcus Talbott, the baggagemaster, about 7 o'clock tonight, under distressing circumstances. Just as the east-bound train from Kansas City reached the Independence depot Winstanley was called upon to arrest a confidence man who had jumped from the cars. The officer started in pursuit in one direction, and Talbott, the baggageman, in another. Among a lot of freight cars Winstanley shot Talbott, thinking him the confidence man, and the latter died in thirty minutes. The two were intimate friends, and Winstanley is nearly crazy over his rash act.

Accident to an Excursion Steamer.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—An accident occurred to the excursion steamer Thomas Clyde on her way up the Delaware this evening. When off Wilmington the walking-beam broke short off and the connecting-rod was bent and twisted. The heavy iron and timbers crushed through the deck and tore it off. The noise and steam from the safety-valve frightened the women and children, and for awhile there was a panic, but it soon subsided. The steamer was towed to Wilmington and the passengers brought to this city on another steamer.

A Railway Accident in Philadelphia Due to Carelessness.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—As the Bound Brook accommodation was approaching the city tonight it came in collision with an engine standing on the track at Fairhill Junction. Robert Brady, the conductor, is slightly hurt. Two or three passengers, among them Mrs. Freeman, were somewhat bruised. Both engines were badly damaged.

A Young Lady Burned to Death While in a Fit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—A dispatch was received today by Mr. C. H. Pitcher, of this city, stating that his daughter, Mrs. J. E. Emling, living at Hayton, near Chilton, on the line of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, fell in a fit yesterday, and, her clothes taking fire, she was burned to death before aid could reach her.

Two Men Found Dead on a Railroad.

MEXICO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The bodies of two young men, R. J. Goundrill and James Merritt, both sporting characters, residents of Watertown, were found on the railroad track near this place this morning. They are supposed to have been stealing a ride and knocked off the cars by a bridge.

An Indiana Farmer Fatally Injured at a Railway Crossing.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELKHART, Ind., Aug. 15.—This afternoon, as John Sherman, an old farmer living near here, was crossing the railroad track, he was run into by an engine of the Lake Shore Road, and received such injuries that he cannot survive. His little girl was also injured, but will recover. He was 64 years old.

ILLNESS OF I. N. PHELPS.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 15.—Mr. I. N. Phelps, senior member of the firm of Phelps, Dodge & Co., is lying ill at his cottage, connected with the Pequot House, where he has been for a month past. His complaint is similar to that which he had at Saratoga last summer, and from which he rallied. His physicians do not consider him in immediate danger, although his ultimate recovery is doubtful.

Garibaldi's Tomb.

Parisian.

The members of the Garibaldi family have erected over the tomb of the General a large granit monolith, weighing four tons. The tomb is watched day and night. The decision as to the final resting-place is left to Parliament, which inclines to the Janiculum. During the first few days after the death of Garibaldi 12,000 telegrams reached the family.

THE WEATHER.

Madison, Wis., the Centre of an Unprecedented Rain-Storm.

Three and a Half Inches of Water Fell During the Night.

Portions of Illinois and Kansas Visited by a Section of the Same Storm.

Bangor, Maine, Startled by a Tornado and a Storm of Rain and Lightning.

Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16—1:30 a. m.—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, local rain, partly cloudy weather, south to west winds, stationary or slight rise in temperature and pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, local rains, followed by slightly cooler, partly cloudy weather, and southerly to westerly winds.

For the Upper Lake region, fair weather, north to west winds, higher barometer, and stationary or a slight fall in temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valley, fair weather preceded by light local rains, northerly to westerly winds, stationary or slight fall in temperature, and rising barometer.

The Ohio River will fall slowly.

The Chief Signal Officer furnishes the following:

The barometer is highest northeast of New England and lowest in the Upper Lake region. Slightly warmer southerly winds and fair weather prevail on the Atlantic coast and in the Gulf States, and local rains and partly cloudy weather are reported from Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, the Lake region, and the Northwest. The temperature remained about stationary in the Lower Lake region, the Missouri and the Ohio Valleys, with southerly winds, and has fallen slightly in the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, with northerly to westerly winds. The following special temperatures were reported at 7 a. m. yesterday: Eastport, 63; Montreal, 61; Quebec, 58; Mount Washington, 50; Cleveland, 70; Alpena, 65; Duluth, 56; St. Paul, 66; Denver, 60; San Francisco, 54. Warm east to south winds, partly cloudy weather, and light local rains are indicated for the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the Lower Lake region.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rn	Weather.
Albany	88	76	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Alpena	..	65	W	Light	.10	Cl'dy.
Bismarck	76	67	N. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Buffalo	76	72	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cairo	78	75	S. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex	95	75	S. E.	Light	.32	Clear.
Cheyenne	81	65	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Chicago	76	73	S. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	87	73	S	Light	.22	Clear.
Cleveland	86	73	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Davenport	81	74	N. W.	Light	0	Fair.
Deadwood	..	61	N	Light	0	Clear.
Denver	79	73	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	81	70	N	Light	0	Clear.
Detroit	84	76	S	Light	0	Fair.
Dodge City	95	70	E	Fresh	*—	Clear.
Dubuque	81	..	......	....	....	....
Duluth	67	66	N. E.	Fresh	.01	Clear.
Erie	78	74	S	Light	0	Clear.
Escanaba	67	..	......	....	....	....
Champaign, Ill.	74	70	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Ft. Assiniboine	..	72	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Fort Buford	83	67	N. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Custer	85	79	E	Fresh	0	Clear.
Fort Garry	49	70	N	Gentle.	0	Clear.
Ft. Smith	87	79	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Galveston	88	..	......	....	....	....
Grand Haven	76	70	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak	77	65	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Indianapolis	71	70	S	Light	.28	Cl'dy.
Keokuk	81	77	......	Calm	*—	Fair.
Las Animas	88	69	N. E.	Light	0	Clear.
La Crosse	80	68	N. W.	Light	.15	Fair.
Leavenworth	81	76	S	Light	*—	Cl'dy.
Louisville	83	72	S	Light	0	Lt rain
Little Rock	89	79	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Marquette	61	..	......	....	..	....
Memphis	87	81	S. W.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Milwaukee	79	..	......	....	....	....
Moorhead	74	65	N	Fresh	0	Clear.
Nashville	87	72	S. E.	Light	0	....
North Platte	83	71	N. E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Omaha	80	74	N	Light	0	Clear.
Oswego	78	78	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Pittsburg	88	73	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Port Eads	87	..	......	....	....	....
Port Huron	83	71	S	Fresh	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	86	..	......	....	....	....
Rochester	81	72	S. W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
San Antonio	91	78	S. E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Sandusky	85	75	S. W.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Mo.	91	71	S	Fresh	†.26	H. rain
Shreveport	91	80	S	Light	0	Fair.
Springfield, Ill.	77	74	S	Light	0	Fair.
St. Louis	74	76	......	Calm	*—	Clear.
St. Paul	69	67	N. W.	Light	.07	Clear.
St. Vincent	75	64	N. W.	Light	0	Clear.
Stockton, Tex.	88	74	S. E.	Light	0	Fair.
Toledo	86	74	S	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Vicksburg	92	79	S	Light	0	Clear.
Yankton	83	68	......	Calm	0	Clear.
Washakie	87	65	N. W.	Light	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure. †Thunder-storm.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	29.863	73.8	77	S. W.	6	0	Cloudy.
10:18 a. m.	29.883	73.8	77	S. W.	12	*—	Hy rain.
2:18 p. m.	29.876	75.7	75	S. W.	12	.14	Cloudy.
6:18 p. m.	29.809	79.0	65	S. W.	6	0	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.837	73.0	84	S. W.	6	0	Clear.

*Too small to measure.
Maximum temperature, 79.8.
Minimum temperature, 71.7.
Mean daily barometer, 29.855.
Mean daily thermometer, 74.2.
Mean daily humidity, 78.7.

Madison, Wis., the Centre of One of the Heaviest Rainfalls Ever Known—Houses, Railroad Tracks, and Other Property Damaged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 15.—A fierce rain, wind, and hail storm swept over this section last night. It lasted in its greatest severity from 10 p. m. to 6:30 a. m., the most severe outbursts occurring after midnight. The wind reached a velocity of fifty miles an hour, and the rainfall between dusk and dawn was three and one-half inches. The storm came from the west and north-northwest, passing between Fourth and Second Lakes right over the city. In the town trees were stripped of leaves and branches, the gardens were despoiled, streets gullied, low lands flooded, and the lakes rose one foot. The hail broke in many windows of houses on Fourth Lake ridge, and the storm was so severe that several families retired to the cellars, fearing their houses would be blown down or carried off. West and east of the city crops were badly damaged, fields covered with wheat shocks were despoiled, corn and standing small grains were laid flat, and hundreds of acres of tobacco in Dane County were riddled and wholly spoiled. Many of the principal fields were insured in hail insurance companies, and the German American Company of St. Paul will lose heavily. At Cross Plains, a neighboring village west of here on the Prairie du Chien Division of the St. Paul, two bridges were washed away, and two trains—one passenger and one freight—which had put in there for safety are imprisoned, but will be enabled to reach Madison some time during tonight. Seven freight cars standing on one of the bridges were washed away and are a wreck. Telegraph lines are all down west of Cross Plains, so that no news of damage beyond is attainable. Trains except on the Prairie du Chien Division from the west are all on time today. At Devil's Lake five inches of water fell on the camp-ground of the Third Battalion of State militia, and they had recourse to the higher land. At Portage, La Crosse, and Watertown there was heavy rain but no hail.

Great Damage Inflicted in the City of Bangor, Me., by a Tornado, Rain, and Lightning.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BANGOR, Me., Aug. 15.—A furious tornado visited this vicinity this evening, reaching the city about 6 o'clock. The wind blew with terrific velocity, the rain fell in sheets, converting the streets into streams, the whole accompanied by incessant thunder and lightning. The destruction of property is very great, buildings being blown down, roofs taken off, chimneys demolished, and signs and awnings carried away. The spire of the Universalist Church was blown to the ground and the roof of the county court-house was taken off. The interior of the Bangor House was injured by the chimney falling through, and the European & North American Railway car-sheds were blown down and imprisoned a train of cars. Several ice-houses were badly damaged. Hundreds of chimneys went over, and the business-streets are almost impassable on account of the bricks and débris, while large numbers of trees lie across other streets of the city. Lightning struck the stable adjoining Maxfield's wool factory, and set it on fire. St. John's Church was struck, but not much damaged. A set of buildings in Veazie were destroyed by fire during the storm. A vast amount of damage is done to the crops in the vicinity. The storm was local and only covered a small territory. An estimate is difficult now, but the loss will amount to between $50,000 and $100,000.

Mendota, Ill., Struck by a Section of the Storm and Much Damage Inflicted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Aug. 15.—A remarkably severe thunder-storm, accompanied by a violent gale of wind and a perfect deluge of rain, visited this section of the country today. Lightning struck several places in this neighborhood. The only serious damage done, however, besides a few severe shocks to persons in the immediate vicinity of the storm, was the burning of Henry Corkin's barn. The horses were got out. Loss about $1,000; insured for $300 in the Farmers' Mutual. The same fluid struck the smokestacks of Gregs' flour-mill and Fays' rendering establishment. From the barn to Fays' chimney is over three miles, but, taking in the mill, the fluid must have taken a course similar to a horseshoe, extending the circuit about five miles from southwest to southeast of this point, covering an area of about ten to twelve miles square. Corn is said to have been laid level with the ground. It is hoped, however, that much of it will get up again. The storm lasted only about twenty minutes.

The Storm in the Vicinity of Atchison, Kansas.

ATCHISON, Kas., Aug. 15.—A terrific thunder-storm passed over the Central Branch country west of here this morning. The storm extended from Corning to Irving. At Corning John Baker and two daughters were instantly killed by lightning, the elder, aged 15 years, standing in the doorway carrying a 2-year-old baby in her arms when the bolt fell, killing both of them. At Vermilion the store of Haskell & Co. was struck and much damaged. The storm was also very severe along the Atchison & Nebraska Road north of the city. A heavy rain fell. There are no reports of any injury to crops. The rain was beginning to be needed. At this city there was no storm, but frequent showers occurred during the morning.

The Section of Country Around Sterling, Kas., Thoroughly Soaked.

STERLING, Kas., Aug. 15.—A severe thunderstorm, accompanied with hail and heavy wind, passed over this section this afternoon. The wind did great damage to buildings, smokestacks, etc. A new boarding-house 150 feet long and the Sterling sugar works were demolished. Hail probably did damage in the country. Two inches of water fell, which will greatly benefit corn, which needed rain badly.

The Storm in the Section of Country South of Watertown, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Aug. 15.—A terrific thunder, lightning, and rain-storm passed over the section of country south of here this morning, doing great damage. At Lake Mills the house and barn of W. H. Raynor was struck by lightning and burned, and a valuable horse killed. Loss $1,000; partially insured. In Farmington a barn and wind-mill were also struck and destroyed.

At Sherbrooke, Que.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Aug. 15.—The most severe thunder-storm of the season passed over here tonight. Several houses and barns were struck by lightning. Considerable damage was done.

Washington's Oak Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—The gigantic oak-tree at Mount Vernon, known as Washington's oak, has been destroyed by lightning.

YELLOW-FEVER.

Cases on Board Ship at Pensacola, Fla.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 15.—A case of yellow-fever was reported on the brig Francisco, from Matanzas, at quarantine this morning, and this vessel was sent immediately to Ship Island. The Norwegian bark Freydio, from Aspinwall, arrived outside on Saturday with four cases of fever on board, but the bar pilot refused to allow her to come inside, and she turned about for Ship Island. Dr. Jerome Cochrane, President of the Board of Health of Alabama, arrived at Pensacola this evening to investigate health matters at this port. There is no fever in this city, and very few cases of sickness of any kind are reported.

At Brownsville and Matamoras.

LAREDO, Tex., Aug. 15.—During the twelve hours ending at 8 p. m. yesterday Brownsville reported twelve new cases of fever and one death. In Matamoras the fever is spreading in the suburbs. There were six deaths yesterday.

BROWNSVILLE, Aug. 15.—Twenty-eight new cases of yellow fever, twenty-five Mexicans and three Americans. Three Mexicans died.

There are two light cases of fever at Fort Brown. Both sufferers are doing well.

At Matamoras there are seven new cases, five of which are light, and five deaths are reported.

Manager Butterfield, of the Matamoras & Monterey Railroad, is down with the fever.

The weather is cloudy but hot.

Another Death in New Orleans.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 15.—The Finlander, Oleander Engluender, who was reported on the 10th as sick with a light case of fever at Charity Hospital, died this afternoon. This was the third case of yellow-fever here this summer, all of which proved fatal. There is no other case in town to the knowledge of the physicians or police.

Commander Kellogg in Trouble.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 15.—At the request of the Health Officer a warrant was served today upon Commander Kellogg, of the United States steamer Tallapoosa, for violating the quarantine regulations some time ago by bringing his vessel up to the navy-yard when coming from an interdicted port without stopping at quarantine, as required.

The Alarm at Pensacola, Fla.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15.—Montgomery quarantined against Pensacola last night. For several days reports of yellow-fever at Pensacola have been too numerous to be longer disregarded, and the State Health Officers have been ordered to that place to investigate.

DAMAGES CLAIMED.

Suit by Contractors Against the City of Boston to Recover $250,000 for Alleged Breach of Contract.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—William C. Polland and others, late contractors for doing work upon the Moon Island sewer, have brought a suit in the Supreme Court against the City of Boston for an alleged breach of contract, and the damages claimed are $250,000. The plaintiffs say that on April 20, 1880, they entered into a contract with the city to do work on the Moon Island sewer; that the plans and specifications for the work were made and furnished by the City Engineer; that by the terms of the contract it was provided that the plans might be changed, but not the character of the work. The plaintiffs further say that in the performance of said contract they furnished labor, materials, and proper machinery, and entered upon its prosecution, and when partially performed they were prevented in its completion. The plaintiffs claim that the great fault of this work was with the City Engineer, who made such gross errors in the original plans of the contract, and drew them so negligently, erroneously, and carelessly, that the plaintiffs could not carry out their work under them, and that it was due to this fact that the plaintiffs could not perform the contract according to its terms. These allegations are denied by the defendant, who also files a general denial to the plaintiffs' declaration.

SENATOR HILL'S LAST HOURS.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 15.—Senator Hill was sleeping at midnight. There was no apprehension of immediate change. He cannot retain food and is unable to speak or write. He was unconscious part of the day. He cannot live more than forty-eight hours, the physicians say.

nt of the bricks and débris,
umbers of trees lie across other
ity. Lightning struck the stable
kfield's wool factory, and set
John's Church was struck,
damaged. A set of buildings
e destroyed by fire during the
t amount of damage is done to
e vicinity. The storm was lo-
overed a small territory. An
ficult now, but the loss will
ween $50,000 and $100,000.

.. Struck by a Section of
and Much Damage In-
ispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Ill., Aug. 15.—A remarkably
r-storm, accompanied by a vio-
wind and a perfect deluge of
is section of the country today,
ruck several places in this
The only serious damage
, besides a few severe shocks
he immediate vicinity of the
burning of Henry Corkin's
rses were got out. Loss about
d for $300 in the Farmers'
same fluid struck the
of Gregs' flour-mill and
ring establishment. From
to Fays' chimney is
es, but, taking in the mill, the
e taken a course similar to a
ending the circuit about five
thwest to southeast of this
g an area of about ten to
quare. Corn is said to have
with the ground. It is hoped
much of it will get up again.
ed only about twenty minutes.

n the Vicinity of Atchison,
Kansas.
Kas., Aug. 15.—A terrific thun-
ed over the Central Branch
f here this morning. The storm
Corning to Irving. At Corn-
r and two daughters were in-
by lightning, the elder, aged
ing in the doorway carrying a
y in her arms when the bolt
th of them. At Vermilion the
ell & Co. was struck and much
e storm was also very severe
chison & Nebraska Road north
heavy rain fell. There are no
injury to crops. The rain was
e needed. At this city there
but frequent showers occurred
rning.

of Country Around Ster-
s., Thoroughly Soaked.
Kas., Aug. 15.—A severe thun-
ompanied with hail and heavy
ver this section this afternoon.
d great damage to buildings,
etc. A new boarding-house
nd the Sterling sugar works
ed. Hail probably did damage
. Two inches of water fell,
eatly benefit corn, which need-

In the Section of Country
of Watertown, Wis.
patch to The Chicago Tribune.
N, Wis., Aug. 15.—A terrific
tning, and rain-storm passed
ion of country south of here
doing great damage. At Lake
se and barn of W. H. Raynor
y lightning and burned, and a
e killed. Loss $1,000; partially
Farmington a barn and wind-
struck and destroyed.

Sherbrooke, Que.
E, Que., Aug. 15.—The most
r-storm of the season passed
ght. Several houses and barns
y lightning. Considerable dam-

gton's Oak Destroyed.
N, D. C., Aug. 15.—The gigantic
ount Vernon, known as Wash-
has been destroyed by light-

LLOW-FEVER.

ard Ship at Pensacola, Fla.
spatch to The Chicago Tribune.
A, Fla., Aug. 15.—A case of
was reported on the brig Fran-
Matanzas, at quarantine this
this vessel was sent immedi-
Island. The Norwegian bark
Aspinwall, arrived outside on
h four cases of fever on board,
t refused to allow her to come
e turned about for Ship Island.
ochrane, President of the Board
Alabama, arrived at Pensacola
o investigate health matters at
ere is no fever in this city, and
s of sickness of any kind are

nsville and Matamoras.
Tex., Aug. 15.—During the
ending at 8 p. m. yesterday
reported twelve new cases of
death. In Matamoras the fe-
g in the suburbs. There were
terday.
LE, Aug. 15.—Twenty-eight
ellow fever, twenty-five Mexi-
Americans. Three Mexicans
two light cases of fever at Fort
sufferers are doing well.
as there are seven new cases
are light, and five deaths are
tterfield, of the Matamoras &
lroad, is down with the fever.
is cloudy but hot.

Death in New Orleans.
spatch to The Chicago Tribune.
ANS, La., Aug. 15.—The Fin-
der Engluender, who was re-
10th as sick with a light case
harity Hospital, died this after-
was the third case of yellow-
summer, all of which proved
is no other case in town to the
the physicians or police.

der Kellogg in Trouble.
Va., Aug. 15.—At the request of
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mander Kellogg, of the United
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for the work were made and
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but not the character of
e plaintiffs further say that in
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materials, and proper ma-
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y.

THE KEWANEE BANK.

Connected Account of the Manner in Which It Was Robbed.

The Cashier and His Assistant Beaten Insensible and Locked Up.

Eighteen Thousand Dollars Then Secured by the Two Bold Robbers.

Their Departure from the Bank Witnessed by at Least Twenty Men.

Hundreds of Men Engaged in a So Far Fruitless Pursuit of the Outlaws.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEWANEE, Ill., Aug. 15.—Your correspondent arrived here, the scene of last night's daring bank robbery, at an early hour this morning, and has, by the connected version of all the actors save the two principal ones, gathered the correct details of the horrible affair. The deed rivals in audaciousness any of the works done by the James or Younger brothers, and it would seem as if the veritable spirit of Jesse had materialized and returned. President C. C. Blish, of the Kewanee National Bank, occupied an hour this afternoon in explaining how the work was done. The bank has a capital of $75,000, a surplus of $30,000, and undivided profits of $5,000. The deposits run from $150,000 to $200,000. Yesterday there was $170,000 in the vaults in gold, silver, greenbacks, bonds, and other collaterals. It has been the custom to do business with farmers after banking hours—4 o'clock p. m.—and frequently they would call until 6 in the evening. The bank occupies the first floor of the east half of the city-hall. It has

A VERY STRONG VAULT

of brick, five by nine feet, and seven and one-half feet in hight. Within the vault is a common safe in which the more precious packages are kept. The Cashier of the bank, C. S. Wentworth, has been in St. Paul for several days, and in his place were the assistant, a young man named J. J. Pratt, and the bookkeeper, Miss Charity Palmer, a young lady 16 years of age. She has been in the bank three years, and is called an expert bookkeeper. The young lady was found at her home at noon, confined to her couch, but she was free to recite her story of the crime as best she could. She was badly bruised, there being two severe scars on her forehead, while her face was scratched and bruised shockingly.

MISS PALMER

said: "After I opened the door they rushed upon me so quickly I did not have time to think. One grabbed my throat with his hand and pulled me along the floor through to the other room. I thought of shutting the door, and tried to do it, but I could not. He choked me and blinded my eyes, and tried to poke his fist down my throat. I could hear them whisper, but could not tell what they said, and then I don't remember any more. When I came to I was inside the vault. Then I saw what the situation was. I had my handkerchief in my hand when I went to the door, but it was partially shoved down my throat."

Then the young lady told THE TRIBUNE correspondent as to how she and Mr. Pratt began freeing themselves, and how they finally got out. It was about 6 o'clock last evening when the work was done, or rather when it was commence The President had gone home some time before, leaving in the bank the assistant-cashier—Pratt—and Miss Palmer. There was a rap at the window, and Mr. Pratt, who was within the vault putting away the money, said to her, "Go to the door and see what is wanted." It had not been an unusual thing to do, in view of the custom alluded to above, and when it was remembered that during the afternoon

TWO STRANGERS HAD CALLED

and asked permission to leave a satchel, which was readily granted. To reach the front door Miss Palmer opened the door leading into the Directors' room, and also the door out of it into the main room. She left both doors ajar. The very instant she opened the front door she was caught as she relates in her story. Mr. Pratt was in the vault when he first heard the noise, and sprang for the open door to the Directors' room, intending to close it; but, as he was in the act of doing so, a second robber met him with a revolver. He was knocked down, and lay upon the floor insensible. Then the fiends began pounding their two helpless victims. They had deliberately planned the work in all its details. They had provided themselves with a roll of strong bandages. With these the robbers

GAGGED MR. PRATT AND MISS PALMER,

and tied them hand and foot. Mr. Pratt was thrown into one corner of the vault and Miss Palmer upon top of him. It was during this time of non-resistance that the bandits took their booty. They then locked the vault and left, going out the front door in plain sight of twenty men not five rods away, with their $18,000 in a valise. They walked leisurely out of town. Mr. Pratt finally worked his hands loose and began to release his companion. Both were weak from the loss of blood, and nearly suffocated. He finally got hold of a silver dime, and, using this for a screw-driver, turned two screws in the combination-lock from the inside and got out. His recital of the struggle makes it apparent that it was only by accident the two persons got out alive. Mr. Pratt, upon reaching the window, gave the alarm, and help was at hand within sixty seconds. Posses were immediately organized numbering 175 men, and the country searched all night. Up to 4 o'clock this evening the robbers were at large, although they had been closely pursued. All the shops, factories, and stores have shut down today, and the fields for miles around are filled with boys and men, with everything possible and impossible in the shape of firearms. The utmost excitement prevails, and lynching is as openly talked of as the daring robbery itself.

FOUR WIVES.

And "the First One the Prettiest of the Bunch"—James L. Sinclair's Record at the Age of 28.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—James L. Sinclair looked more than the 28 years to which he confessed as he stood in the dock today to face three out of the four wives whom he had married during the past ten years. The first marriage was proven by the certificate, showing that the prisoner was united in matrimony in 1872 to Carrie Keffer by the Rev. B Smucker, pastor of St. James' Lutheran Church of Reading.

"Now bring out Miss Coyle, wife No. 3," said Mr. Flaherty, and a neat-looking little woman with her hair banged appeared. She said her name was Hettie Coyle, and that her residence was Nicetown. "I have known the defendant for years, but kept company with him for five months before our marriage on the 9th day of January last by the Rev. Jabez Ferris, of Nicetown. We lived together five days, and I have never seen him since until this minute. I obtained the warrant against him on the charge of bigamy."

The next witness, wife No. 4, was called, and sobbed bitterly. She gave her name as Anna Mary Heysler, and her home as Altoona. She is stopping at the house in East Philadelphia which Sinclair mentioned as his place of abode. "We were married three months ago the 16th of this month, May 16, by the Rev. A. B. Chamberlain. He lived with me up to the time of his arrest, and I had no knowledge of his previous marriages until I saw it in the newspapers."

The counsel for the two deceived women stated that he had made several attempts to serve a subpœna upon Annie Thomas, the woman who would have been called wife No. 2, but she did not seem to care about claiming her fourth of a husband. Just as he was about being committed in default of $2,000 bail the true Mrs. Sinclair, who is the prettiest of the bunch, came tripping through the rain, dressed in gay colors, and joined the others in a consultation in the magistrate's back office.

OBITUARY.

Arvine C. Wales.

Weekly American, Massillon, O.

The Hon. Arvine Chaffee Wales died at his country residence, known as "Spring Hill," near Massillon, on Wednesday, July 26, 1882, aged 55 years.

The death of this estimable gentleman and worthy citizen has left a void in our social, literary, and business circles which will be hard to fill. His early death is a public calamity, as well as a great private and social bereavement. His life is the history of Massillon, with whose growth and prosperity he has always been associated and identified.

Mr. Wales was the son of the late Arvine Wales, and was born in Massillon on the 2d day of May, 1827. His mother was Ann Foote, widow of Pomeroy Baldwin, of Hudson, and grandmother of the Baldwin boys, of Massillon. Her husband dying in 1817, she married Arvine Wales in 1825, and died in September, 1828. In 1833 he married Mrs. Shepherdson, the mother of Mrs. L. A. Teller and Mrs. Samuel Pease. He died Jan. 1, 1854, and she in September of the same year. To his stepmother Mr. Wales owed much of the refinement, the culture, and the capacity for usefulness that he acquired, for she was always ambitious for him, did a real mother's part, and to no little extent was instrumental in raising the money that took him through Woodward and Harvard Colleges. Before his marriage Mrs. Teller kept house for him, and with such grace and hospitality, and with such a devotion to him always, that to intimate friends the days of the elder Mr. Wales were recalled, and the charm and hospitality of "Spring Hill" went right along as if there had been no change by death.

Mr. Wales received his higher education at Woodward College, Cincinnati, in the years 1844-'45-'46, then read law and was admitted to the bar in Cleveland in 1848; graduated at Harvard Law-School in 1849, and at once entered upon a successful practice of law. While at Harvard he had as classmates Justice Gray of the United States Supreme Court, the Hon. George F. Hoar, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton. Mr. Wales soon rose to the first rank as a lawyer in this county, the bar at that time numbering many eminent legal minds. Mr. Wales abandoned the law in 1854 on the death of his father, which brought him into the possession and care of a large estate—the old homestead near this city, containing nearly 1,000 acres of the best farming land in Stark County. He kept abreast of the theory and art of farming while conducting successfully and practically this immense estate, and was an occasional contributor to many leading agricultural and scientific journals. His library of law books and general miscellany is one of the best and most complete in the country. He had been President of the Stark County Agricultural Society for several years, and from 1879 until his death was a member of the State Board of Agriculture, where he was instrumental in establishing the crop reports, farmers' institutes, and other progressive work of the board.

Mr. Wales, like his father, was a great friend of education, and himself collected the money with which the first Union School of Ohio was built—the old Union School of Massillon; and for twenty-eight years had been a director and treasurer of the "Charity School."

Mr. Wales was elected to the State Senate in 1870, filling the unexpired term of Gen. Potts, and was reëlected a member of the Sixtieth Assembly, serving his district in the Senate in 1871-'72, and was prominent in educational, agricultural, and railway legislation. In 1873 he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress, and in 1875 was prominently mentioned for Lieutenant-Governor, many delegates to the State Convention being instructed for him.

He married Dec. 28, 1864, Mrs. Eliza Robinson, daughter of Martin Weimer, of Marshallville, O., by whom he had three children, all living—Nellie, Arvine, and Horatio Watson Wales. The marriage was a most happy one in all respects; the devotion of Mr. Wales to his family is a fact well known here. Under Mrs. Wales' management Spring Hill has lost none of its attractions, and that she and her children will preserve all the beauty and fame of the place made for it by the father and grandfather those who have known it so long and pleasantly will most surely hope.

Mr. Wales was a man of marked ability, of wide influence, of the highest purity and integrity, and withal a most courteous gentleman of unassuming modesty. His home was one of the most inviting and hospitable in the county. Those who were frequently at his fireside—the Steeses, the Watsons, the Peases, the Medills, the Folgers, the Baldwins, the Lesters, and many others—will miss the hand that was always so cordial, and the voice and mind that were always so entertaining. His fund of information and of anecdote was simply inexhaustible, and his brilliancy and ease of speech so great that others were pleased to listen while he talked. It was not easy for him to make friends, but once made a friendship was never forgotten. His attachments not to persons only but to things also was very strong, every foot of his land, every book in his large and well selected library, and every animal on his place being next to sacred in his eyes. He himself and those interested in him always looked upon the political part of his life as his mistake. It shattered his health, took him from home, obliged him to say hard things of opponents, and to have the most cruel and untruthful things said of him. Such a life was not natural to him, and the effort to train him for it stopped none too soon.

One of Mr. Wales' generous acts, of which we have learned since his death and which is known to but few of our readers, was his acting as guardian for Collins, Frank L., and Pomeroy Baldwin (children of his half-brother Pomeroy) for over twelve years, and saving for them quite an estate in Cleveland, and at the settlement refusing to take any compensation whatever. During this time, out of his own and other means, he advanced to Mr. Frank L. Baldwin about $2,000 to enable him to graduate from Yale College and acquire his legal education, a kindness for which we may say Mr. Baldwin has ever been grateful, and which made, possibly, the beginning of the long and very close intimacy that has ever since been kept up between them.

Mr. Wales' last illness was long and painful, superinduced by a sunstroke in the harvest field over a year ago. During the past two months he has been confined to his bed. The funeral last Friday afternoon was one of the largest that has ever been seen in our city, all the business places being closed as a mark of respect. The Rev. Dr. Bailey conducted the religious services.

Among the distinguished persons at the funeral from a distance were all of the members of the State Board of Agriculture, together with the Secretary and Assistant, and the Hon. L. B. Wing, of Newark, a former President of the board; Congressman McKinley and wife; Norman C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, a brother of Mr. Wales' mother's first husband, aged 80 years; Miller M. Spangler and wife; Schuyler and Edward Oviatt, and Mrs. and Justin Dimmick, of Tallmadge, O.

Mrs. Julia McClure.

Died Aug. 15, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, in Kenwood, Mrs. Julia McClure, aged 73 years.

Mrs. McClure with her husband moved to the West in 1837. The change was made in the hope of benefiting Mr. McClure's health. They invested the considerable property which they had brought with them in a farm in Lake County, about six miles from Waukegan. Mr. McClure died three years after, leaving Mrs. McClure with a family of five children, and, as farming had proved an unsuccessful experiment, with very limited means she came to Chicago, and by her untiring industry and wonderful executive ability succeeded in bringing up her family in comfort and educating her children, and with all her cares she found means to assist many others who were even less fortunate than herself. She was a woman of exceptionally strong character, absolutely fearless, never flinching from duty, but with indomitable resolution, doing everything thoroughly and conscientiously. Her mind was active and her intellect of high order. She kept up her reading and study, and even literary work, until the last years of her life.

At Kenwood, where she had lived for the past twenty-three years, she left a large circle of neighbors and friends who deeply loved and respected her. Mrs. McClure had seven children, two of whom died in infancy, and but two now survive her—Mr. William A. McClure, of this city, and Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, of Kenwood.

Patrick Rooney, Near Dubuque, Ia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 15.—Patrick Rooney, one of the oldest and best-known residents of Dubuque County, died suddenly this morning of cholera morbus, at the age of 74 years. He has lived here over forty years, occupying the same farm, four miles from the city, that he bought of the Government.

Judge Samuel B. Thomas, at Morris, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Aug. 15.—Judge Samuel B. Thomas, present County Judge, died very suddenly at his home in this city yesterday morning at 7:15, aged 62 years. Mr. Thomas has been County Clerk and Judge for twenty-one years continuously. He was buried today by the Masonic fraternity.

James Crangle, of Wheeling, W. Va.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 15.—James Crangle, a prominent citizen and banker, identified with Wheeling as a leading citizen since 1841, died suddenly this morning of paralysis, aged 62. He was sitting on a sofa when he fell to the floor. He was picked up by his wife, in whose arms he expired instantly without a struggle.

A Funeral at Macon, Ga.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 15.—Col. William M. Wadley, late President of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, was buried this afternoon at Bolingbrook. The remains were followed to the grave by 1,500 people.

Hiram Batman, of Bedford, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., Aug. 15.—Hiram Batman, of this county, a well-known farmer and stock-dealer, died last night at his residence near here, of typhoid-fever.

The Gallows Cheated.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—Jacobsin, a Swede, found guilty of murder and under sentence of death, died suddenly in jail.

Nathanial Littlefield, of Maine.

BRIDGETON, Me., Aug. 15.—Nathaniel Littlefield died tonight, aged 78. He was a Representative in Congress for two terms.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.

George B. Hamilton, Assistant Cashier of the Farmers' Bank, Wyoming, Ill.

The latest instance of a young man in a position of trust running away with a big pile of money comes from the little town of Wyoming, Stark County, in this State. The young man in this case is George B. Hamilton, 22 years old, who was assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Wyoming. George, who comes of excellent family, was always considered a very exemplary young man by his employers until last Thursday, when early in the morning the President of the bank, Mr. William Hollgate, received a note from the assistant cashier which read about as follows:

> MR. HOLLGATE: There is a black sheep in every family. I am the black one in the Hamilton family. I have concluded to take what money I can get hold of and go to some place where I can't be found. It will be useless to look for me. If I have good luck I will return the money I have taken.

Sure enough Mr. Hamilton was gone, and with him had gone about $4,000 of the bank's money. Mr. Hollgate, however,

TOOK A DIFFERENT VIEW

from that expressed by young Hamilton when the latter wrote that it would be useless to look for him. Pinkerton's Detective Agency of this city was given the case to work up, and an operative was soon on the track of the thief. Hamilton was tracked to a point on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, where he took a train for Chicago. Then it was learned that, after reaching this city, he visited a tailoring establishment and ordered several suits of clothes, which he paid for, leaving instructions to have them forwarded to him in New York. He asked the Chicago tailor to recommend a hotel to him in this city, and the tailor selected the Parker House, on West Madison street. Hamilton accordingly put up there, registering under the name of Charles P. Martin. But before the operative could get his eye on Hamilton, the latter had taken a fast train of the Fort Wayne Road for New York, leaving Chicago last Saturday night. Pinkerton's New York office, though, was promptly telegraphed, and yesterday morning a dispatch was received by the Chicago office stating that Hamilton had been arrested at the depot, and all but about $500 of the stolen money recovered. An officer started West with the prisoner yesterday afternoon, and about tomorrow afternoon G. B. Hamilton, late assistant cashier of the Farmers' Bank of Wyoming, will be in Chicago.

SERIOUS AND OTHERWISE.

Several Accidents of a Peculiar Nature—Crushed in a Railroad Accident—Fall of a Porch—Hurt at a Foundry.

A somewhat complicated accident occurred yesterday afternoon on a side track of the Northwestern Road, opposit No. 366 North May street. A car loaded with tan-bark was standing upon this track, and Paul Rutchfusky, a Pole, was unloading the stuff for the Union Hide & Leather Company. For convenience in unloading the car he had moved it along the side-track until one end of it projected several feet over the main track, and he was at work in the car when a long train being backed down by switch Engine No. 2, collided with the car of tanbark, knocking it off the track. Putchfusky attempted to get out of the car, and was caught between the car and his wagon and terribly crushed. The first car of the train was derailed by the collision, and was driven against the house No. 366 North May street, partially demolishing it and thoroughly frightening the inmates, though none of them were harmed. Putchfusky was taken to his home at No. 702 Holt avenue, where he was attended by Dr. Venn, who found that his left shoulder was crushed, his head cut, and the left jaw badly torn, exposing the bone. The Doctor has small hopes of his recovery.

The giving way of a brace under a porch on the third floor of No. 205 West Indiana street precipitated five or six people to the ground at 8:30 o'clock last night, and, strange to say, no one was killed. Those who fell were Mrs. Holm, her two children, John Bourbon, Lena Anderson, and J. H. Strand, the latter three being most seriously injured. Bourbon was injured internally, Miss Anderson was badly bruised and internally injured, and Strand received a severe cut on the left side of the head. They were cared for by Dr. Fenger.

Nick Ethering, while at work breaking up old iron in Vanderloot's foundry on Halsted street, near Twenty-sixth, yesterday morning, was badly injured by a mass of iron weighing 500 pounds that fell upon one of his legs. He was removed to his home, No. 51 Elgin street, by the Twenty-second street patrol, and attended by Dr. Waxhamx.

Wasn't Posted.

Derrick Dodd.

The other day over at the Pacific Yacht Club reception at Saucelto, a grave looking man, in a brown coat, tapped one of the most energetic dancers on the arm and requested a few minutes' private conversation.

"Well, sir," said the heated waltzer, after he had excused himself from his partner and elbowed his way into the dressing room. "Speak quick. What can I do for you?"

"I see you wear Feeley's old style knob extension," said the grave man, earnestly. "Now, that was all very well five years ago, but science, my dear sir, is always on the march."

"What the blazes are you talking about?" asked the round dancer much mystified.

"Another great objection is the extreme weight of the old style. They are really no better than the solid wood. Now, why not try one of our latest improved, with Dutlicker's patent attachment?"

"Patent what?"

"Why, patent leg," said the agent, blandly fishing out an order book. "Ours only weigh four pounds, and have the new side pivot action, French kicking spring, and all the latest wrinkles. Only $45 by ex——"

"What the blazes do I want with a false leg?" roared the other, much disgusted; "I have got two real ones of my own."

"Why, you don't mean to say that you haven't got a false leg?" said the agent, much bewildered.

"No, sir—you can see for yourself," and he held up his calves to be pinched. "False leg, indeed!"

"Then what in the name of thunder did you mean by staggering round in there just now like a pair of tongs in a fit? Are you knock-kneed, or what?"

"Why, you old fool," retorted the young man, with deep scorn, "don't you know anything? I was dancing the Racket," and he rushed off consulting his program, while the unsophisticated leg man went around trying to convince the floor managers that a dangerous lunatic had managed to work his way in there somehow.

ON THE BOARD.

Another Session of the High Joint Committee on July Wheat.

The Witness Had No Knowledge of a Manipulated Market for Last Month.

A Fort Wayne Short Seller Gives Away the Case of the Repudiators.

A Moderate Shipping Movement in Grain Yesterday—Futures Dull.

Yesterday's Debate Before the High Joints.

The High Joint Committee of the Board of Trade to whom is delegated the task of determining the actual value of No. 2 spring wheat on the last day of July resumed its sessions yesterday afternoon promptly at 3 o'clock, and the Chairman announced the ruling of the committee on the point raised by Mr. Wright as to whether they had modified their former ruling, and stated that the record showed their rulings to be consistent, and they would now hold that the question should be ruled out unless modified.

The question under discussion was, "Do you not know or believe, or have you not had reason to know or believe that a corner has been gotten up in No. 2 spring wheat for July delivery?" Mr. Wright took exception to the ruling, and continued the examination of Mr. A. W. Green, as follows:

"Do you know, or have you not had reason to know, that a corner has been gotten up in No. 2 spring wheat for July delivery?"

This question was objected to by Mr. Brine as indefinit, that the word "corner" does not appear in the rules of the Board of Trade, and no definition has ever been given it. The committee sustained the objection, and Mr. Wright took an exception. He then asked the witness if he did not understand the question, and the question was ruled out.

Mr. Wright asked the witness if he did not know, or had not had reason to know that the market for July wheat was manipulated. The witness answered that he did not, and made the same answer as to whether he knew of combinations having been made for the purpose of raising the price above its legitimate value.

"Have you had any reason to believe that a manipulation has taken place in No. 2 spring wheat for July delivery, or that parties have undertaken to manipulate the market for the purpose of inducing an extravagant price?"

"I have not."

A controversy then arose as to the witness' former statement, and on reference to the record it was found that the witness had testified that he had knowledge from hearsay. Mr. Wright then asked the witness what was the source of his knowledge, and he answered common rumor and report. The question was then asked whether the witness had knowledge derived from his own books that led him to the conclusion that there was a corner in July wheat or in the manipulation. Mr. Brine objected to the word "corner," and the objection was sustained.

Mr. Wright took exception to the ruling, and asked the same question, omitting the word "corner." The witness answered, "I have not."

The witness, in answer to a question, said he thought he had stated all the facts and circumstances which had come under his observation showing or tending to show anything in regard to a manipulation in the market for July wheat.

"Do you know it to be true that on the Board of Trade it was recognized as a fact that there was a manipulation of the July wheat deal?"

Objected to; objection sustained, and Mr. Wright excepted.

"Have you knowledge or information as to who the parties were that bought most of the wheat that was bought and deliverable for July delivery?"

The committee ruled that the witness should state only from his own knowledge.

The witness answered, "I have not."

"You have testified that you have been actively engaged in business on the Board of Trade during the last seven months, and have been carefully watching and looking after the wheat market. Do you say you cannot tell whether there was a corner in July or a manipulation in July wheat?"

The word "corner" was objected to, and Mr. Wright said it might be left out.

"I do so testify."

"Have you ever seen a manipulated market here on this board?"

"That is a very indefinit term. I don't know."

"You don't know what?"

"I don't know when there was a manipulated market."

"Do you not know that there have been manipulated markets here?"

"I don't know how to answer the question."

"You can answer it 'yes' or 'no,' according to your knowledge or lack of knowledge."

"I say I don't know."

"Did you ever advise any of your correspondents that there was a manipulated market?"

The question was objected to, and the committee sustained the objection on the ground that it was a confidential communication.

The witness was then asked if he ever advised any parties to buy July spring wheat with the assurance on his part that there was 10 cents profit on it.

This question was ruled out on the same ground as the preceding one. Mr. Wright stated that the party was not a customer of the witness at the time, but the committee adhered to its ruling, and Mr. Wright excepted.

Mr. Wright asked the witness if he ever knew of an attempt at extortion by fictitious prices or a manipulated market.

The committee considered the question as substantially a repetition of what they had already ruled out, and sustained an objection to it.

"You stated in your previous examination that you had settled during the month of July 370,000 bushels of wheat, did you not?"

"I stated that I had sold that amount."

"State how much July wheat was defaulted to your house."

This question was objected to and the committee overruled the objection.

The witness said he was not prepared to answer today, but would do so at a future time, and would also answer as to how much cash No. 2 spring wheat his house paid for in the first half of July, and how much during the last half of July.

"Will you state to the committee what you did with that wheat?"

Objected to, and objection sustained.

Mr. Brine then stated that his side was temporarily through, but they wished to reserve the right to bring in other witnesses if they desired. Mr. Wright claimed that the prosecution must rest its case or introduce whatever testimony they desire.

Mr. Baker also claimed that the other side had the affirmative of the proposition that wheat was worth $1.36 a bushel on the last day of July, and that they should now exhaust their testimony upon that point.

The committee ruled that Mr. Brine should conclude his testimony now.

Mr. Wright stated that the defense had no present intention of introducing testimony as to the market at any other point unless in answer to testimony of the other side.

Mr. Brine stated that his side had no other witness present, but they would be ready to go on tomorrow.

It is understood that tomorrow testimony will be offered as to the price of July wheat in other markets, which will consume but a short time, and then the defense will proceed with their testimony.

A Fort Wayne Short Gives Away the Whole Case.

THE TRIBUNE is in receipt of a very verbose communication, apparently from a Fort Wayne "short seller," in which he undertakes to combat the statistics published in this paper last Friday relative to the July deal in No. 2 spring. It was stated in THE TRIBUNE that the causes for the advance in July spring wheat—and to no other variety of wheat was reference made or implied—were: the diminishing receipts from interior points, the steady consumptive demand, the lessening of stocks here and elsewhere, and the large overselling of the market. THE TRIBUNE's figures covered the time between April 1 and July 15. "Short Seller" insists that there was a large increase in the receipts of wheat during the month of July, and that they amounted to 7,507 car-loads, against 3,224 car-loads during the same month last year. As a fact, the amount of No. 2 spring wheat inspected into store during July last was 304 cars and 11,200 bushels, or about 329 cars in all. "Short Seller" very disingenuously includes in his figures the total receipts of all kinds of wheat, including "rejected" and "no grade," and then proceeds to argue about the largely-increased visible supply of "wheat." Does he not know that a very large percentage of the new crop of red wheat is unfit for immediate milling because it is too soft, and therefore cannot go into consumption, and hence those millers who had to have wheat for milling purposes were obliged to buy the spring wheat? Minneapolis millers were paying at their doors about $1.22 for spring wheat for their use.

"Short Seller" gives his whole case away thus:

> And if this July deal had been no wickeder than the April deal, I'll venture to say it all would have been settled, for the shorts would not have stood out on a 10 cents imposition. They would have met it and paid it even if unjust, but a 36 cents injustice was so great and so extortionate that to a man they have almost uniformly resented it.

To a man they have not almost uniformly resented it. The market was oversold to the extent of 14,000,000 bushels July 1, and during the month the settlements amounted to 10,000,000 bushels, leaving 4,000,000 bushels unsettled at the close of business the last day.

Some of the wheat that was repudiated by the short sellers was sold by them at $1.25¾. The settling price the last day of July was $1.36. If the alleged Fort Wayne "short seller" means what he says, and is interested in the deal, why doesn't he settle by paying the nine and one-quarter cents difference against him. There is no thirty-six cent difference, as he so calmly states, unless he figures it out by lugging in the present price of August wheat, which has nothing whatever to do with the transaction.

Business Among the Bulls and Bears Yesterday.

The markets were again dull yesterday. There was very little doing on outside account except a moderate shipping movement in grain. Futures were neglected in most departments except by parties who reside in Chicago and Milwaukee. The latter were dealing some in wheat, on the selling side, at the outset, and the former were operating mostly in the scalping way, buying a little now and selling it then in hopes of turning an eighth or a quarter of a cent into their pockets by the operation.

Prices tended up early as a consequence of rather severe storm conditions here, with reports that it was raining heavily in St. Paul and at many other points in that direction. The stiffness in grain was helped also by the weekly statement showing a considerable reduction in the stocks in store at this point. The figures showed very little more than 400,000 bushels of No. 2 wheat of both spring and winter, with some 1,100,000 bu of No. 2 corn, and less than 150,000 bushels of oats, while the shipments since last Saturday night would take off fully three-eighths of the nominal quantity of wheat in store. But when the car-loads were posted at about 11 o'clock, the receipts of the day were found to be larger than had been expected by many persons in the trade, and prices fell back rather sharply. Wheat and oats declined about half a cent in little more than a minute, and corn followed the example. After that the tone was steadier, with not much doing.

THE SHIPPING DEMAND FOR WHEAT

was about equal to the offerings, and maintained cash wheat at a considerable premium, while the spot premium for corn was less on regular with fully half a cent of preference for receipts in some houses.

Oats were rather firm later in consequence of the buying of a rather large quantity for shipment—that is, large in proportion to the stock in store, as above noted. The receipts were a little over 250 car-loads, which was a considerable improvement upon the record of any previous day, and the bears still professed to live in hopes of seeing the number grow up to 700 or 800 cars a day before the end of the month. But the quantity here is so small that buyers of cash oats for city consumption were literally jostling one another in their efforts to secure the offerings.

Rye was easier, declining about half a cent, and barley for September declined one cent. The other grain markets closed nearly the same as on Monday.

Provisions were dull, the trading being mostly in changes of pork from one month to another. There was a fair demand for meats, but scarcely any for lard. Prices in the provision market moved up and down in sympathy with grain.

PUTS AND CALLS.

The July Oats Committee heard more testimony yesterday, and the impression is gaining ground that they will fix upon 62 cents as the settling price.

The compositor left out the word "recent" yesterday, and made THE TRIBUNE say that oats went down to 40 cents for the first time in the history of the trade here. By supplying the omission the reader will ascertain the truth.

There was gossip on the board yesterday to the effect that a syndicate has been formed to buy up a big lot of corn for November, the expectation being that all the old corn will be used up by that time, and that the new corn won't grade, even though coming from the South.

A crayon sketch of Brown pouring words of consolation into the ears of the President of the Board was exhibited on 'Change and caused considerable merriment. Judging from the elongated face of the speaker the tale was one of wo, but the stolidity of Dunham's countenance expressed indifference.

A quiet laugh went around yesterday at the expense of two or three parties who have been visited by a sharper claiming to be of the same name with themselves in each case, and requesting the loan of $5, which was also given in each instance. When the parties came to compare notes and found that the fellow had called himself Mr. A. at 10 o'clock in the morning, Mr. C. at half-past 10, and again in the afternoon Mr. L. and Mr. F., they thought it was growing monotonous. But the rogue seems to have jumped the town, and the efforts to find him were unavailing. The beauty of the operation was that, so far as known, he chose names which are unusual, avoiding such common ones as Smith and Jones, where the claim of relationship could not very well be based upon identity of names.

AN INSURANCE TANGLE.

George. P. Tredway Sues for Damages.

Mr. G. P. Tredway brought suit yesterday against the United Fireman's Insurance Company of Philadelphia in the sum of $5,000; also suit against the President of the company, and one against the Critchells, the newly-appointed agents, for $5,000. Mr. Tredway stated last evening that he had been the agent here of the United Fireman's for about three years, and during that time had built up the business in the State till it stood among the first. A few weeks ago he ceased to be its agent, Mr. Critchell being appointed his successor. Mr. Tredway states that the Secretary was here not long since, and they had a settlement, which he understood to be satisfactory to the Secretary, and it was arranged that he (Mr. Tredway) should continue as agent till Jan. 1. This agreement was put in writing, but the Secretary did not sign it. After the Secretary had gone home the President refused to accept this arrangement unless Mr. Tredway would settle a claim against him of $1,000, which Mr. Tredway considered was offset by claims against the collapsed Lycoming Insurance Company, which he himself had settled some time ago. This demand from the President, the late agent says, he declined to agree to, and the result was he and the United Fireman's parted company. Mr. Tredway also thinks that the new President thought of taking the company in connection with one or two others into the board, and that Mr. Critchell had friends who desired to get for him the appointment of agent. Mr. Tredway states that he claims from the company $3,000 to $5,000 on account, and damage by misrepresentation. His commission bill Jan. 1, he claims would amount to about $3,000. Mr. Tredway says: "I served notice on the present agent, Mr. Critchell, because he has been among my customers and told them that policies issued by me would be void from the fact that they had not been paid for, while the present agent knew nothing of the facts in this matter as regards the company and myself. And the action against the company is because they owe me." He considers that an effort is being made to get his business away from him. That his customers who have been thus informed were chiefly among the poorer classes, and they had come round to his office to learn something about the matter, supposing from what they had heard that their policies were vitiated. Mr. Tredway further remarked that he had been in the insurance business about twenty years, and, being well known, felt that he must do something to protect himself.

NEW YORK NEWS.

C. W. Wetton, the Suicide Had Been Married Five Times.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—C. W. Wetton, Auditor of the Fort Dodge & Des Moines Railway Company, who blew out his brains in Princeton, Ill., last night, while an officer was in the act of reading to him a warrant for his arrest on a charge of bigamy, had five wives, not six. His first wife was a lady of Cleveland, O., whom he married in New York before he met the present Mrs. Wetton No. 2. To this lady he was twice married. She married him about seventeen year ago under the belief that he was single, and five years later she discovered that his first wife was living. The first wife got divorced from him, and he then remarried the second wife, the ceremony being performed in New Jersey somewhere. Wetton's third marriage was to a most worthless person, and they soon separated. The fourth wife was a New York woman, who is now remarried, as is also the first Mrs. Wetton. The fifth and last marriage was the one in Princeton to Miss Eva Gosse. On Monday the Mrs. Wetton who lives here received a telegram from the family of Miss Gosse saying that Wetton intended leaving for New York on Tuesday morning, asking whether they should hold him for bigamy, and asking her to come on at once and bring her marriage certificate with her. Through the lawyers interested in the case word was sent to arrest him, and Mrs. Wetton, upon means supplied for the journey by the Gosse family, proceeded by railway at 9 o'clock on her journey to Princeton, where she will arrive on Wednesday morning. She did not, of course, then know of the tragical end of her unfortunate husband. Her boy, though he knows of the family trouble, has not heard of the suicide. For a time after Wetton went to Princeton from here he contributed to the support of his wife and child, but finally his remittances ceased. About twelve weeks ago, when the family of the young woman Eva Gosse began to make inquiries as to the rumors of Wetton's former marriage, a lawyer communicated with Mrs. Wetton, whose whereabouts they succeeded in finding through a mercantile agency. That lady then called at the office of Mr. Whitehead, President of the railroad on which her husband was employed, and upon inquiry learned that he had really married in Princeton. She indignantly upbraided Wetton for his perfidy. Four weeks ago he came on to New York and had an interview with his wife, in which it is said he entreated her to obtain a divorce from him, while at the same time he acknowledged his bigamous marriage in Illinois. She did not intend to prosecute him, as she was weary and heartbroken in consequence of his repeated infidelities towards her.

Eight Christians Who Fled from Alexandria to New York.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The centre of attraction at Castle Garden today were the eight Arabs who arrived on the steamship Lafitte, of the New York & Bordeaux Line on Saturday. Mohanna Barakat is in charge of the party, which, besides himself, consists of Givigis Malah and his wife, Barakat's sister and their five children, the oldest being 17 years of age. Barakat speaks English well, and for a number of years was Professor in the American Mission College at Osioot, Egypt, at that time in charge of the Rev. David Strong, of Lincoln, Tenn., who has sent to Secretary Jackson to have the Arabs forwarded to him. A *Tribune* reporter asked Barakat what the party intended to do for a living when they reached their destination. He said: "My brother-in-law has been both a merchant and an agriculturist, and he is willing and able to work now. When we get to Tennessee we shall obtain some farming land and see what we can do toward supporting ourselves. Perhaps I shall be able to get something to do in the way of teaching. There is no fear but that my sister's family can get along, for you see they are strong and healthy and willing to work."

"What was the cause of your leaving Alexandria?"

"It was a matter of necesity. We had to do that or join Arabi's force, as we belonged to the small percentage of Christians. When the massacre occurred we saw that war was inevitable, and so we fled with thousands of others. This was about ten days before the bombardment. Many of those who escaped left all of their property behind them. As we had considerable money we pushed on to Malta, but finding that we could not accomplish anything there, we continued our journey to France. There was another drawback. We could not speak the French language and so I concluded we had better come to the United States."

"What do you think of the present condition of affairs in Egypt?"

"As I have not been able to read up all that has occurred since I left Marseilles I cannot speak as intelligently as I might otherwise. I have not much faith in the edict of the Sultan declaring Arabi a rebel. I don't think that he would have issued the proclamation against Arabi unless he had been forced to."

Death of James H. Ledlie, the Well-Known Civil Engineer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Gen. James H. Ledlie, the well-known civil engineer, died this morning at St. Mark's Hospital, New Brighton, Staten Island. He had been ill for about three weeks. Gen. Ledlie was about 50 years of age. After graduating from the scientific department of Union College, where he studied under Prof. Gillespie, he became a division engineer on the Erie Canal. He served during the War in the Army of the Potomac, rising to the rank of Brigadier-General. After the War Gen. Ledlie was the first to bring rafts across Lake Michigan from the lumber regions to Chicago. Next he received and executed the entire contract for the construction of bridges, trestles, and snow-sheds on the Union Pacific Railroad. Then he was engaged for some time in railroad engineering in Georgia, and also built the breakwaters of Chicago harbor. On returning from a visit to Europe he built in 1879 the Nevada Central Railroad, running from Battle Mountain to Austin. At the time of his death Gen. Ledlie was President of the Baltimore, Cincinnati & Western Railroad Construction Company, and was the first Vice-President of the road. He was also Chief Engineer and General Manager of the Santa Rosa and Sonoma Central Railroad, in California, and the Chief Engineer of the Nevada Southern Railroad. He was largely interested in the Indian River Railroad, in Florida. Gen. Ledlie was a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion and a Freemason of very high degree.

The Riflemen.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A cable has been received from Sir Henry Halford, Captain of the English rifle team, stating that their team will leave Liverpool Aug. 26, and expect to arrive in New York Sept. 3. They will then proceed to the Garden City Hotel, Long Island, where they intend to stay during their visit. The team will wear the regulation volunteer uniform of the English service. On the 5th, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 11th of September they will practice at the Creedmoor, and on the 12th, 13th, and 14th, the time set for the United States National Rifle Association meeting, the team will take part in the contests; Friday and Saturday, 15th and 16th, are the days set for the international match. The team return on the 1st of October. The competition at Creedmoor for place on the American team to compete with the English rifle team was begun today. The shooting was at match distances of 200, 500, 600, 900, and 1,000 yards, seven shots at each range. Capt. H. J. Burns, of San Francisco, writes that a fund is being raised in that city to defray the expenses of the representative from California.

Failure of George N. Joyce, a Well-Known Jeweler.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—George N. Joyce, a well-known jeweler at Fulton and Water streets, has failed, and made an assignment to Parmenas Castner, giving preferences amounting to $18,324. Mr. Joyce said today that he thought his liabilities would amount to about $30,000, of which about $7,000 was due for merchandise. The immediate cause of the failure was a suit in the Marine Court brought by his sister for about $1,900, and who has an additional claim for $4,000. He had also suffered heavy losses through the alleged stealings of an employé, which had been going on during the past six years, amounting from $3 to $20 a day. As far as could be ascertained from the books, which had been kept in an imperfect manner by the accused, the loss would amount to from $6,000 to $9,000, and might exceed those figures. The business was established sixteen years ago by Whiting & Hoyt, and Mr. Joyce succeeded to it in 1876.

Rumored Lease of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad by the Northwestern.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Accompanying the recent advance in the price of the stock of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company at the Stock Exchange were rumors that the road had been leased to the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. It was reported that the latter was to guarantee dividends of 7 and 4 per cent respectively on the preferred and common stocks of the former. This rumor could not be confirmed today. M. L. Sykes, President of the Northwestern Company, said he knew nothing of the alleged lease. He enjoyed the same "blyssed ignorance" which he had when the reports of scrip dividends to be declared by his company were circulated. At the office of the Omaha company A. R. Flower, its Vice-President, stated that so far as he knew the lease had not been made. No outside Directors of either company are in town at present.

An Increase in the Exports of Merchandise.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The *Tribune's* financial article says: "It is satisfactory that the exports of merchandise from this port have at last risen above those of the corresponding week last year once more. It is not improbable that this apparent improvement will continue, because the exports of grain and provisions began to fall off largely about this time last year, when the upward rush in prices took place. As yet, however, imports at this port exceed those of the corresponding week last year, though no longer largely. The state of foreign trade is distinctly less unfavorable than it has been, though exports must still increase or imports decrease materially for months before the balance due since Jan. 1 can be canceled by the merchandise movement."

A Budget of Items.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—John L. Sullivan this afternoon signed articles of agreement, at the office of ex-Judge Dittenhofer, with Harry J. Sargent, theatrical manager, to give sparring exhibitions throughout the country during the fall and winter.

In the suit of Saffold, Berney, and others against Drexel, Morgan & Co., to recover $260,000 United States bonds, the property of the estate of the late Robert Berney, the Supreme Court today dismissed the demurrer interposed to the complaint, allowing defendants to serve an answer. Berry died in France, and his will was made while residing there. Plaintiffs claimed that despite his will they, as residuary legatees, are under the laws of France entitled to the personal property.

President Arthur received but few callers today. He was engaged mostly with official business.

F. Zeithen, a fresco-painter, killed himself, his wife dying of consumption.

LATE CROP REPORTS.

Reports from Along the Line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 16.—The condition of the crops along the line of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is indicated by the following reports received this evening at the Minneapolis office of the company:

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA DIVISION.

Howard—Small grain mostly cut; it is good and heavy, and corn is growing very rapidly.

Grand Meadow—Barley and oats over half harvested, and are a good crop. Wheat is claimed to be a total failure. Corn is now doing well, and promises a fair crop.

Whalen—Most farmers will have finished harvest this week; weather favorable, and corn an average crop.

Good Thunder—Harvest nearly over; some stacking done; so far grain seems in good condition; corn doing well, and farmers are satisfied.

Houston—Wheat and oats mostly all in shock and reported in good condition; corn coming on nicely.

Rushford—Crops nearly harvested; will be through this week; weather clear and warm.

Wells—All farmers in this vicinity are busy cutting wheat and oats, and feel elated over prospects; both will grade No. 1, unless storms cause damage; flax fair crop; corn short yet, but the last warm weather has improved it.

I. & M. DIVISION.

Austin—Grain-cutting is fully three-fourths completed; wheat will average twelve bushels per acre; barley good, although somewhat stained; corn about half harvested in this vicinity; the crop is going to be better than expected, and will average twelve or thirteen bushels per acre; corn looking fine.

Cresco, Ia.—Harvesting progressing finely; the rain of Monday night did not hinder to any extent; corn improving steadily.

Monona—Farmers are harvesting, with favorable weather and prospects of more than an average yield.

HASTINGS & DAKOTA DIVISION.

Granite Falls—Harvesting is progressing rapidly; weather all that can be desired; two weeks of favorable weather will insure a fine crop of corn.

Olivia—Harvesting is progressing finely; barley is about all cut, and a good share of oats, and a good start made on wheat.

Bristol—Harvesting has commenced; grain is in good condition and will be a large yield.

IOWA AND DAKOTA.

Chickasaw—Wheat very good, oats excellent, and corn very poor.

Lawler—A heavy storm last night damaged piece of grain considerably; rye, barley, and oats cut and in shock, corn prospect better.

Emmetsburg—Small grain is nearly all harvested in this vicinity; splendid crops of wheat, corn improving.

Mitchell—Crops of all kinds are very good.

CONGREGATIONAL MISSIONS.

About fifty ladies representing the Congregational churches of Chicago, Evanston, Glencoe, Lawndale, and La Grange went by special car at 11 o'clock yesterday morning to Hinsdale and held a missionary conference with equal number of ladies belonging to the Congregational Church of that beautiful suburb at the residence of Mr. William Robbins, where all were hospitably entertained. In the morning interesting devotional exercises were held in the parlors led by Mrs. C. H. Case, of the Union Park Congregational Church. The gathering was then turned into a picnic. Many of the ladies had basket-luncheon with them, and the supply was generously added to by the Hinsdale ladies, and tables were spread on lawn and verandah. Dr. Bascom, a Trustee of the Theological Seminary, and Mr. Ellis, pastor of the Hinsdale Church, were present and assisted both in the exercises and at table. About 3 o'clock the conference proper was begun. Mrs. Gen. Leake, of Chicago, presiding. An earnest opening prayer was offered by Mrs. Burnham. Mrs. Dr. Bascom delivered an address of welcome. Mrs. Dr. Noble, of Union Park Church, made a fitting response.

Miss Irvine, who has spent four years as a missionary among the Dakota Indians, spoke in a most interesting way of her work.

Miss Collins, who went seven years ago from Grinnell, Ia., to labor among the Dakotas, told the story of her experience.

After this Miss Pinkerton was introduced, and spoke of the missionary work in South Africa among the Zulus and Basutos. She went out there in 1874 and her cousin, Mr. Myron Pinkerton, died last year while laboring in that field. She has been in feeble health, and started last night for Clifton Springs, N. Y., in the hope of being restored so as to resume her missionary work. In her remarks she took her hearers on an imaginary visit to the huts of the natives, giving a graphic description of their primitive mode of existence. Remarks were made by Mrs. Case and Mrs. Noble on the subject of giving to the missionary cause, and Mrs. Ellis made the closing prayer, and the conference was concluded. Misses Collins and Irvine treated the ladies to a song, "When He Cometh to Make Up His Jewels," in the Dakota language, Mrs. Irwin playing the accompaniment. After an evening luncheon had been served remarks on the missionary work were listened to from Dr. Bascom.

The Tribune.

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Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposit new Court-House. "American Born."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, opposite new Court-House. "Michael Strogoff." Afternoon and evening.

Baum's Pavilion.
Twenty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue. Engagement of the Hyers Sisters Comic Opera Company. "Out of Bondage."

Battery "D" Armory.
Michigan avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets. Engelhardt's Marine Curiosities, Century-Plant, Indians, etc.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1882.

FAIR weather and a slight fall in temperature may be expected today.

PORTIONS of Wisconsin were visited by a severe storm of rain, hail, and wind Monday night, and great damage was done to crops, trees, fences, railroad tracks, telegraph lines, etc.

IMPROBABLE reports come this morning from Egypt that Arabi has proclaimed the Sultan a rebel and that the Sultan has peremptorily declared to Arabi that he, the Sultan, will proclaim Arabi a rebel.

THE public statement that the Prince of Wales needs to go to a German spring for medical treatment has made a sensation in London, and recalls to Americans the anxiety of the English people during the more serious illness of the heir apparent ten years ago.

IT is thought that "Buffalo" Miller's whisky export pool will be reorganized by the distillers' meeting to be held in this city today. The distilleries are to begin on a product of 40 per cent, and to reduce, if need be, to 30 per cent of their full capacity. The whiskymakers want $1.18 per gallon on the basis of current values of grain.

FROM St. Paul to Omaha the farmers are hurrying forward a magnificent crop of small grains. Thrashing is about to begin. Corn is growing like Jack's beanstalk. A correspondent who has traveled through numerous counties in Iowa gives a most encouraging report of the corn prospect. All Iowa needs for a great crop of corn is that frost shall hold off till Sept. 20.

THE Democrats of the Twentieth Illinois Congressional District met at Cairo yesterday and nominated William K. Murphy, of Pinckneyville, Perry County, for Congress. Mr. Murphy is a lawyer of good abilities, was a member of the House in the Twenty-fourth and Thirty-second General Assemblies, and is the reputed owner of several coal-mines and things in Perry County—a little circumstance which the impoverished Democratic politicians of the Twentieth District, knowing that Capt. John R. Thomas, the Republican nominee, would get away with whomever they might put up, may have taken into grateful consideration.

THE Greenbackers in Gen. Singleton's district met at Roodhouse yesterday, and, on the strength of assurances that Gen. Singleton would run as an Independent in case they made no nomination, and the Republicans should do likewise at their convention which meets at Whitehall today, decided to put no candidate in the field. If the Republicans should also decline to nominate anybody, Gen. Singleton will take the track and draw around him the disaffected Democrats, together with the Republicans and Greenbackers, of the Twelfth District. Thus backed, it is just possible that he may defeat James Milton Riggs, the "dark-horse" nominee of the recent Democratic protracted meeting at Mount Sterling and Beardstown, and thus inflict a blow on the Democratic party of the Twelfth Congressional District which may lead up to its gradual dissolution and disintegration.

THE Republicans of McLean County, constituting the Twenty-eighth Senatorial District, held their convention yesterday and nominated as their candidates for the Lower House the Hon. Lafayette Funk, one of the foremost citizens and a descendant of one of the oldest and most respected families in McLean County, and the Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bloomington, a most excellent member of the House and the two preceding it. Mr. Funk was nominated on the first ballot. A vigorous onslaught has recently been made upon Mr. Mitchell by envious political rivals who seemed strangely forgetful of his valuable services in reforming and strengthening the Bloomington Congressional District and of his incessant labors in behalf of normal schools. He met with formidable opposition in the convention, but the opposing forces finally disintegrated, and on the 230th ballot Mr. Mitchell received a well-merited renomination for a fourth term. The result was a personal victory of which he may well be proud, and upon which he and the Republicans of McLean County are to be congratulated.

SENATOR HOAR, who voted to pass the River and Harbor bill over the President's veto, and who has been made aware that in so doing he did not represent the views and wishes of the people of Massachusetts, has found it necessary to publish a letter defending and explaining his course in that regard. That such a defense and explanation should be thought necessary is in itself in the nature of an acknowledgment of having voted contrary to the desires of his constituents. Mr. Hoar gives various reasons for his vote, and the first reason is the best one, and might have stood in place of all that follow. This is, that he thought it right to vote for the monstrous river and harbor grab. Nobody doubts it. Not quite so cogent or, it is likely, so satisfactory to the people of Massachusetts is the plea that it was necessary to throw away millions upon Mississippi River mud-banks and other millions to disturb the haunts of the mud-turtle and the alligator in creeks and ponds not hitherto suspected of commercial possibilities in order to pacify the people of the Southern States, and convince them that this is a truly paternal Government.

THE warmth of the affection which links the Irish of Chicago to their suffering countrymen across the ocean was proven again yesterday by the large attendance at the picnic which was held in the northern part of the city. It is estimated that during the day fully 20,000 persons were present, though the heavy rain of the morning had not left the grounds in excellent condition for outdoor amusements. A small admission fee was charged for the purpose of raising money for the relief of those whom merciless English landlords have turned out of their homes, and the amount obtained will alleviate the sorrows of many an evicted tenant, and convince the peasantry of Ireland that the sympathy which has been so often expressed for them in Chicago has not abated. The speeches of the day were made by James Redpath, the well-known and constant advocate of the cause of Ireland, and by the Rev. George C. Betts, of St. Louis, a Protestant clergyman, and the presiding officer of the convention held here last year. A detailed account of the addresses and of the other events of the day will be found in the local columns.

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

At a meeting of the Union Veterans of Chicago Monday evening, certain resolutions were offered, which for the sake of the decency of local politics will not, we hope, be passed by that body, nor indeed heard of again. The resolutions set forth that the organization has repeatedly as a political body asked that members of their own number be appointed to office under the Government of the United States, and these requests have not been complied with by the members of Congress from Chicago, and that one of these Congressmen especially has failed in this respect. After making this accusation and charge the resolution proceeds to denounce that Representative as unworthy of renomination, protests against such renomination, and declares that if he shall be renominated the members of the Union Veterans will oppose and if possible defeat his reëlection. This implies, of course, that they will elect whoever may be the Democratic nominee.

There is of course no possible moral or legal objection to any citizen, a veteran or not, voting for or against the election of any candidate for Congress; nor is there any legal objection to his protesting against any nomination, or of his announcing his purpose to vote against and defeat any particular person who may be nominated, but such a protest loses all degree of force when accompanied by a threat that if the Republican Convention shall think it advisable to disregard the protest, then those making it will labor for the election of the Democratic nominee. After reciting the offense of the member of the First District, the resolutions proceed:

> *Resolved*, By the Chicago Union Veteran Club, a Republican organization of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, that in order to maintain the rights of the men who risked their lives in defense of the Nation, and to demonstrate the fact that the United States law providing that all other things being equal soldiers shall be preferred for appointments is not obsolete; and also to have it understood that we will not with impunity be snubbed and insulted by men for whose elevation to places of honor and profit we have faithfully labored, we do hereby in the name of the soldiers of Cook County and of this State solemnly and earnestly protest against the renomination of the Hon. William Aldrich in the First Congressional District.
>
> *Resolved*, further, That if in the face of this protest the convention shall renominate the said William Aldrich, we shall consider it a duty we owe to ourselves and to our comrades throughout the country to defeat him at the polls, and we hereby pledge ourselves individually and collectively to labor from daylight till dark in the First District to accomplish his defeat.

In the list of duties and powers of members of Congress in the Constitution and laws of the United States the reader will seek in vain that of appointing any person to any office under the United States; on the contrary, the laws and Constitution rigidly exclude members of Congress from the exercise of the appointing power. The extreme advocates of having members of Congress exercise the business of office-brokerage do not claim that appointments belong of right to that class of men, and whatever they may do in that way is an act of usurpation. It is possible that the appointing power may be induced to yield to the solicitation of Congressmen, but a failure of such solicitations does not imply a failure on the part of any Representative to discharge any of his official or representative duties. Senator David Davis has never asked for the appointment of any person to any office, having refused to do so, and according to the spirit of these resolutions he is not entitled, for that reason, to any degree of public favor or respect—an opinion, however, not shared by any considerable portion of the people.

The Union Veterans have had some experience in the kind of business indicated by these resolutions. They once passed some resolutions proposing the appointment of one of their own members to the Pension Agency, and censuring Miss Sweet in terms as severe as those applied to Mr. Aldrich, and these resolutions met the universal disapproval of the public. Had the question of the reappointment of Miss Sweet been submitted to a vote of the people the response, in spite of the protest of the Veterans, would have been so unanimous in her favor that the negative vote would hardly have justified a return as "scattering." Can it be that Mr. Aldrich's support of Miss Sweet has prompted the presentation of these resolutions?

The Union Veterans, like any other body of citizens, when they know of any objectionable conduct on the part of any Representative, owe it as a duty to present the fact for the information of the public. The failure to get offices, however, is not a public calamity, nor is it a public grievance. The support of the River and Harbor bill is a public question properly open to discussion, involving as it does a wholesale waste of public money for objects of very doubtful propriety. The support, open or covert, of the fraudulent pretense or claim of the Valentine scrip people, and the defeat of the efforts by the City Government to secure a fixed title to the public property on the Lake-Front, are also fair questions for public discussion, upon which Representatives in Congress may be held to responsibility. But to present to the consideration of the public as a reason why a man should or should not be reëlected to Congress his failure to get only a limited number of his constituents of a particular class appointed to office must of necessity be considered by the public generally ridiculous in the extreme.

These resolutions, which fortunately have not been adopted, and for which the Veteran organization is so far in no wise responsible, are objectionable because they are calculated to lower the Veteran Club organization in the estimation of the public. The natural inference which a reading of them will suggest, is (1) that the Union Veteran Club is an office-getting association, which resorts to the so-called "boycotting" process to enforce its demands; (2) that these resolutions were inspired or prepared in the interest of some rival candidate, perhaps some battle-scarred veteran; (3) that these resolutions were something after the style adopted in the Common Council, or in the Legislature, and intended as a notice to all candidates for all offices that the organization may be compelled to oppose all those who do not befriend it. Now, the Union Veteran organization as a body and individually will properly resent and repel these suggestions as unjust aspersions. It is not an office-trading organization; it is not prepared by resolution or otherwise to promote the candidacy of one man by assailing that of another; it is not organized for blackmailing purposes, and it never has repudiated, and never will repudiate, a nomination of the Republican Convention nor pledge its members to work by day or by night to defeat a Republican nominee and elect his opponent. An opposition to any candidate on the grounds set forth in these resolutions can have no other effect than that which followed in Miss Sweet's case, of strengthening the person assailed. We do not believe these resolutions express the sentiments of any serious number of the Union Veterans, and we have no idea that the resolutions will ever meet the approval of the organization.

We have no particular interest in Mr. Aldrich's renomination, but we have in the election of whoever may be nominated in that district. So with the candidates in the other districts in the State. While experience in Congress is a valuable recommendation to any one, it ought not to be a bar to the nomination of a better man nor one freer than Mr. Aldrich from corrupt entanglements, associations, and business relations, of which, however, we have not heard any mention in his case.

THE CURRENCY OF THE FUTURE.

Among the questions announced for discussion at the Bankers' Convention is "The Currency of the Future." It has reference to the time when the National banks can no longer avail themselves of United States securities as a basis for their issue of circulating notes. That time, according to present indications, is not very far distant. There may be some difference of opinion in regard to the rate at which the Government debt is being extinguished, but there is no question that the American sentiment is in favor of paying off the debt at the earliest moment compatible with the interests of the people as affected by taxation. At all events, there will be no popular desire to maintain a public debt in order to furnish the National banks with safe securities for their currency. The question is, What sort of security will be found to take the place of the National bonds? This question seems to exclude the theory that the Government may furnish all the currency that will be needed—an assumption not at all warranted. If to the present stock of legal-tender greenbacks be added gold and silver certificates equal to the coin resources of the country, and non-legal-tender Treasury notes, redeemable in coin and protected by an ample reserve, it is not impossible to conceive that the National-bank currency might disappear altogether without any monetary disturbance. At the same time it must be admitted that whenever the question is narrowed down to a choice between the National-bank system and any possible system of State-bank currency the former will always command the support of the business public and conservative people everywhere.

If National-bank currency were to be based upon the security of corporation (public or private) and individual bonds, it would have no advantage over the old State-bank system of currency. That plan will not work. Nothing short of a combination of National faith and individual liability will suffice to keep bank currency at par under all circumstances, and place redemption beyond all question. The gold and silver certificates, representing an actual deposit of coin in the United States Treasury, will furnish the former; unrestricted liability of shareholders and a universal guarantee by all National banks, which may be provided by all National banks receiving at par the circulating notes of all other National banks, would provide the latter. Of course it can only be determined by serious deliberation, and possibly only after more or less experimenting, what proportion it will be necessary to keep in specie or certificates of Government deposits as a reserve for redemption purposes, and how much margin may be safely trusted to unlimited liability of shareholders. It is certain that the latter condition has always served to keep the circulating notes of the Scotch banks at par, and it is stated that, under the same condition, there would never have been any loss to the public on National-bank notes by the failures that have occurred since the National-banking system was established in this country, even if there had been no deposit of United States securities, in case the payment of the circulating notes had been given preference by law over all other liabilities. Nevertheless, it will always be necessary to provide for an ample redemption fund, and also for a combined guarantee of redemption at any bank operated under the National law, in order to retain in the absence of Government securities the popular confidence in the safety of National-bank notes, and their circulation at par under all conditions with specie, greenbacks, and Government certificates of coin deposits.

JURIES JUDGING THE LAW.

A third series of interviews with candidates for the Legislature in relation to criminal-law reform, printed elsewhere this morning, shows that the cause is rapidly gaining ground. With few exceptions all the candidates are in favor of one or more of the proposed amendments to the laws. The prospect for a thorough overhauling of the code and a revision of the practice by the next Legislature is now exceedingly bright.

We have already referred to certain strange misconceptions of the law concerning continuances and changes of venue by a few of the candidates spoken to. Something remains to be said of the law making the jury the sole judge of the law and the facts in a criminal case. This law has been perhaps less understood than any other. It has been regarded by a portion of the rural bar as the palladium of our liberties, and as being identified in some strange way with the birth of American Independence. The Illinois law is very old, dating from the revision of 1827. It is copied from the New York Code, 1803, which, Judge Lockwood says, constituted his whole library when he made the first Illinois revision. The practice of making juries judges of the law and the facts grew up in colonial days. The Judges were then appointed by the Crown. But the juries were chosen from the people. The Judges were often harsh, arbitrary, and unfair. In self-defense the Colonial Legislatures made the juries judges both of the law and the facts. They had no other way of protecting themselves against the superserviceable zeal of the Crown Judges on behalf of their royal masters.

Though the need of having juries judge of the law disappeared as soon as the independence of the colonies was established, the practice continued some time longer. Judges in that period were usually appointed for life. There was no way of calling them to account for improper conduct except by impeachment. The power of the jury was the best protection the people had.

But when the Judges are elected for short terms, as they are in Illinois, there is no excuse for extending the powers of the jury at their expense. The Judges are almost invariably better, wiser, purer, fairer than the juries. It is the business of the Judges to study and know the law, and it is not the proper business of the juries to decide that the Judges are careless or ignorant. No Judge can pronounce anything to be the law which is not the law without putting error in the record and giving the defendant a new trial. But if a jury, having a mistaken notion of what the law is, acquits a prisoner, that is the end of the case.

The Illinois law on this subject is obsolete. No community whose practice is entitled to the least respect permits the jury to judge of the law. The Massachusetts Supreme Court has decided that such a law, if it should be enacted in that State, would be "repugnant to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," being an infringement on the rights of the Judges. The Ohio Supreme Court has held that when the jury assume to judge of the law, except under the direction of the court, they "*commit a public wrong.*" The Pennsylvania Supreme Court has decided: "In a criminal case the jury has the power, *but not the right*, to determine the law as well as the facts, but only by a verdict of not guilty." The New Jersey law gives the Judge the widest discretion both as to the law and the facts. The New York Code requires the jury "to receive as law what is laid down as such by the court." In all the States leading Illinois in population and wealth the practice is diametrically opposed to ours in respect to the powers of the jury.

Our own Supreme Court has recognized the utter absurdity of the Illinois law. Judge Breese once decided (as if to make his contempt for the statute more pointed and to bring the principle it sought to establish into merited ridicule) that the power of the jury to judge of the law "had no limit," and that the jury had the right to disregard the instructions and find a verdict "according to their own notions of the law." But in a later case the Supreme Court quietly reversed this ruling, and held that the jury must accept and act upon the law as laid down by the court "unless they can say *on their oaths* that they are better judges of the law than the court." This practice is, if anything, more ridiculous than the other. It is a nullification of the statute, but it suggests a procedure which would not be tolerated in any court in Christendom outside of Illinois. Imagine twelve jurymen solemnly rising in their places and swearing that the presiding Judge was a numbskull, and that they knew more law than he! An edifying spectacle, truly!

The Illinois law ought to be abolished as much because it is a reproach upon our Judges and a blot upon the intelligence of the State as because it produces evil effects in practice. It is an absurd and indefensible law, and is calculated to make the courts of the State appear ridiculous to any jurist or lawyer who has been able to take a broad view of such questions.

PERTINENT CONGRESSIONAL QUESTIONS.

The Philadelphia *Times* is sending to the various candidates for Congress in Pennsylvania the following list of pertinent questions:

> 1. If elected to Congress, will you faithfully labor and vote for the entire abolition of the internal-revenue tax system, except a tax on spirits and tobacco?
> 2. Will you faithfully labor and vote for the abolition of the internal-revenue offices, which now tax the people over $5,000,000 a year?
> 3. Will you faithfully labor and vote to restore the Government expenses to the strictest economy, and thus relieve the people of the shameless profligacy of the present unexampled expenditures?
> 4. Will you faithfully labor and vote to make future party assessment robbery impossible, under any and every guise or form, and thus give effect to the plain spirit, if not the letter, of existing laws?

The gentlemen to whom these questions are addressed may be disposed to think that a newspaper has no special claim to catechize Congressional candidates, and those who are not prepared to give an affirmative answer to the several interrogatories will probably take that ground. But in this case the newspaper has done no more than any individual constituent would have a perfect right to do; the difference is that the newspaper is in a position to give a wide circulation to the answers it receives or to the refusals to answer, which would be equally significant.

These questions ought not to be embarrassing. The two first comprehend the best scheme of tax-reform which it is possible to inaugurate outside of a reduction in the tariff, and no scheme which includes the latter can be expected from Pennsylvania. If the tax measure which created so much discussion at the recent session of Congress had taken the shape suggested by the Philadelphia *Times*, the Democrats would not have found it so easy to kill, and its failure would have brought upon Congress much greater popular condemnation than has actually followed the omission to pass Mr. Kelley's revenue-reduction bill. The measure reported by the Ways and Means Committee proposed to strike out the special taxes, such as those assessed upon bank-checks, upon matches, upon medical preparations, etc. There is no disposition among the economists to deny that this class of taxes ought to be dropped now that abundant revenue may be raised without them; but the same reason which suggests their repeal suggests also the repeal of other special taxes and such a readjustment of the internal-revenue system as will save to the taxpayers the main cost of collection. The details of the system now cost the Government more for collection than the bulk of the receipts cost. If the manufacturers' tax on spirits and tobacco were retained and the various license fees were abolished along with the items of special taxes, the internal-revenue offices could virtually be abolished, and whisky and tobacco, less the cost of maintaining the present system of collection, would yield as much revenue as could be collected over and above the cost of collection if the license system were retained after the special taxes had been dropped. If this proposition shall come up at the next session of Congress, its chances for success will be much better than those of the Tax bill which failed at the last session, and the Democrats will scarcely dare to kill it or to attempt to pass as a substitute the entire abolition of the whisky and tobacco taxes.

The last two questions propounded by the Philadelphia *Times* ought to give no embarrassment to any candidate for Congress. The "shameless profligacy" referred to in one of them is mainly the result of a single measure—the River and Harbor bill. No intelligent member of Congress, outside of a few favored districts in the South, can doubt that this bill is condemned by the people as a whole, and that it will be unsafe to renew the raid upon the Public Treasury at another session of Congress. In like manner every member of the present Congress and every candidate for the next Congress must be satisfied in his own mind that the people of both parties, aside from the men who run the party machines, regard the assessment of Government employés for campaign purposes as a scandal and an outrage, and demand that the existing law be enlarged in its terms so as to include Congressmen and Congressional committees within the prohibition as well as the executive officers of the Government. It would certainly be a public blessing if all the Congressional candidates of all parties throughout the country would subscribe to the pledges which the Philadelphia *Times* asks from the Pennsylvania candidates.

CINCINNATI AS A SUMMER-RESORT.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* returns to its claims of the attractions of Cincinnati as a place for summer-resort, and not only that, but has the impudence to assert its superiority over Chicago. Our first impulse is not to reply to such an absurd demonstration of pique and jealousy, for those who have never been beyond the horizon of their own locality are apt, like the Chinese, to imagine that there is nothing beyond it. Such dense ignorance, however, should not be allowed to go unrebuked, lest some one misled by the *Gazette's* representations may go there and find himself wofully deceived. The whole thing may be tested by a simple definition. A "resort" is a place where people go; a "summer-resort" is a place where they go in summer. Now, people do not go to Cincinnati in summer; they go away from it. Hence it is not and can never be a place of summer-resort. The reasons why they go away from it lie upon the surface. People seeking a summer-resort want a cool place. Cincinnati is the hottest place on the continent next to St. Louis, an undesirable city which it very much resembles in other respects, by the way. People never want to go where they are liable to be sunstruck and cannot sleep nights. People want a clean place. Cincinnati is very nasty from the smell of pork and from soot. They want a handsome place. Cincinnati is not handsome. How can a city be handsome when the most of it lies down in a hole stagnating in smoke and smell? They want a lively place. Cincinnati is an old and feeble place. The people don't fall in love until they are 82 years old, and are then sued for breach of promise. They ride in bob-tailed cars pulled by little mules, which go along at an easy pace. They work a little in the morning and then hunt the shady places in the afternoon or congregate about the fountain and let it drizzle muddy water on them. People like to be entertained. Cincinnati has a little music during three days once in two years, and that in the wrong time of year. People want real art. Cincinnati offers them atrocious burnt pottery and sunflowers carved on pieces of wood. People want beer, and yet this very paper, which boasts so loudly, is trying to shut up all the beer places in Cincinnati. In fact all that people do not want in summer abounds in Cincinnati, and all that they do want abounds in Chicago. To come down to the very gist of the matter, most of the people of Cincinnati spend their summers in Chicago, which of itself is a sufficient argument to convince pleasure-seekers that they ought not to go to Cincinnati, merely because she has got a brass fountain and a bad-smelling canal.

THE DORSEY LETTER.

A letter written by S. W. Dorsey to Gen. Garfield one month before the inauguration of the latter as President has recently been published in Washington. The person who printed the letter is said to have had an indistinct notion that in giving it to the world he would aid Dorsey in the star-route trial. But the publication has had the opposit effect. It has shown that Dorsey was particularly anxious to prevent the appointment of two such stubborn reformers as MacVeagh and James to the positions of Attorney-General and Postmaster-General, respectively. Why should Dorsey have been agitated specially about these appointments? James was, when the letter was written, a Stalwart in good and regular standing. He made a speech, after he became Postmaster-General, publicly declaring his loyalty to Mr. Conkling. Dorsey had no reason to speak of James bitterly unless he feared the detection and exposure of his own rascality, which swiftly followed the change of Administration.

The Dorsey letter, however, derives its chief value and importance from the light it throws on the Stalwart methods in New York. The tone of the letter is indescribably offensive, ill-bred, and impertinent. Dorsey, who is an adventurer of more than dubious reputation, and even at that time was a star-route "suspect," wrote to the President-elect of the United States in terms that a self-respecting man would not employ in addressing his servant: "If you are occupying your time in listening to men like these [Knox and Bliss] I wish to express in the most emphatic way that you and your Administration will prove a failure." "Whenever you determine to assail Conkling or Arthur you drive the last nail in your political coffin." "If you want to muster out the Stalwart army in order to pick up the sneaks, bummers, and deserters in the rear, go ahead, and I predict you will land in a surrendered camp." "I write you when I think you are about to commit a mistake, and I have not and shall not mince words in pointing out your *errors*. I don't wish to be put in the position of being obliged to lecture the President-elect, and especially in regard to the formation of his Cabinet." "If you want advice in New York, why don't you send for Conkling or Arthur, the two who elected you, with the aid of Grant?" These are specimen sentences from the letter.

The intolerable insolence of this letter, coming as it did from a disreputable carpet-bagger, who had no political standing in New York, and had but recently been repudiated by the Republicans of his own State, must have confirmed Gen. Garfield in the opinion that he could not live at peace with the spoils brokers whom the writer represented. They were bound to have all or nothing. They were determined to dictate the appointment of Secretary of the Treasury, which Gen. Garfield justly held should on no account go to a New York man, and least of all to Folger, who had pending in the Supreme Court a claim against the Treasury Department for $185,000, to which he did not have the shadow of a title in law or equity. It has been the fashion for the Conkling spoilsmen to say that Garfield "assailed" their chief. He did nothing of the kind. He simply refused to make Conkling Patronage Secretary for the State of New York, or to choose as his Secretary of the Treasury one who would owe his first allegiance to Boss Conkling and his second duty to President Garfield. The arrogance of Conkling met with a just punishment, and if Garfield had lived the names of both the senior Senator and the Vice-President from New York would have been forever wiped off the political slate.

The Dorsey letter was the fitting culmination of a series of insults and sneers directed at Garfield which the third-term bosses indulged in before, during, and after the Presidential campaign. Dorsey excelled his associates in offensiveness because he has naturally the manners of a cowboy and the abundant lack of breeding which qualifies a man to be rude in the coarsest way. But he caught the spirit of his letters and conversation from those about him, and he reflected faithfully in plain English what they were thinking. It was clearly impossible for Garfield to get on with that company and be President of the United States himself. Though he wanted peace at any honorable price he could not have it. He was compelled to assert himself or surrender the Presidential prerogatives to the keeping of the leaders of the minority. He could not do it. He chose rather to break with the faction for whom Dorsey assumed to speak. The Dorsey letter is additional justification of all that Garfield did with reference to the New York appointments.

THE KEWANEE BANK ROBBERY.

Kewanee is a village of 2,704 inhabitants, situated in the southeastern corner of Henry County, Illinois, on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railway, about 120 miles from Chicago. There is a prosperous National bank in the village, having a capital of $75,000, a surplus of $30,000, and deposits of from $150,000 to $200,000. Gold, silver, bank-notes, bonds, and securities to the value of $170,000 are usually kept in the vaults of the bank. Farmers are the principal customers, and for their accommodation the officers have been in the habit of doing business after regular hours. Deposits are sometimes received as late as 6 o'clock.

Tuesday night about 6 o'clock the Assistant Cashier and the bookkeeper—a young girl—were still in the bank. Two men knocked at the door. They had left a valise earlier in the day, promising to call for it later. Presuming that they had come for it, the girl opened the door. She was instantly knocked down, gagged, and hauled by one of the men to the vault. The other robber attacked the Cashier and knocked him down with a revolver. The robbers then took all the money they could lay their hands on, threw the Cashier and the bookkeeper into the vault, locked the door upon them, and walked unconcernedly into the street. It was not until the Cashier had succeeded in making his way out that the robbery was known in the town. By that time the robbers were far away. They took $18,000 with them.

The Eastern reader who looks upon all the Western States as equally lawless may regard this affair as very common and hardly worthy of especial attention. But bank-robberies of this character are unusual in Illinois. The country about Kewanee is thickly settled by industrious, peaceable, and law-abiding people. It would be difficult to find recruits for one of Jesse James' old bands among the farmers of Henry County. They had as little reason to look for an attack upon their bank as if they had been living in Central New York or in Western Massachusetts. Indeed it would be easier for robbers to escape in some of the older States than Illinois, where there are no mountains or dense forests, and the Canadian line is not near or convenient. This robbery, moreover, was not in the southern part of the State, but in a region corresponding to the Western Reserve of Ohio, where no sympathy with the bandits will be felt, and they cannot hope to be concealed by friends.

The audacity of the adventure surpasses anything undertaken by the James brothers. They usually chose wild, or desolate, or thinly populated regions for their exploits. They hunted for spoils in gangs, and they usually had confederates near at hand. But there were only two robbers at Kewanee. The chances were all against their committing the robbery without arousing the town, and against their getting away safely if the alarm was raised at once. Even with the start they have, it is probable that they will be overtaken and brought back. Whether they will be punished according to law or not is another question.

If the robbery was planned in Chicago, as seems probable, they have friends and bondsmen here, and unless the farmers of Henry County shall be too quick for them they will be able to slip through the meshes of the law with the aid of a number of "successful criminal lawyers." If it shall prove to be the case that the robbers belong in Chicago the affair will at least serve the good purpose of teaching the country people that they have a very great interest in securing an amendment of the laws so that crime in Cook County may be swiftly and surely punished, and the city may cease to be the favorit summer-resort of all the thieves and burglars in the country.

CORRUPTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Some of the friends of Mr. Cameron's faction of the party in Pennsylvania have been predicting the election of his candidates by large majorities, and saying that they would have 50,000 Democratic votes. An explanation to some extent of the groundwork of this expectation is furnished by a letter from Mr. A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia *Times*. The Scranton Branch of the Land-League adopted certain resolutions calling upon the *Times*, asking its editor for his authority for the statement that arrangements had been made for the transfer of 30,000 Irish votes to the Republican party at the next election. Mr. McClure, under date of July 31, in answer states that the names of the few corrupt labor leaders who have proposed to transfer the Land-League vote to the Cameron bosses are known to him, but are withheld until such time as the scheme can be more thoroughly exposed than can be done now, but it will all be made public within the next sixty or ninety days. He disclaims any thought that the Land League proposes to sell their votes to any party, but he adds:

> But the Land League of this country has been vitalized and crystallized by recent Government despotism in Ireland, and the Irish idler, the Irish demagog, and the Irish speculator in Irish woes is tempted by the successful sale of Irish votes in the past to attempt the sale of the Land League and the labor organizations in the present season of supreme boss necessities and an overflowing boss treasury. And, by way of a timely hint, I suggest that the Central Branch of Scranton need not go outside of its own county, or even of its own city, to find men who have notoriously sold Irish votes in the past, and who but awkwardly conceal their purpose to sell them again at an advanced rate this year. I will add, also, that an examination of the list of pardoned criminals and deposed public officials in your community may greatly help you in correctly deciding where only the truest men should be kept on the outposts.

He says that he knows whereof he speaks; that corrupt leaders of the Land League have proposed to transfer the Irish votes, and that assured leaders of the labor and trade organizations have proposed for a price to control the Labor and Trade Convention, which meets on the 25th of August, in the interest of Cameron. While these organizations did not contemplate such transfers when the convention was ordered, he adds:

> But the mass of the Irish votes openly sold to the same bosses in 1872, '75, '76, '78, '80, and '81 were as honest as the Land League and the labor and trade memberships today; and it is confidently expected by labor auctioneers that the Irish can be sold now as they were sold then. Fortunately the record of that political debauchery is not an obscure one. Now, as then, there can be only one result. The bosses get the votes; the political speculators get the cash, and the Irish voters get the shame and punishment.

Such are the revelations of the deep-rooted corruptions in both parties in Pennsylvania politics. Every organization there seems to have its price.

A NUDE clay model of the statue intended for the proposed Frank P. Blair monument has just been completed by J. S. Griffin, of St. Louis, the sculptor. The figure is of colossal size, standing ten feet. The pedestal will be over twelve feet in hight. Mr. Griffin has given about two months to the clay study in the nude, and thinks he will require fully three months more to add the dress and finish the piece. The clothing will be copied from the last suit worn by Mr. Blair, even to the hat and shoes—presenting him as in debate, with a roll of manuscript in the left hand, and the right raised as though giving emphasis to his declaration. The statue will be cast in bronze, at a cost of $7,000, to be done in March next. The cost of the monument complete will be about $12,000.

THE Jardin d' Acclimation in Paris is about adding to its treasures a consignment of natives of French Guiana. This interesting party includes four men, four women, and six children. Its youngest member was born after his mother started for Europe. The costume of these people is nothing more than an apron of small dimensions, a necklace of animals' teeth, and a pin through the under lip. They are said to be of exceedingly gentle habits, and in their own country are fond only of fishing and hunting. They are indolent beyond belief; and, as an instance of their idleness, it is mentioned that they are often two years in knitting their own hammocks, the only sort of handiwork they usually undertake.

A QUEER picture of English manners appears in the *Pall Mall Gazette* (London): "After much struggling (writes a correspondent this morning) and by dint of great exertions I made my way last night through the noisy rabble which was crowding the approaches to Putney station, and eventually reached a first-class carriage. I was lucky enough to get a seat, but in a moment a rush was made, and the carriage was soon pretty well filled with fourteen or fifteen people. Five of them were of the gentler sex, one of whom took her stand by me, calling attention with fine vivacity and naïveté to the tremendous reek of perspiration, which was, in fact, only too plain to the sense of all observers. The child of nature presently 'mopped it up,' to use her own expression, and solaced herself with a cigaret."

THE balloon Reliance made a singular flight from the Alexandra Palace, London, the other day. It rose gradually to a hight of 1,500 feet, drifting in a northerly direction; then, when ballast had been thrown out, rose 1,500 feet more. At that point a current carried it toward London, and through a thick mist it descended at the end of an hour upon the very place from which it had risen.

CAMILLE FLAMMARION, the French astronomer, says a comet will make its appearance in September which will pass so near the earth that the planet will have great difficulty in escaping destruction.

AT a wedding in Cleveland one day last week the Justice performed the ceremony in English and German, the bride responded in Bohemian, and the groom answered in German.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

Among the notables at Long Branch is Road-Commissioner Hayes, of Fremont, O. Mr. Hayes will be remembered as having resided in Washington from 1876 to 1880.

In a recent lecture Henry Ward Beecher said that "In this country a smart man always has a chance." Mr. Beecher is right. More penitentiaries are being built every year.

At Bay View, Wis., Monday night, a man shot himself twice and then jumped into the lake. Aside from the fact that Bay View is only four miles from Milwaukee, no cause for the rash act is known.

Adam Hedgcox, a negro who claimed to be over 120 years of age, was buried at McKinney, Tex., on the 1st inst., his funeral being one of the largest ever held in that town. A good steady liar is always respected in Texas.

The bi-centennial anniversary of the landing of William Penn is to be celebrated in Philadelphia next week. Mr. Penn will be remembered as an affable gentleman, now dead, who traded sixteen dozen jackknives and some glass beads for what is now the State of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Barbara Sänger, of Louisville, disappeared on Wednesday, and on Friday evening her husband, growing a little uneasy on account of her absence, began to make inquiries concerning her. There is no doubt about Mr. Sänger's being anxious that Barbara should have a fair start.

The New York *Tribune* says that "last week at one of the Newport balls Mrs. Maude Howe, daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, was, upon her entrance into the ball-room, presented with a pure white lily by a prominent New York society man." The club editor of the *Tribune* is evidently enjoying his vacation just now.

> I love my love when roses bud,
> I love her when they bloom;
> I love her when they fade, and find
> A snow-incrusted tomb.
>
> In seasons all I love my love;
> And greatly do deplore
> That other seasons there are not
> In which to love her more.
>
> —*Young Man on the Brink.*

Prof. Welch, a dancing-master of Philadelphia, has introduced a new method in his waltzing lessons. By his plan the gentleman does not encircle the lady with his arm, but the pair simply join hands, and in this way go through the whirls of the waltz. Prof. Welch is probably some relation to the Boston man who declined to allow his son to visit the circus, but promised the boy that if he were very good for a week he might attend one of Joseph Cook's lectures.

PERSONALS.

Lieut. F. B. Greene, the historian of the late Turco-Russian war, and author of "Army Life in Russia," writes the leading article in the *Critic* of Aug. 12, his text being the official records of the Franco-Prussian war and the American civil war.

The Count de Chambord is now at the Marienbad Springs, in Bohemia, where he occupies a private house. He lives a retired life, dividing his time between taking the waters and attending mass in the morning, and wild-duck shooting in the afternoon.

The closing events in the career of the late Fun Chew, a laundryman in Passaic, N. J., passed with noteworthy celerity. He was seized in the forenoon with colic. Before noon he had shot himself. He died early in the afternoon, and at 6 o'clock he was buried with Chinese ceremonies.

"Yes; I loved Lawson Palmer once, but when a man carries a bottle of muriatic acid in his pocket, and every time he meets you threatens to throw the fluid in your face and ruin the natural smoothness of your complexion, it does not strengthen a genuine sentiment of affection." This is what Miss Mary Spillman said in a Philadelphia Police Court. Lawson was held for trial.

Col. George L. Perkins, of Norwich, Conn., recently celebrated his 94th birthday. Notwithstanding his great age he is still an active business-man, and can be found in his office any day, hale and hearty. He began active service seventy-six years ago, and is supposed to be the oldest business-man in Connecticut. For forty years he has been Treasurer of the Norwich & Worcester Railroad.

The report of the House Committee exonerating Col. G. C. Wharton, of Kentucky, for any action by him in advocacy of the "Bonded Spirits" bill "inconsistent with the character of an honorable attorney," will be gratifying to the many old war-time friends of that gentleman. Col. Wharton was among the first of the young men of Kentucky to raise troops for the Union army in 1861. He entered the Tenth Kentucky Regiment, of which Justice John M. Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, was Colonel; was under Gen. Thomas in January, 1862; served through the several subsequent campaigns of that popular hero, and eventually became Colonel of his regiment. Mr. Lincoln appointed and President Grant retained him as Assistant United States District-Attorney for Kentucky, and he returned to the private practice of the law in 1877.

Senator Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, who recently made a handsome and judicious gift of $50,000 to the state University for the education of poor young men, has written an interesting letter to an old friend setting forth his hopes respecting the fund. It is part of his plan that the beneficiaries shall return the money advanced to them when they are able to do so. "If one is taunted as a charity scholar," writes Senator Brown, "he can promptly reply: 'No, sir; I am borrowing the money to complete my education; but if I live I shall pay every dollar of it back again.' There is something manly in this, and I believe that eight-tenths of them will return the money. . . . I thank God that he has given me the means to give, to some extent to worthy objects; nothing affords me more pleasure. As you may reasonably expect, this donation doubles the number of applications of every imaginable kind for assistance, relief, donations, loans, etc. Of course, I cannot accommodate many of them, but I try to select, to the extent of my ability to give, the objects which, in my opinion, are most appropriate; and feeling then an acquitted conscience, I have no hesitation about saying 'no' where it is proper that I should say so."

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FOREIGN.

One Hundred Thousand People Gathered at the Dublin Celebration.

A Procession Three Miles Long—Unveiling of O'Connell's Statue—The Exhibition.

Gladstone Evidently Supported in All His Demands by Bismarck.

Contradictory Reports of Proclamations by the Porte and Arabi.

The Inglorious Expedition of Lieut. Smith-Dorrien—Turkish Troops.

Growing Boldness of the Bonapartist Conspirators in Paris—Callan's Suspension.

THE IRISH.

A GALA DAY IN DUBLIN—THE EXHIBITION, THE STATUE, AND THE PARADE.

Special Cable.

DUBLIN, Aug. 15.—The centenary of 1782 is not to pass away without a great national festival, despite of the two infamous Coercion acts at present in force. Dublin today witnessed a memorable scene. The exhibition-building is an exceedingly graceful structure of vast extent. The order of the day's proceedings was as follows: It opened with a grand procession through several of the principal thoroughfares of the metropolis. This was one of the most striking spectacles of the kind that has ever been witnessed even in Dublin. The trades of the city made a gallant show. They flung themselves into the work of preparation with laudable earnestness, and many of them went to much expense to do fitting honor to the occasion. As the mighty gathering moved through the streets the trades bodies marched in the steady array for which they have long been noted, with their banners tossing high in front and their bannerets glittering from the midst of their ordered ranks. The procession was litterly studded with bands. Not only were the popular bands of the city and its vicinity present, but bands from even very remote districts contributed their quota to the wealth of music which rent the air of the metropolis. Visitors in vast numbers were present—not alone the tens of thousands who came up from the rural districts and the provincial cities and towns, but thousands of patriotic Irish exiles compelled to dwell in England in order to live swelled the enormous throng. Besides, the procession included deputations from patriotic and other public bodies, nearly if not quite all of the Irish Parliamentary party, and great numbers of corporators, town commissioners, poor-law guardians, and other gentlemen elected to representative positions by the popular vote.

After the procession the O'Connell monument was unveiled, and handed over to the Lord Mayor of Dublin in trust as national property. Immediately afterwards the inauguration of the exhibition took place with fitting ceremonies. Then followed a grand performance of Haydn's famous oratorio, "The Creation," by a band and chorus numbering 400, under the baton of a thoroughly capable conductor, and with the soli parts taken by Irish vocalists who have achieved reputation. This performance was probably the finest ever heard in Ireland, and was wholly carried out by Irish musicians and musical amateurs only.

To the Western Associated Press.

DUBLIN, Aug. 15.—The city was astir by 7 o'clock this morning for the opening exhibition and unveiling of the statue of Daniel O'Connell. Bands paraded the streets, followed by large crowds. A procession composed of the trades was mustered in St. Stephen's Green at noon. All the troops were confined to their barracks.

The procession of trades was three miles long. It traversed Kingsbridge, Capel, and Sackville streets. Good order and regularity were kept by mounted Marshals along the route.

The O'Connell statue was unveiled by Lord-Mayor Dawson in the presence of Parnell, Dillon, Davitt, and Gray, and a crowd estimated at 100,000. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Lord-Mayor Dawson, in accepting the statue for the Irish people, said their struggle was not over, and their efforts would still be obstructed. They must endeavor to forget the melancholy past, and look for glory in the future, in the hope that Ireland, once a province, would again become a nation.

Parnell spoke a few words, in which he expressed hope for the future prosperity of Ireland. He said the best monument to O'Connell were the changes beneficial to Ireland which marked his life.

The Directors of the exhibition presented an address to the Lord Mayor declaring that, in working for their own country, they were not actuated by narrow feelings towards neighboring nations.

The Lord Mayor expressed similar sentiments. He said the success of the exhibition was a tribute to the energy and self-reliance of the trades and working classes.

The exhibition was then declared open.

The exhibition is pronounced on all sides to be a great success, especially in the machinery department.

Everything is quiet. The people are gradually leaving the streets.

The most impressive feature of the procession was the long line of Catholic religious confraternities. The Land League was not directly represented; but fourteen Irish members of Parliament were present, including Parnell, Sexton, O'Connor, Dillon, Redmon, and Biggar. Davitt and A. M. Sullivan were also present. Only three Irish Catholic Archbishops attended—Dorrian, of Down, and Connor and Duggan, of Clonfert. Some half dozen Colonial Bishops assisted in the ceremonies. Parnell, Dillon, and Davitt were much cheered along the whole route.

Over the doors of the late Land-League offices, on a large banner, was inscribed:

> Cowards' hearts are self subduing,
> Fetters last by slaves renewing.

In the evening the statue of O'Connell was made brilliant with electric lights and other illuminations in the neighborhood.

Prominent features in the procession were the staffs of a large number of banners designed as pike-heads. Gilded over the name on the door of the Land-League offices was the motto: "It will rise again." In front of the house was a red banner with a white crescent and three stars, bearing the word "Arabi." Some small chains attached to sticks were carried in the procession. O'Connell's triumphal car, in which he was conveyed from Richmond bridewell in '46, was refurnished and regilted, and was a conspicuous object in the procession. At the exhibition ceremony the British national anthem was not sung. The musical selections comprised the first chorus followed by Mendelssohn's hymn of praise, "Creation," and Händel's "Hallelujah." Fourteen hundred carmen, mounted upon the horses they ordinarily drive, marched four deep, and presented a very soldierly appearance. Wednesday the freedom of Dublin will be presented to Parnell and Dillon.

CALLAN "NAMED" AND SUSPENDED.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—In the Commons this evening, Philip Callan, Liberal, member for Louth, renewed his complaint regarding the putting aside, at the instance of the court, of Catholic jurors on a panel during a sitting of the Special Commission at Dublin.

Harcourt, Home Secretary, accused Callan of abusing the forms of the House by introducing a subject twice in the same evening. He said this was another instance of the way in which certain Irish members set themselves in hostility to the administration of justice.

Callan then exclaimed repeatedly: "It is false."

The Chairman called upon Callan to withdraw the imputation, but instead of doing so, he repeated the objectionable statement.

The Chairman thereupon "named" Callan, and, on motion of Gladstone, he was suspended—58 yeas, 3 nays.

THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

THE DAY AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 15.—Natives from Kafr-el-Dwar report that Arabi Pasha on Sunday called a meeting of Ulemas and obtained from them a fetma deposing the Sultan, and naming the Cherif of Mecca as Caliph. Arabi, they also say, is organizing Bedouins, and has appointed commanders for those at Charkies and at Garbieh, in Upper Egypt.

Col. Gerard, of the mounted infantry, rode before daybreak today on a reconnaissance to within half a mile of the enemy's second line. The reconnoitering party was pursued by horsemen, of whom it succeeded in killing several. Col. Gerard states that he accomplished the object of the reconnaissance.

Two decrees by the Khedive are promulgated today. One authorizes the British Admiral and commander of the force to occupy such points on the Suez Isthmus as they consider useful for military operations against the rebels, and inviting Egyptian authorities to acquaint inhabitants, particularly canal employés, with the decree. The other authorizes the British authorities to prevent importation of coal and munitions of war along the coast between Alexandria and Port Said, and, in the event of contravention of order, to seize the prohibited articles.

ALEXANDRIA, Aug. 15—6:30 p. m.—Gen. Wolseley just arrived.

The Sultan today peremptorily ordered Arabi Pasha to lay down his arms. If he refuses the Sultan will leave him to be dealt with by the English.

Two regiments of Highlanders, the Derbyshire regiment, and the Horse Guards, are just about to march through the city.

The steamer Catalonia with the West Kent regiment has arrived.

De Lesseps is impeding the laying of the telegraph line between Port Said and Suez. Operations will consequently be suspended.

Lieut. Smith-Dorrien's account of his reconnaissance is as follows:

Lieut. Hamilton and myself, after proceeding very cautiously about seventeen miles without escort arrived at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday morning within 300 yards of the enemy's cavalry camp. The night was a very dark, and we were unable to get details of the position. We therefore decided to find a point which would enable us to see the camp when daylight broke. We had not moved thirty yards when the enemy's picket saw us and showed a bright light, which was directly answered along the line. We ran about a mile and entered the lake about a hundred yards. The enemy pursued and spread themselves along the lake, completely cutting off our retreat. Their horses seemed afraid to face the water in the dark. The enemy's system of signaling with lights appeared excellent. Our every movement was flashed by the nearest man, and answered along the line. I presume the enemy did not fire in order not to alarm any force we might have had near. We tied a white handkerchief to a pole in expectation of being captured, but afterward decided to make another attempt to escape. At 4 o'clock in the morning we went a hundred yards further into the lake and laid down in two feet of water. The enemy, evidently losing sight of us, retired. At 4:45 we rose, and having made a long detour, returned to the English camp.

The Duke of Connaught visited the Khedive today.

The departure of the Life Guards and Horse Guards for Ramleh will be delayed until the troops on board the transport Calabria are landed.

Another heavy gun was placed in position today on the water-works hill.

It is reported that a spy having important papers was sent into headquarters yesterday.

Col. Gerard, who rode out this morning on a reconnaissance, succeeded in making a sketch of the enemy's position.

The transport Humber has arrived.

Maj. Gordon, Chief of Police, has handed over his office to the native authorities. The European residents consider this proceeding an unwise one.

The weather, contrary to precedent, is becoming cooler.

The troopship Thalia has arrived here.

Three English residents asked to serve as members of Dr. Schweirfork's vigilance committee declined.

The water-works service stopped for the first time today (Tuesday), but will be resupplied for a short time Wednesday.

Hundreds of people arrive by steamers daily without visible means of subsistence. Provisions are dearer, and apartments almost unobtainable at double rents.

Tuesday being the last day of Beiram, the Khedive held a reception at Ras-el-Tin palace. The Khedive appeared to be in good spirits, and referred to passing events in a light and happy manner.

Gen. Adye, the Admiral, and many other British officers visited the Khedive.

The commissariat service is working smoothly.

The French Consul has undertaken to guarantee the character of the correspondent of the Paris *Lanterne* arrested at the outposts. He will be released with a severe warning to be careful as to his future conduct.

EUROPEAN JEALOUSY OF AMERICA.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—M. De Beaulieu, writing in the *Journal des Debats*, says it is to England's interest to act with moderation in regard to the Suez Canal, so as to avoid a precedent which would justify extreme claims by America relative to the projected Panama Canal.

NOTES OF WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Lord William Beresford has volunteered to serve in Egypt with the Indian contingent.

The authorities have refused to allow the organization of a railway corps in India for service in Egypt.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Berlin says it is feared the Russian Cabinet intends to take advantage of the present trouble in Egypt to renew some old claims which were declined by the Berlin Congress.

Hospital arrangements are so complete that if a fourth of the British troops in Egypt should be invalided there would be ample medical accommodation.

The army tenders out call for 200 Abyssinian pumps, 50,000 horseshoes, 5,000 intrenching spades, and 144 miles of galvanized wire.

A large number of mules have been purchased in Spain for service in Egypt.

MALTA, Aug. 15.—The transport Italy, with half the Seventh Dragoon Guards, has arrived. The transports Arab, Stormcock, and British Prince passed eastward. The Spanish corvet Concordia and the Dutch gunboat Bonaire sailed for Port Said.

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 15.—The transports Ascalon and City of Paris passed eastward.

NO HELP FOR ARABI.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Mr. Mooney, National President of the Land League, telegraphed to Parnell today:

The Central Land-League Union of Philadelphia has complied with your request, and passed a resolution discountenancing any scheme to send men or money to Arabi.

BISMARCK BACKING GLADSTONE.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—It is reported that Count Von Munster, German Ambassador to England, now at Babelsburg, had a long interview today at that place with the Emperor William, principally about Egyptian affairs. Von Munster expressed the opinion that England could not have acted otherwise than she has. The Emperor spoke warmly on the subject, coinciding with the Count's views.

AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—The Khedive has summoned Nubar Pasha to Alexandria.

One of the two Egyptians reported arrested yesterday on suspicion of being secret agents of the Khedive is stated to be the Khedive's aid-de-camp. They had been requested to present themselves at the palace, and from this fact the report originated of the arrest of secret agents of the Khedive.

A small body of cavalry embarked for service in Egypt landed at Suda Bay instead of Alexandria, and the Albanian infantry battalions which were ordered to embark at Scutari have received countermanding orders. This is significant, taken in conjunction with the fact that the Porte has not as yet fixed a day for the discussion of the military convention.

The London *Times* says, in reference to the foregoing: "We cannot profess to regret this sign that our troops may be spared the coöperation of their inconvenient ally."

It is said the Ottoman delegates demanded that the conference be kept open.

BRITISH NEWS.

WILLIAM STANLEY JEVONS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Prof. William Stanley Jevons, philosopher and professor of political economy, was drowned while bathing at Bexhill. Prof. William Stanley Jevons was born at Liverpool, England, in 1835, and was a grandson of William Roscoe, the historian. After graduating at the University College, London, he procured an appointment in the Australian Royal Mint, at Sydney, which he held from 1856 to 1859, when he returned to England by way of the United States. He became a fellow of his college in 1864, and in 1866 was appointed professor of logic, mental and moral philosophy, and Cobden lecturer on political economy in Owen's College, Manchester. He published a pamphlet on the value of gold in 1863, showing the depreciation of the precious metals, and also on the coal question in 1865, showing the probable impending exhaustion of the English coal fields and the expediency of liquidating the national debt in time. He was also the author of "Elementary Lessons in Logic," published in 1870, "Theory of Political Economy" in 1871, and an elaborate treatise on the principles of science, appearing in 1874, in which numerous original ideas concerning the process of reasoning are propounded.

CETEWAYO.

It is believed the Secretary of State for the Colonies will announce in the House of Lords today that it is proposed under certain conditions to restore Cetewayo to his kingdom of Zululand.

Ashley, Under Colonial Secretary, in the House of Commons today, stated that the Government had determined to consider the possibility of Cetewayo's partial restoration the proper safeguards. He said no portion of Zululand would be annexed to Great Britain. Part of Zululand will be reserved for chiefs and people who object to return under Cetewayo's rule, to be guarded by safeguards similar to those imposed upon the thirteen present chiefs. A British Resident will reside in the country. The restoration of the former military system will not be allowed. The plan was communicated to Cetewayo today.

THE HEALTH OF THE HEIR APPARENT.

The Prince of Wales will go to the German baths to drink their waters. The fact of the *Times* devoting its first leading article to the health of the Prince of Wales creates a certain sensation.

NEWS OF ALL KINDS.

In the Commons the President of the Board of Trade said the Government considered the Channel Tunnel question should be referred to a joint committee at the next session of Parliament. He moved that the order for the Tunnel bill be discharged. Adopted.

A partnership has been formed between Hollingshead, lessee of the Gaiety Theatre, D'Oyly Carte, proprietor of the Savoy Theatre, and the lessees of the Theatre Royal and Princess Theatre at Manchester, the Court Theatre at Liverpool, and the Gaiety Theatre at Dublin, which are now all practically united for business purposes. It is probable a New York theatre will be added to this combination.

OTHER LANDS.

THE BONAPARTISTS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—A meeting of Bonapartists today was attended by 4,000 persons. Among those present were De Cassagnac and Amigues. Resolutions were passed favoring the placing of Prince Victor Napoleon upon the throne of France. De Cassagnac made a speech in which he declared that the Imperialists were ready for power and meant to take it.

De Cassagnac stated today that the 15th of August had been specially chosen for holding the meeting. "In a few years," said he, "the 15th of August, the Fête Napoleon, will be the fête day of the Empire of France."

PRECAUTIONS IN SYRIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.—The Porte has made the Governor of Syria responsible for the maintenance of order in that province, and has authorized the Chief of the gendarmes to increase his force to such extent as he may consider necessary.

A CELEBRATION AT BRESCIA, ITALY.

ROME, Aug. 15.—The statue of Friar Arnold (Arnold of Brescia), an early Italian reformer, was unveiled at Brescia yesterday. There was great popular enthusiasm. The Ministry was represented by Zanardelli, Baccarini, Baccelli, and Magliani. Deputations were present from the Senate and many other public bodies.

GERMANY AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—*Germania*, the Ultramontane organ, acknowledges that Von Schloezer, the German representative at the Vatican, has not succeeded in obtaining any concessions from the Papal Court. The Catholic press expresses belief in a renewal of the Kulturkampf.

TROUBLE IN ANDALUSIA.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The agricultural distress is assuming alarming proportions in Andalusia. In consequence of poor harvests and want of labor frequent collisions occur between the peasantry and police.

THE DUEL TRIAL.

Second Day of the Trial of Garland, the Slayer of Young Addison.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LUNENBURG COURT-HOUSE, Va., Aug. 15.—The trial of Richard Garland for the murder of Joseph Addison was resumed in the County Court here this morning. Dr. May, the physician who attended the deceased after he was shot, and assisted in removing the ball, concluded his testimony last evening. His evidence related entirely to a description of the wound and the cause of death. The jury impaneled to try the prisoner is composed of men of moderate intelligence. Most of them are young men. None of them are old, and out of the twelve there are but two whose hair has a sprinkling of gray in it. One of the jury is named Garland, but in nowise related to the accused. Few of the jury had read any of the newspaper accounts of the tragedy. Most of them reside in very remote sections of the county, where the mail facilities are such that newspapers cannot reach them oftener than once a week, rarely that often. Soon after the opening of the court this morning Garland, the prisoner, came in, accompanied by his aged father. He appeared rather less nervous than he did during the opening proceedings yesterday. He greeted many of his old friends in the court-room cordially, and to those who were not near enough to reach his hand he gave a pleasant smile of recognition. During last night the old scaffold upon which a colored woman was hanged not long ago was either knocked down or fell down. This ghastly machine of death stood in the rear of the little jail, but could not be seen from the windows of the prisoner's room. He knew of its presence, and it was not calculated to encourage young Garland.

Mr. Orgain, a son of the Commonwealth Attorney, who is prosecuting the case, was put on the witness stand today. This gentleman was one of Addison's most intimate friends, and was present at the fight on the 14th of July, in which deceased received his death-wound. Addison informed this witness of the correspondence which had taken place between himself and Garland. Mr. Orgain was most emphatic in the statement that Garland's two letters, which have heretofore been published, reached Addison together; and, furthermore, that Garland during the fight asked for the other pistol, or for another pistol. Which of the two expressions the accused used he is not certain about. This witness said that on that occasion Boswell, Garland's friend, said, "You [Addison] have got behind a tree," or, "Get from behind that tree." There being some contention about the size of this tree, it was agreed by the defense and prosecution that young Orgain, the witness, and some man representing the defense, should visit the spot where the tragedy occurred, saw it down and produce it in court for the inspection of the jury. It is said to be about four or five inches in diameter. All of the letters which passed between Miss Hatchett and Garland and that gentleman and the deceased were proven and introduced. All of the correspondence has already been published. The witness (Orgain) testified today that, when Miss Hatchett forwarded her letter to Addison for Garland, she wrote the deceased a private note, which he (witness) never read until the death of Addison. That letter, witness supposes, is in Baltimore. Mr. Orgain said that deceased told him that Miss Hatchett told Addison that Garland had addressed her, and, when she refused him, that he said he knew why she did so—that one of Addison's particular friends had told him (Garland) that Addison was engaged to her, and was only trying to flirt with her; that Garland added he meant to be revenged, and this alleged flirting alluded to in Miss Hatchett's letter to the accused was the revenge Garland threatened. Addison told witness that that was Garland's way of taking revenge—an account of what Miss Hatchett thus repeated to the deceased. The latter said to witness that he meant to indorse her letter to the prisoner. Mr. Orgain said further: "I think Mr. A. has been engaged to Miss Hatchett since last winter, and I think that engagement was broken. I don't know whether he was engaged to her at the time of the shooting."

To Maj. Lee, of counsel for prisoner—"Yes, at one time in his life Addison was engaged to a lady in Washington."

Judge Perry said the examination was taking too wide a range. From some remarks by Mr. Hinton, of counsel for the State, it appeared that since the shooting Mr. Orgain had seen a letter in which Miss Hatchett admitted that she was again engaged to Mr. Addison.

DICK LITTLE.

His Arrest in Kansas City for Participation in the Robbery of a United States Paymaster in Alabama Last year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15.—About 11 o'clock this morning Dick Little, for a long time a member of Jesse James' band of bank-robbers, was arrested in this city upon a United States warrant charging him with participating in the robbery of the United States Paymaster at Mussel Shoals, Ala., March 11, 1881. Little, as is well known, surrendered himself to the officers of Missouri in January last upon condition that he should not be prosecuted for the crimes laid at his door, and afterwards went to Kentucky and assisted in the capture of Clarence Hite, now serving a twenty-five-year sentence for train robbing. He also materially assisted the officers in tracking Jesse James to St. Joseph, where he was killed by Robert Ford. For the past three months he has lived openly in this city, and has been where officers could arrest him at any time. The robbery for which he is arrested was a most sensational one, and it has been thought up to the present time that Jesse and Frank James and Billey Ryan were the three men who did the job. Ryan was arrested with $1,400 of the $5,000 taken from the Government paymaster upon his person, but while waiting trial at Nashville it was discovered that he was wanted in Jackson County, Missouri, for train robbery. He was at the first Glendale affair on the Chicago & Alton Road, and, being brought back to this county, was found guilty and sent to the penitentiary for twenty-five years. The indictment in Alabama is still hanging over his head. Little claims that his arrest is instigated by the friends of Jesse James and the Hite family in Kentucky, who are trying to down him. He says he was at old man Hite's farm in Logan County, Kentucky, at the time of the Mussel Shoals affair, and can prove it. Deputy United States Marshal Overton, of the Northern District of Alabama, left tonight for the South with his prisoner.

WHAT CHARLEY FORD SAYS.

With a view to ascertaining further details of the Muscle Shoal robbery a TRIBUNE reporter last night called on the Ford brothers, Bob and Charley, who are responsible for the sudden taking-off of the late lamented Jesse James, and interrogated them as to the part which Dick Little, their particular friend, played in the terrible deed at Muscle Shoal. It may not be generally known here in Chicago that the Ford brothers have taken to the stage, and appear nightly to crowded houses at the Park Theatre in a sanguinary drama wherein the killing of Jesse James is graphically depicted, and wherein Bob and Charley give exhibitions of their skill as marksmen. They received THE TRIBUNE representative in a subterranean dressing-room of the Park, and told very freely all they knew of the robbery. They expressed considerable surprise and regret to learn of Dick's arrest, and stated at once that he was in no way responsible for the Muscle Shoal job. As they tell the story of the robbery, it was like this: In January of 1881 Jesse and Frank James, Bill Ryan, and Dick Little located at Nashville, Tenn., with a view of doing some professional work in that locality. Leaving Little in Nashville to look after the two wives of the James boys, Frank and Jesse and Bill Ryan

TOOK A RUN DOWN INTO ALABAMA

on horseback to look the ground over. The trio halted one day at Muscle Shoal to rest themselves and their horses, not intending at the time to do any robbery in that immediate vicinity. While they were hanging around a corner grocery a man rode by on horseback. It was a United States Paymaster, and some loafer in the grocery casually observed, "There goes a d—n fool who has about $10,000 in his clothes." Of course this remark was not lost upon the robbers, who, as soon as they could, without exciting suspicion, mounted their steeds, and started in pursuit of the Paymaster, whom they overtook on a lonely and deserted highway. The robbers came upon him so suddenly that he had neither time to fight nor run away. He had with him something like $4,500 in cash belonging to the Government, and about $60 of his own money. Uncle Sam's money he was forced to turn over, but his own the robbers very considerately allowed him to retain. Then they made him abandon his horse and go with them a long distance into the woods, where he was left to find his way back as best he could, Jesse and his pals meanwhile riding away with all speed. Jesse killed his horse with hard riding, and stole one from a farmer with which to finish his journey to Nashville. The paymaster was so long

GETTING OUT OF THE WOODS

that a party was not organized for the pursuit of the outlaws until too late to be of service. All this time Dick Little was in Nashville with the women. Bill Ryan took his share of the "haul" and started for the home of Old Man Hite, the father of the notorious Hite boys, in Missouri. He got drunk on the way, however, and was arrested, not for the Muscle Shoal robbery but for the Glendale train robbery. He was tried and convicted, and is now serving a twenty-five years' term in the Missouri Penitentiary.

Said Bob Ford last night: "Jesse and Frank both told me that Dick was in Nashville when the paymaster was robbed."

"They told me the same," said Charley, "and the women told me so too. I'll bet Frank's wife will say so now, and so will Bill Ryan. Jesse's wife, who hates Dick Little, may try to get him sent down, but I will spend my last dollar to see that he gets fair play."

"I don't think," spoke up Bob, "that Gov. Crittenden will grant a requisition in the case. If they do up Dick Little they'll have to do up me too. Anyway, Charles and I will go down there and work for him."

"Was not Dick Little an active member of Mr. James' gang?" timidly inquired the visitor.

"Yes," answered Bob, as he twirled a long-barreled Colt's revolver which he was about to use on the stage, "Dick took a hand in the Glendale, Blue Cut, and Winston train robberies, but he has been pardoned of his Missouri jobs, and has been leading a quiet life in Kansas City for months."

"How old is Dick?"

"He is 30 years old, and was never married. His folks live in Independence, Mo., where Frank's wife is now."

"I think the Hites put up this job on Dick," ventured Charley; "but I will bet $10 to $1 that he is not sent down; for he is innocent, and we can prove it."

As it was nearly time for the stage slaughter of Jesse James, the reporter left the theatre.

A MOTHER-IN-LAW

Who Would Willingly Have Been Her Son-in-Law's Wife.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 15.—A romance of two continents came to an end here last evening, when a foolish mother found that the object of her affections had at last become her son-in-law. The bridegroom was Benjamin Foeder, a young violinist of Hasslop's orchestra, and the indignant mother-in-law, his aunt, Mrs. Bressler, the widow of a wealthy fur-dealer of New York. Foeder was the handsome young violinist at the Chestnut Street Theatre, and his rich uncle sent him abroad to study and become a great violinist, his wife and daughter accompanying him. The attractive young man made an easy conquest of both mother and daughter, but the former was not at all pleased to witness the decided preferences which he showed for the daughter, nor was the father overjoyed at the interest shown by the wife. When they came back from Leipsic the daughter took refuge from her mother's persecutions in the home of Foeder's father in Philadelphia, though it does not appear that the young man at that time gave her the protection of his name. The mother caused quite a scandal in the neighborhood at the time by her endeavors to recover her daughter, in which she was finally successful, and the two returned to their home in New York. Here intervenes a year, during which Mr. Bressler died. The mother and daughter occupied a cottage here, and Benny was a frequent visitor. Again the mother was dissatisfied with a divided affection, and finally forebade the young man the house. He bore her reproaches for a little while in silence, and when she was out of breath quietly told her that if he could not see his wife that he would take her where there would be no third party to interfere. The mother went into hysterics, and Mrs. Foeder went off with her husband. When they really became man and wife no one seems to know.

GOSHEN, THE GIANT.

He Clubs a Man Who Has Done Him Many Wrongs—The Story of a Snake-Charmer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 15.—Col. Routh Goshen, the well-known giant, made a sensation by an assault with a cane upon John Sweet, a showman, inflicting several scalp-wounds, for which he was bound over in $800 for his appearance for trial in September. Sweet says that the trouble grew out of his owning a farm which formerly belonged to the giant, but which he secured by paying off the mortgage upon it. On the other hand, Goshen says that Sweet acted with duplicity and deceit towards him in return for kindness and assistance rendered him. Some two or three years ago Sweet married the widow of Sebastian, a famous circus-rider. He was poor at the time. Goshen offered him and his wife a home upon his New Brunswick farm, which they accepted. While he was upon a Pacific tour Goshen's wife and Sweet appropriated over $6,000 in silver which he had in the house, burned up $70,000 worth of bonds, took his goat, valued at $100, and his horse and wagon, and eloped. Goshen got a divorce from his faithless wife, who subsequently married Sweet, and now appears as a snake-charmer at his show. Col. Goshen further said that, while walking along the boardwalk at the time of the assault, Sweet gave him a malicious grin and used the most vulgar language in reference to Goshen's divorced wife and his mother. The insult to his mother was more than he could stand, and, drawing a pistol, he told him he ought to shoot him, but would let him live in his degradation. He then struck him several times with his cane. After his hearing Goshen left for Cape May to rejoin the circus.

FINANCIAL.

The Question of the Legality of the Bonds of Hamilton County, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 15.—The question of the legality of the issue of $80,000 of five-year 4 per cent Hamilton County bridge and road bonds, which has been raised by Preston, Kean & Co., of Chicago, who are the purchasers, was discussed at length at today's meeting of the County Commissioners. It was the first impression both of the Commissioners and of the County Solicitor that the point raised by Preston, Kean & Co. was not well taken, but a careful examination of the subject has convinced them that it is at least an open question. There is no doubt but that the issue in its present form was contemplated by the Legislature when the Enabling act was passed. The act authorizes the levying of one-tenth of a mill for the payment of these bonds. In five years this levy would produce $96,000, which would pay off the entire issue and interest, and leave a margin of $4,000. The difficulty is that it will be in the power of future Legislatures to cut down this levy or rescind it altogether. No such action is likely to be taken—in fact, it is not within the range of human probability that it ever will be taken—but the fact remains that the collection of only one-fifth of the amount of the issue is absolutely assured. This one-fifth represents the amount already on the tax duplicate. The Commissioners were some of them of the opinion that Preston, Kean & Co. could be held to their contract, but that opinion did not prevail. It was decided to forward to them a full transcript of the proceedings of the board relating to the issue of the bonds in question. It was the intention to use the proceeds of the bonds in replacing and repairing county bridges and roads which were damaged by the spring freshets. Should the money not be forthcoming much inconvenience will be experienced by the people living on these roads, and they can be depended upon to make a big fuss about it.

Failure of a Coach Manufacturer at Frederick, Md.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FREDERICK, Md., Aug. 15.—Edward H. Lohman, a prominent coach manufacturer of this city, failed today. Liabilities, $15,000; assets, about $2,000.

EXTENDING OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—At the semi-annual meeting of the Board of Trade this evening a resolution was adopted favoring reciprocity treaties with Mexico and Central America, and a committee of five was appointed to correspond with individual or commercial and legislative bodies for the discussion and advocacy of such measures. A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to consider the feasibility of constructing a line of steamers to be owned in San Francisco and employed in direct trade between here and Liverpool and New York via the Straits of Magellan or Panama.

LATE LOCAL ITEMS.

A telephone message from the County Hospital at half-past 2 o'clock this morning stated that Macmillan and Mettler remain in the same condition as when heard from yesterday morning.

A CUTTING AFFRAY.

Thomas Clark and Hugh Hughes, sailors and dock-loafers, who had filled up with bad whisky, became possessed of a desire to fight, and after a short dispute they went at each other. Fists were first used, but as the fight grew hotter Hughes produced a knife with which he stabbed Clark in the abdomen about four inches to the left of the navel, making an ugly and dangerous wound. He was attended by Dr. H. W. Phillips, and removed to his boarding-place at No. 28 North Canal street. Hughes was arrested by Officer Barber and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Fatal Encounter Between Two Men at Fort Smith, Ark.—The Daily Budget of Items of Crime.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15.—Yesterday S. Edwards and William Wright got into a quarrel at Fort Smith concerning a board bill which the latter owed the former. Edwards refused to allow Wright to remove his trunk from his house until his bill was settled, when the debtor struck Edwards over the head with a club, knocking him down and inflicting, it is feared, a mortal wound. Wright escaped.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15.—Col. N. D. Ellis, a prominent planter in Little River County, on the Texas and Indian Nation border, was brutally murdered by a foreman named John Martin Saturday evening. Ellis remonstrated with him for removing a cotton pen. Martin shot him dead. The nature of the crime caused great excitement, and a large body of men started in pursuit of Martin, who fled to the Nation and could not be found.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15.—Johnny Curtis, the youth who eloped with Mrs. Dixon, a few months ago, and deserted her after having spent all the money she had taken from her husband, has been arrested on the charge of attempted assault on Miss Katie Boyle, a domestic engaged at Dr. Papin's residence on Laclede avenue.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEDFORD, Ind., Aug. 15.—Near Silverville, this county, last Sunday John Craig and Alfred Turley became involved in a difficulty, in which the former struck the latter on the head with a club, crushing his skull and causing injuries that are pronounced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Johnson, the Racine man arrested for attempting to wreck trains on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, had his preliminary examination today and was held in $1,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The Rev. Allen M. Stewart, of Salina, Kas., was robbed in the public garden here tonight of $200 in checks, $60 in money, and several small articles.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 15.—A Greensburg, Pa., special says: George Lunnon, Duke and Cloyt, Palmer and "Slasher" Moore engaged in a riot at Latrobe today, which resulted in two of them receiving injuries which will prove fatal.

BROOM-CORN.

Some Facts and Figures Regarding Its Growth in Kansas—The Cost of Production, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Kas., Aug. 14.—Among the minor crops of Kansas, that of broom-corn is one of the most important crops, and in some counties is regarded as more profitable than Indian corn or wheat. The increase of the acreage in the past eight years has been large, especially in the central and western portions of the State, where it has been found so well adapted to the soil and climate. The following table from the last report of the State Board of Agriculture shows the acreage and product of broom-corn for a period of eight years, from 1874 to 1882 inclusive:

Years.	Acres.	Pounds.
1874	4,176	2,677,550
1875	12,742	9,844,869
1876	14,680	11,234,151
1877	21,147	16,917,712
1878	20,220	16,065,566
1879	14,273	8,096,145
1880	25,507	17,279,864
1881	50,675	32,961,150
1882	107,320	......

For the present year only two counties, Chautauqua and Coffey, report the crop in poor condition. The counties of Clay, Osage, and Rush report an average, while all others report the crop in fine condition and much above the average. With the usual yield the value of the crop this year will amount to several million dollars, and will add materially to the productive wealth of the State. The table below will show the

LOCALITIES WHERE THE CROP IS GROWN,

and a comparison of the acreage for the years 1881 and 1882 in the counties named:

Counties.	Acres, 1881.	Acres, 1882.	Counties.	Acres, 1881.	Acres, 1882.
Allen	3,315	4,963	Marion	22	64
Anderson	57	115	Marshall*	483	800
Atchison	61	128	McPherson	10,891	14,337
Barbour	5	...	Miami	16	33
Barton	1,117	3,182	Mitchell	3,659	8,683
Bourbon	603	957	Montgomery	31	190
Brown	164	51	Morris	187	68
Butler	221	2,261	Nemaha	15	30
Chase	125	5	Neosho	1,353	1,606
Chautauqua	107	191	Ness	988	5,671
Cherokee	631	651	Norton	41	970
Clay	149	156	Osage	208	88
Cloud	449	1,216	Osborne	2,418	8,766
Coffey	42	74	Ottawa	54	355
Cowley	154	234	Pawnee	5,381	10,736
Crawford	363	289	Phillips	233	1,729
Davis	20	16	Pottawatomie	225	200
Decatur	7	355	Pratt	85	569
Dickinson	11	209	Rawlins	...	31
Doniphan	54	60	Reno	1,324	2,171
Douglas*	55	55	Republic	157	423
Edwards	313	1,665	Rice	2,425	2,316
Elk	173	140	Riley	...	36
Ellis	674	1,089	Rooks	716	3,263
Ellsworth	326	340	Rush	448	5,622
Ford	24	255	Russell	142	97
Franklin	98	4	Saline	1,075	1,489
Graham	121	1,457	Sedgwick	138	461
Greenwood	10	12	Shawnee	30	810
Harper	6	8	Sheridan	23	158
Harvey	556	850	Smith	849	3,053
Hodgeman	330	906	Stafford	1,103	3,942
Jackson	6	24	Sumner	152	212
Jefferson	7	1	Trego	476	457
Jewell	614	1,074	Wabaunsee	26	16
Johnson	69	190	Washington	164	223
Kingman	283	526	Wilson	1,494	1,160
Labette*	430	600	Woodson	182	29
Leavenworth	270	49	Wyandotte*	62	62
Lincoln	1,222	1,867			
Linn	82	95	Total	50,675	107,330
Lyon	56	91			

*Estimated for 1882.

Reports from all the counties in the State, now on file in the Agricultural Department and made by practical farmers, show that upland will yield about 500 pounds of broom-corn per acre, and bottom land about 1,000 pounds. About four quarts of seed per acre are required far planting; and that to raise and prepare the crop for market costs about $30 per ton.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 15.—Arrived, the Spain, from New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Arrived, the Polynesia, from Hamburg.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Guion steamship Alaska, from New York, made the trip to Fastnet in six days and twenty-three hours.

THE MORPHINE ROUTE.

At 10 o'clock last night George H. Sletor, a barber who has been working at No. 2550 State street, died from the effects of twenty grains of morphine that he took early in the evening with suicidal intent. He has been boarding at No. 2702 State street, and has friends in Mason City, Mich. The cause of the deed is unknown. The body was removed to the morgue by the Twenty-second street patrol.

HAPPY MOTHER! HAPPY CHILDREN!

Nursing mothers should keep their infants quiet while teething. Both mother and child should enjoy sweet repose. The best thing to assist nature in bringing about this happy state of good health is Brown's Iron Bitters. It is very soothing and refreshing in its effect. A trial proves this to be true. Mother and child should use it freely. If you want your children to be healthy and strong give them Brown's Iron Bitters, and perfect health is sure to follow.

A Snake-Visitation in Chester County Pennsylvania.

If St. Patrick ever revisits "the glimpses of the moon" he can find congenial work by descending in Chester County, Pennsylvania, where snakes of many kinds have multiplied at such rate that it is now scarcely safe to go on foot, and laborers in the harvest fields are demanding double pay for their services in view of the danger that each day's work will be their last. Old inhabitants of the county declare that such a visitation of venomous reptiles has never afflicted them before, and people who certainly tell the truth on other subjects relate amusing stories of the black snakes and copperheads which they and their neighbors have killed. G. R. Mishler had a ten-acre field of wheat to harvest in Coventry Township, and the reaper decapitated seven snakes in cutting two swathes. The reptiles so frightened the horses that it was no longer possible to drive them up to the standing grain. Cradles were therefore brought, but the farm-hands would not wield them until they had been promised double wages for the job. When the uncut grain was reduced to about half an acre it was alive with snakes, and the workmen killed seventeen in less than an hour.

Gone Forever.

Corns, bunions, warts go, never to return. Use Dr. Wing's Remedy, at druggist's, 92 Lake street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Forty Years' Experience of an Old nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, griping in the bowels and wind colic. By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Redding's Russia Salve has proved its efficiency by a test of 75 years' constant use. Try it.

All ye weak and dyspeptics drink Arend's Kumyss and throw physic to the dogs.

West End Dry Goods House

BARGAINS IN FINE SLIPPERS

A Picnic for Buyers!

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Have marked down and will offer their entire stock of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Slippers and Low Shoes at a Genuine Reduction of 10 to 25 per cent. Come early and be fitted.

Lot 1, at $3.00, Will Include

Burt's Finest Newport Button, Burt's French Newport Ties, Burt's Best Loui Kohn Slippers, That we sold at $3.50, $3.75, and $4.

Lot 2, at $2.25, Will Embrace

Our best French Kid Opera Toe Slippers, our best Curacoa Kid Newport Button and Ties, both hand and machine sewed, that we sold at $2.50, $2.75, and $3.00.

AT $1.95 WE SHALL OFFER AT $1.95

Reynolds Brothers' Newport Button, Newport Congress and Newport Ties, That sell elsewhere from $2.50 to $3.00.

AT $1.50 WE WILL SHOW YOU AT $1.50

The Finest, Softest, and Easiest Fitting Glove-Kid Hand-Sewed Slipper in Chicago; well worth $2.00 a pair.

AT $1.25 WE SHALL CLOSE OUT AT $1.25

All our Medium Grade Newport Button, Newport Ties, Sailor Ties, Strap Sandals, And Opera Toe Slippers, and at

AN EVEN DOLLAR A PAIR

Will offer several lots of Shoes and Slippers that are DECIDED BARGAINS.

CALL EARLY AND MAKE YOUR SELECTIONS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS

Dr. Price's SPECIAL



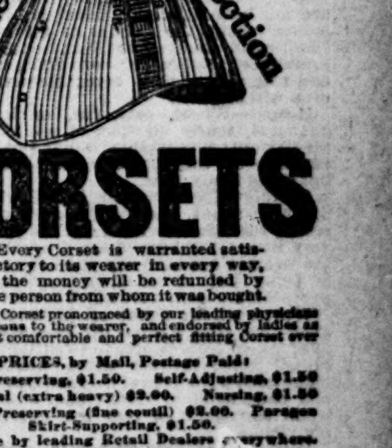
FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

Prepared from the choicest Fruits, without coloring, poisonous oils, acids, or artificial Essences. ALWAYS UNIFORM IN STRENGTH, WITHOUT ANY ADULTERATIONS OR IMPURITIES. Have gained their reputation from their perfect purity, superior strength and quality. Admitted by all who have used them as the most delicate, grateful and natural flavors for cakes, puddings, creams, etc., ever made.

Manufactured by STEELE & PRICE,

Makers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Cream Baking Powder, etc., Chicago and St. Louis.

BALL'S



CORSETS

Every Corset is warranted satisfactory to its wearer in every way, or the money will be refunded by the person from whom it was bought.

The only Corset pronounced by our leading physicians not injurious to the wearer, and endorsed by ladies as the "most comfortable and perfect fitting Corset ever made."

PRICES, by Mail, Postage Paid: Health Preserving, $1.50. Self-Adjusting, $1.50. Abdominal (extra heavy) $2.00. Nursing, $1.50. Health Preserving (fine coutil) $2.00. Paragon Skirt-Supporting, $1.50.

For sale by leading Retail Dealers everywhere.

CHICAGO CORSET CO., Chicago, Ill.

PAPILLON

A POSITIVE PREVENTIVE AND CURE FOR

HAY FEVER.

Now is the time to commence treatment, preliminary to its full attack on the 15th inst. Every one who used this remedy last year is using it now, and recommending others to use it. The medicine does not irritate but is soothing and healing.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE CROPS.

Rapid Progress of a Bountiful Harvest from St. Paul to Omaha.

Fears of Damage by the Recent Rains in Portions of the Northwest.

The Farmers of Southern and Central Wisconsin Fully Satisfied with the Corn Prospects.

Incalculable Damage Inflicted by the Six Weeks' Drouth in New England.

Undoubted Failure, for the Fifth Time, of the Wheat Crop in England.

Rapid Progress of the Harvest on the St. Paul & Omaha Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 15.—The *Pioneer-Press* has the following crop reports from points on the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha Railroad in Southern Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota:

Branden—Wheat, oats, and barley about all cut; stacking commenced; farmers say grain will be harvested in the best condition ever known in this vicinity, and will be a big yield; weather continues fair.

Valley Springs—Grain all cut except flax, and half stacked; no thrashing yet; grain No. 1, and wheat from ten to eighteen bushels per acre; corn doing well and promises a good yield.

Washington—Wheat all harvested and most all in stack; no thrashing done as yet; corn doing nicely; another week of this weather will put it all out of the way.

Adrian—Harvest nearly all cut and in shock; little stacking done yet; thrashing not commenced; yield good; weather fine.

Sioux Falls—Farmers making rapid progress harvesting, and securing their crops in good condition; small grain nearly all cut and a good portion stacked; weather fine.

Montrose—Harvesting in this county almost completed; not more than one-fifth of the crops remain yet to be cut; very little progress yet in stacking and thrashing. The farmers of Cook County expect an average of wheat of sixteen bushels per acre, and No. 1; all other grain proportionately heavy and good.

Salem—There remains but little grain to be cut; most of it stacked, and all in prime condition; very little threshing done on account of scarcity of machines; yield very large.

Silver Creek—All small grains harvested, and most all stacked except flax and wheat, which are being harvested; fine weather for taking care of the harvested crops; corn maturing rapidly; roasting ears plenty.

Covington—Harvesting all done; a good deal of the grain now in stack; if the present fair weather continues for a week all grain will be put in stack in first-class shape; considerable thrashing has already been done; some farmers have finished stacking, and are now busy working in the hay crop; splendid corn weather.

Jackson—Farmers have made good progress in harvesting; no small grain remains to be cut; all put in stack in good condition, and thrashing has begun; yield of oats averages fifty bushels per acre; wheat eighteen bushels per acre.

Lyons—Grain all cut and stacked, and in good condition; thrashing-machines are kept busy; corn looks fine; if the weather continues warm a large crop will be harvested here; oats and small grains are all cut.

Tekomah—Small grains all harvested and stacked, and in fine condition; thrashing has commenced, and I hear of yields of from twenty to twenty-two bushels of the best quality of wheat ever raised in this county. Corn is improving very fast, and promises to be a heavy yield.

Herman—Wheat harvesting all over, and the grain is all stacked; farmers are thrashing; good crop.

Lake Crystal—Cutting of crops nearly completed and stacking fairly commenced; thrashing just begun; all crops in splendid condition and altogether favorable.

Blue Earth—Farmers progressing finely with harvest; this week will probably finish the cutting of grain, and stacking will be under full headway; crops are in good condition; not any thrashing done yet.

Vernon Centre—The weather continues favorable; five days more farmers will finish cutting all grain; some have commenced stacking; grain in splendid condition; corn doing well.

Winnebago City—There has been about two-thirds of a crop harvested; if the weather continues favorable, harvesting will be finished by Wednesday; very little barley has been thrashed, but it will be a No. 1 crop; wheat in splendid condition, and will be a large yield and of a good grade; corn growing rapidly and filling out in splendid shape; weather clear and warm.

Amboy—Farmers about half through cutting grain; kernels plump and full; think the average will be about twelve bushels to the acre.

Hadley—Most of the oats and barley are cut, and part of the wheat; this week will finish the bulk of the harvesting; some flax will be cut this week; no stacking done yet; the condition of grain could not be better; weather clear and warm.

Kasota—Weather clear and warm; wheat, oats, and barley about all cut, and about one-third in stack; none thrashed yet; all grain reported as a good crop; corn growing very fast, and from present appearances will be a good crop.

Jordan—Farmers in this vicinity will complete harvest this week; stacking not yet begun; anticipate an average crop of grain; corn growing rapidly; weather favorable.

Bigelow—Farmers all busy; grain about one-half cut; thrashing not commenced yet; estimate wheat at twenty bushels and oats at eighty bushels per acre.

Mankato—The smaller farmers are about through harvesting, and this week will about wind up; wheat is yielding an average of fifteen to eighteen bushels to the acre; oats, flax, and other small grain very heavy; corn booming, and ten days more warm weather will carry it beyond harm; thrashing has commenced; but little done yet.

Sibley—Harvest is going fair in this section of the country; rye and barley were got into stack about Aug. 12, and the prospects are that what there is of it will be first-class; most of the wheat and oats are cut. Wheat will average about sixteen bushels to the acre of grade No. 2, while oats will average fifty of No. 1 grade. Corn will be a good average crop. Farmers have just started in cutting flax, which is very heavy, and if this week proves favorable it all can be harvested in good shape; it will be the largest crop ever handled here.

Seney—Farmers all through cutting, and are all busy stacking; thrashing will commence about the middle of the week; all small grain good except flax; not much flax raised here this season; corn doing splendid, and with a little more favorable weather the crop will be large.

Hosper—Wheat, oats, rye, and barley all cut, and nearly all stacked, and about half the flax cut; no thrashing done; small grain estimate is very good; corn is backward, but doing finely now.

Norfolk—The harvesting in this vicinity is finished; about half of the grain is put in stack; the balance will be stacked this week; very little thrashing done from the stack; the weather has been dry and hot, and grain is being put in stack in good condition; prospects for corn were never better.

Wayne—Grain about all harvested; oats good crop, sixty bushels per acre on the average; wheat from twelve to twenty-five bushels per acre; August warm weather will make corn a No. 1 crop; average large in corn and oats, small in wheat; flax, although of small acreage, is of very fine quality and a big yield.

Wakefield—Wheat and oats about harvested, and mostly in stack; no thrashing as yet; condition good; corn doing fine; weather hot.

Emerson—Oats and wheat about all in stack, and in good condition; no threshing as yet; corn doing fine; weather hot.

Ashton—Most all of the grain here has been harvested except flax, which is being cut; prospect for a good yield of all grain; corn looking fine this warm weather, but is three weeks backward.

Windom—Grain will be all cut Thursday or Friday; no stacking or thrashing done yet; all small grains good; corn looking better the last few days, and a good crop is expected.

Some Fear of Damage to Harvested Grain in the Northwest Has Been Caused by the Recent Rains.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 15.—The rains of Monday night, yesterday morning, and yesterday, by all reports, were the heaviest in Wisconsin, around St. Paul, and forty miles northwest from St. Paul and Minneapolis. In some places they were very heavy, and in others light and showery. The fact that unsettled, "catchy" weather has come at all in this vicinity has changed the confident bearing of observers, and they now contemplate possible damage to the wheat in shock by rain or high winds. Thus far no damage in this line has been reported. On the line of the Northern Pacific there was no rain. At Wadena yesterday morning it was cloudy, and thence to Bismarck clear. Heavy rains were reported at Faribault Monday night. On the Manitoba lines there were no rains Monday night. Yesterday afternoon's reports were that rain was heavy in Delano, forty miles from St. Paul, and as showery west of Willman. The heaviest rainfall was at St. Paul and vicinity, tapering down in the distance from St. Paul northwestward. On the Fergus Falls Division there were no rains yesterday afternoon beyond Big Lake, forty-seven miles from St. Paul. On the Northern Division of the Omaha line there were either no rains or light showers Monday night, but yesterday there were heavy rains and thunder storms, but no damage is reported to crops. On the eastern division there were occasional light rains and strong winds at Elroy. At Hudson it rained all night, but cleared yesterday. On the western division there was some rain and hard wind at Mankato; at Lake Crystal heavy rain and wind Monday night, also at Kasota; but yesterday was clear and warm; heavy wind and some rain at St. James. On the Sioux City division there were heavy rains and high winds, but no damage done; clear and cool and fine yesterday; no rains on the Nebraska division. A gentleman from Jamestown, D. T., who arrived in St. Paul yesterday, and who knows about every acre of land in Dakota, says that the crop of that Territory will be the biggest ever known. No damage of magnitude has been done by insects. Barley harvest has begun in the vicinity of Jamestown, and will yield sixty-three bushels to the acre. Wheat harvesting at the principal points in the Red River Valley began last Monday, and is now in full operation. The weather there continues favorable. There have been no rains there lately, and some investigators just returned to St. Paul assert that the yield will be greater than has been anticipated. Barley and oats are nearly all harvested.

Cheering Words from the Farmers of the Northwest.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Aug. 14.—The man who says there will be no corn this year is to be pitied. He is "badly off." Possibly, however, he has the extraordinary gift of seeing into the future, and knows there will be an early frost. If Jack will keep his hands off until Sept. 20 the corn crop will compare very favorably with last year. This as regards quantity at least, for, while there is much corn on low, wet land that will never amount to anything no matter what the weather may be, yet the decrease in acreage is fully enough to make up therefor. I passed one week in Wisconsin, and have just returned from Dane County, and can testify that during that week corn grew fully one foot. This was due, no doubt, to the fact and it "tasseled out." It has commenced to ear nicely, the stalks are healthy and strong, the ears are plenty enough to the hill to indicate a good yield, and farmers say they are well pleased with the outlook. The same condition of affairs seems to exist throughout the country over which I passed—viz.: Southern Wisconsin, Northern Illinois, and Central Eastern Iowa, from the river to this point. A Chicago Board of Trade man was on the train and expressed himself quite adversely on the crop in Illinois, saying it would not be more than half a crop on an average throughout the State. If he is right, then the southern part of the State must surely be in bad shape. The Board of Trade man, however, must think Iowa will have some corn to spare, for he is very busily engaged in locating elevators along the railways, or at least looking for locations.

Suppose there is a slight shortage in the corn crop; what of it? Small grain has not been so good in twelve years, and hay and pasturage exceed anything ever known in the Northwest. The farmers are feeling quite independent already, and as much as say, "Let 'er rip; we've got a good thing if corn does get nipped a little."

Harvesting has progressed very rapidly during the past week, and there is probably not an acre of small grain in every 100,000 acres standing today in the territory above mentioned. It is safe to say that small grain is all in the shock save what is stacked. Some wheat and rye have been thrashed, and, to use the expression of the husbandman whose grain I mention, "She pans out big." Oats will prove an immense yield, no doubt exceeding the most sanguine anticipations. Grain has had a splendid chance to mature properly, and the harvest has been quick and almost entirely undisturbed. One week ago today millions of acres were standing, the "pieces" having been "cradled around" and prepared for the reaper, and Monday morning all hands moved early and energetically and the work was short. Each neighborhood has a combination, that is, the farmers unite and cut the neighbor's grain which is the ripest, and so on until it is all done. In this manner there are enough hands to follow a reaper and put the grain up as fast as cut, and the grain is cared for as fast as it is ripe enough. Immediately after the grain is stacked many of them go into the hay field again and cut and take care of the pieces on the lowest land which would not suffer by standing a few days, and which they were obliged to leave to harvest their grain.

Stock of all kinds feels the effects of the fruitful pastures, and is looking finely. The potato crop will no doubt be very good as regards both quantity and quality. It is a pleasure to note the fact that the bug is evidently well on the decline, and while there are some left, and their work is visible in many fields, yet the vines generally are quite free from the pest.

In Dane County, Wisconsin, where I put in my time traveling through the rural districts last week, I saw hundreds of acres of tobacco. This crop, to me at least, looked very fine, and the indications are that it will be one of the best ever raised there. From the cars I saw many fine fields of "the weed" all along the way to the Illinois line, where I "branched off."

And I want to "branch off" from the subject of crops at this point long enough to say that THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is doing much for the farmers in the Northwest in general, and in Southern Wisconsin in particular, to my personal knowledge. Thousands of families welcome its coming each week, and I am glad to note that it circulates largely among the young men—that is, the young farmers, mostly Republicans. They are the coming men of the country; in fact, they are already on hand and in the field of action. If a person cares to know why THE TRIBUNE has such a hold upon the hearts of the people, and is such a power, let him visit the country homes and talk with the men who read it. They say "that paper stands up for the farmers and their interests, and is right on all the great questions of the day, at least it exactly meets our views." Hence they swear by it.

While I am not a "tiller of the soil," yet I have a little Granger in me, and would like to suggest one thing to the farmers throughout the Northwest, thousands of whom I have the pleasure of knowing personally, and that is in regard to management, planmaking, and calculations. They are too unmindful of the little things, and allow too many wastes and leakages to occur in every branch of the business. It is equally applicable in the care of stock, machinery after used for the season, rotation of crops, recuperation of the soil, selection of seed, planting, cultivation, harvesting, raking stubble, conveniences of buildings, care in food for stock; and it would be true to say in a thousand other ways they should make good calculations and plans and then execute them. THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, however, is continually detailing these facts, and to heed them would be to profit thereby.

HAWKEYE.

Bad News Following the Great Drouth in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The *Herald* says: The extended drouth in Massachusetts, especially in the western part, has already damaged the crops in some sections almost past recovery, while, if rain do not come soon, the loss to growing crops will be very extensive. In the western and southern parts of the State there has been no general rain since July 1. Only a few showers intervened, leaving the ground the greater part of the time greatly parched and the feed in pastures as dry as straw. Cattle have had to be fed, and the corn and oat crops, already injured past recovery, are cut up and fed to stock. The hay crop in the State, as a whole, is a good one, the dry weather coming on just in time to enable the farmers to secure it in fine order. The potato crop is a fair one; also the onion crop, as the drouth came too late to greatly harm them. It is thought there will be a fair crop of apples, but the pear crop will be light, and the native peach crop be a total failure. A good crop of native grapes is expected, and an average crop of cranberries.

Nebraska Expects One of the Best Corn Crops Ever Raised in the State.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 15.—Crop reports continue to be favorable from all sections of the State. The weather is just right for corn, which is maturing finely. There has been no rain for the past two weeks, nevertheless the ground is filled with moisture consequent on heavy dews every night. Most flattering reports come from the Missouri River counties, where there is a uniformity of good crops, corn in particular promising well. In the central and western counties some poor fields are seen, but these are very scattering. In the extreme western part of the State the condition of crops is reported first-class. There is a strip of bad corn in Butler and Saunders Counties, in the track of the hail-storm two months ago, which will not make much of a crop. All other sections of the State give no indications of a short crop. The following scattering reports from a large number received today will fairly show the condition of the crops up to date:

Madison County—Weather quite warm; all crops doing finely; corn booming; will average fifty bushels per acre.

Platte County—Corn will make a big crop if weather continues favorable; no poor fields in the county; other crops good.

Buffalo County—Yesterday and today warm, growing weather; corn two weeks late; some fields a little sickly; more than average crop expected.

Fillmore County—Condition of corn excellent; a big crop certain; many fields will go seventy-five bushels per acre; no rain for ten days, but ground in good condition; farmers in good spirits.

Colfax County—Weather warm and showery; all crops good; corn promises big crop; no bugs; the average yield cannot be less than forty-five bushels per acre.

Adams County—Corn conditions are fair; no extraordinary yield expected; about forty bushels will be the average; many fields are late and weedy; weather warm and pleasant.

Saline County—Splendid corn in this county, and prospects excellent; a few weeks of warm weather will make a crop of sixty bushels per acre; the best condition of all crops ever known in the county.

Lancaster County—Warm, growing weather; corn fairly on the boom; no poor fields, and very little late corn; splendid condition of all crops.

Cass County—Corn, as well as all other crops, the very best the county has ever produced.

Ottoe County—A big yield of corn almost certain; prospects very flattering; a large acreage and no poor fields; weather quite warm.

Saunders County—Look out for a booming crop of corn. The prospects are for an average of fifty to ninety bushels per acre. The weather is very warm.

A Much-Needed Rain.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., Aug. 15.—A soaking rain, accompanied by strong wind, visited this section this afternoon. The rain was needed badly, and did not come a day too soon. Farmers are greatly encouraged over the corn prospect, which a few weeks ago, looked extremely doubtful, and say that in the event that no detriment befalls it between now and fall a fair crop will be gathered.

The English Wheat Crop a Failure.

London Times, Aug. 1.

At the close of July it is possible to form some estimate of the prospects of the year's harvest. We know pretty well what the harvest at its best can be. We see the point beyond which we cannot expect that it will go. How far it will fall short of this we have no means of determining. The weather in August will decide the matter, and we cannot predict what the weather in August is to be. But, under the most favorable weather conditions, the prospects for the coming crops are by no means universally good. We publish this morning a full and careful report on the present state of the crops in various parts of the country. It is hopeful in some respects, by terribly disappointing others. The wheat harvest, our correspondent says, will be once more below the average. In many places it will be very considerably below the average. The general report about wheat is that on good soils the straw will be good; that on poor soils it will be bad; and that on both good soils and poor soils the yield of grain will be no better than it has been during the last five years, or, in other words, that it will not nearly amount to a fair average crop. This is bad news indeed, but when we have given it we have given the worst. On no other crop is our correspondent's report quite as unfavorable as it is on wheat. The barley in some parts of the country is looking well. In Dorsetshire our correspondent has seen some fine, rich crops, bending in ripeness and giving almost certain promise of a good malting grain. From Essex the crops are reported as good. In the Midlands they are less promising. In barley, as in wheat, the straw seems likely, on the whole, to be the best part of the crop. The yield of grain will be rather less than the average; possibly it will not be equal to last year's yield. We come next to oats and beans, and to far brighter prospects as far as these are concerned. Oats, our correspondent says, will exceed in both quantity and quality the average of the last seven years. They will be good both in straw and in grain. In potatoes he has observed no disease yet, but the real time of trial has scarcely yet come. August is a dangerous month for potatoes, and even already he has heard reports that in Scotland and in Ireland, and in some parts of this country, the potato disease has begun to show itself. The hay harvest of the year is now a certainty, and it is unhappily a bad certainty. Never has the grass been more plentiful, and never has the weather been more unfavorable to the process of turning it into hay.

Whatever our wheat may turn out to be, and in whatever degree it may fall short of our correspondent's gloomy estimate, our supply of food is in no danger. We draw this from so wide an area that we can always reckon with confidence upon obtaining it at demand. If the harvest is bad in one part of the world it is not bad in all parts, and we get our wheat accordingly without much regard to the seasons. The worst of the matter is that England seems just now to be the particular part of the world to which a bad harvest is most certain to come. The price of wheat is not raised, but the farmer suffers, and the country suffers with him. We are not starved, and we are in no danger of being starved, but our home trade is crippled. The money which ought to be in the pockets of the English farmer is transferred to the American farmer. In spite of free trade a bad harvest at home is so much dead loss to the country, and this it will always be. The report of a large harvest in America will be good news to everybody else, but it will not be good news to the farmer. It will mean for him that his wheat, which will be small in amount, will command a low price, and that even the partial improvement which he has lately secured will not last beyond the near date when the American corn ships will begin to arrive and will once again flood our markets with the golden grain from Minnesota and the Far West. The case is hard, but it is not exceptional. From one cause or another our farmers seem always to be under pressure. The one thing which would certainly bring them relief would be a bountiful harvest in this country and a general failure elsewhere. But this of late has been precisely what they have not obtained. The best remaining chance for them is to do more toward adapting their methods of cultivation to the climatic conditions which they may expect. They have begun to move, and seemingly in the right direction. Cannot they quicken their pace? If English farmers are to thrive there must come a change somewhere. Either they must change or English weather must change. It is only on one or on the other condition that they can hope to escape the grave repeated losses which have gone near to ruin them.

MILWAUKEE ABLE TO BE AROUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 15.—The present healthy condition of this city is illustrated by the fact that Health Commissioner Martin today relieved from duty the Superintendent of the City Hospital, there not being a single case of sickness now at the hospital.

Chills, fever, ague, and weakness are cured by Colden's Liquid Beef Tonic. Colden's; no other. Of druggists.

THE RAILROADS.

A New Freight Pool on Business to the Ohio River.

More Trouble Arising from the Obstinacy of Kansas City Agents.

Completion of Negotiations for a Big Land Sale by the St. Paul Company.

A New Freight Pool on Business Between Chicago and the Ohio River—L. D. Richardson, Manager.

For some time past the roads between this city and the Ohio River have been making efforts to form a pool on the business so as to put a stop to the intermittent cutting of rates by some of the roads. A short time ago a committee of General Freight Agents met to arrange the details of such a pool, and a few days ago it was able to submit a plan for pooling the business to the managers of the roads interested, and the plan has been adopted. The roads parties to the new pool are the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; Chicago & Eastern Illinois; Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago (Kankakee Line); Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis (Pan-Handle).

Mr. L. D. Richardson, for many years General Agent of the Kankakee Line in this city, has been appointed Manager of the new pool and Messrs. Robert Forsyth, D. T. McCabe, and A. B. Southard the Executive Committee.

It is not believed that the new pool as now arranged will aid materially in maintaining rates between Chicago and the Ohio River. To make a pool of this kind effective it will be necessary that all roads leading to Ohio River points from Chicago should be parties to it. It will be observed that neither the Illinois Central nor the Wabash is a party to the new agreement, and those lines are able to compete against the pooled lines on the Ohio River. If these roads choose to cut the rates, the pool lines would soon be compelled to follow suit. But aside from this, it does not seem probable that a pool on Ohio River business can be maintained from Chicago when the roads from St. Louis, Peoria, and other Western points are not working under a similar arrangement, because the latter would get away with the business.

Another War on Kansas City Passenger Rates Imminent.

It is generally feared that the new agreement regarding the maintenance of passenger rates between Chicago and Kansas City cannot be maintained much longer, and another war seems to be imminent. The principal trouble seems to be at Kansas City, from which point it seems impossible to maintain the rates. Since the new agreement was adopted there have occurred several little tempests in a teapot at Kansas City, but each time the threatened war was avoided by a timely settlement of the troubles. It is claimed now that several of the Kansas City roads are again engaged in cutting rates or getting around the agreement by artful devices, and it does not seem probable that the agreement can be maintained much longer. If another war on Kansas City passenger rates is to be avoided, a new arrangement will have to be made, as it has been fully demonstrated that the old agreement cannot be made to work satisfactorily. It is argued that there is but one way in settling the Kansas City troubles, and that is by pooling the business. It is quite probable that a meeting will be called in a few days to take some action regarding this matter, and should this meeting fail to make a satisfactory arrangement Kansas City rates will tumble down again to as low figures as they were ever before.

Meeting of the Iowa Trunk-Line Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Iowa Trunk-Line Association was held yesterday at Commissioner Daniels' office. There were present H. C. Wicker, Northwestern; E. P. Ripley and Paul Morton, Burlington; W. M. Gage, Rock Island; M. Knight, Wabash; and Commissioner George H. Daniels. The action of the Niagara Falls Classification Committee, which recommended that the revised Western classification and the revised joint classification should be harmonized, and that the joint classification with a few changes should be the new classification, was taken up for consideration, and it was agreed that the Iowa Trunk-Line Association should adopt the new classifications. A division of rates on through business in connection with the Union Pacific was agreed upon, and occupied much of the time of the meeting. The rest of the session was taken up in auditing the regular monthly accounts. The new schedule for a division of rates with the Union Pacific was not finished, and another meeting will be held this morning to finish that work.

The Causes for the Burlington's Decrease in June Earnings.

The *Railway Gazette* has the following regarding the large decrease in earnings by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy during the month of June:

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy net earnings as reported for June show the enormous decrease of $604,890, or 54 per cent, from the net earnings of June last year. This is due almost wholly to a decrease in gross earnings, the working expenses having increased but $8,252—less than 1 per cent.

The conclusion that might be drawn from this alone as to the general prospects of the road would be grossly erroneous. The immense difference is due to the fact that June was an extraordinarily favorable month last year and an extraordinarily unfavorable one this year (for June). In 1881 June earnings were $517,377 (34 per cent) *above* the average of the half year; in 1882 they were $93,760 (6 per cent) *below* the average. Last year the bad weather earlier forced back the marketing of produce till June; this year the light crops had chiefly gone out before that month. It is seldom that so great a change occurs in corresponding months of successive years. That the great decrease of June was an exception may be known by the fact that in spite of it for the half year ending with June there is an increase of $57,068 (¾ per cent) in gross earnings, and the decrease in net earnings was but $267,431, or about one-half the decrease in net earnings in June.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is a great corn road, and a very large proportion of the corn is usually marketed in the summer months. It and the other roads which carry much corn, such as the Rock Island, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago & Alton, are likely to feel this lack of corn to carry in July, August, and September, as well as in June, though not so much probably, because last year the June shipments were exceptional. But before this time they have begun to feel the winter-wheat shipments, which last year were light, and the Burlington will by next month be carrying the heavy spring-wheat crops of Nebraska, which will tend to offset the lack of corn. And, taking the crop year as a whole, there is no doubt that there will be much more of everything than last year in the district which this road serves; though the corn crop may be much less than an average, it still promises to be much larger than last year.

The Reorganization of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central.

It is announced that the holders of more than the amount necessary to secure the adoption of the plan of reorganization of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central have signed the agreement. It is still held open until further notice, in order that the remaining bondholders may join in the agreement if they so desire.

The capital stock of this company consists of 13,960,823 common and $10,000,000 authorized preferred stock, intended to be issued for junior bonds. The road was leased in 1869 to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the rental including maintenance of road and equipment, 30 per cent of the gross earnings, and, in any event, the interest on $15,000,000 of the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central's first-mortgage bonds and $821,000 of its second-mortgage, any remaining net earnings to be paid out as interest on the junior mortgage bonds to the extent of $10,000,000, or as dividends on the preferred stock, into which the juniors may be converted. After this a sinking fund was provided for on the $15,821,000 first and second mortgage bonds, and if anything should ever be left after that, the common stock would get it. In consequence of litigation the United States Court ordered the amount on which interest was to be paid to be reduced to $15,584,000, and fixed the rental due up to January, 1880, as about $2,400,000. The lessees appealed to the United States Supreme Court, in which the case is still pending, but the adoption of this plan will probably result in its discontinuance. The scheme involves the foreclosure of the consolidated mortgage and the formation of a new company with $20,000,000 6 per cent preferred stock and $10,000,000 common stock; and $22,000,000 new first-mortgage 5 per cent bonds, of which $5,500,000 are to be reserved for the discharge of underlying divisional bonds as they mature, $12,878,000 for the company's general obligations, and the remaining $3,622,000 to be used in improving the property. The Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis is to pay the new company $2,400,000, and the bondholders are to receive, besides a new bond equal to the old, $150 in cash and $400 in preferred stock on each $1,000 bond deposited, while the income bondholders are to pay 10 per cent of the par value of their bonds, and to receive for each $1,000 bond $1,250 in preferred and $250 in common stock, and old stockholders are to pay an assessment of 5 per cent, and receive new stock equal to one-half their holdings. To be carried out, the plan required the assent of two-thirds of the amount of bonds voted in favor of the agreement of November, 1875.

In order to secure the reorganization and to put a stop to litigation, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company some months ago bought, through Mr. William L. Scott, $8,738,000 of the consolidated bonds. The reorganization will put the Pennsylvania interest in complete control, as its holding of second-mortgage bonds (to be coverted into income bonds) will bring it over 128,000 shares of preferred and 51,265 of common stock, or more than half of each class. The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central having been, however, long operated by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis, the value of the reorganization to the Pennsylvania consists in the removal of all possibility of loss of this portion of its system than in any actual acquisition. The termination of a long and troublesome litigation was also an object to be secured.

Sale of Large Tracts of Land in Minnesota by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Final negotiations were completed here today for the sale by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company of 40,000 acres more of the company's lands in Minnesota. These lands are bought by Julius Schutt, of Davenport, Ia., who acts as agent in the transaction for James Thompson, President of the First National Bank of that city. The tract composes the whole of the company's grant in Rock County, and is located directly south of the Pipestone County grant, concerning the sale of which so many reports have been published of late. It is announced by authority today that the negotiations are now completed for the sale of the Pipestone lands—100,000 acres—to agents representing a wealthy English syndicate of buyers. All sorts of rumors and reports concerning these lands have found circulation, but this is the first authentic statement on the subject. The papers have been drawn, and the buyers are given until Sept. 3 to make payment. No doubt is felt as to the purpose and ability of the syndicate to furnish the funds. The Pipestone lands will be settled by a colony of immigrants from England. The lands purchased by the Davenport parties will be thrown upon the market at once. All the lands are rolling prairie, and among the most fertile in the world. Further negotiations are now pending which will result in the sale of about 10,000 acres more of the Minnesota lands of the company to Mr. Schutt and to A. Boysen, the latter acting as agent for wealthy buyers. This will close out the entire remainder of the land owned by the company in Minnesota. It is reported on good authority that the price to be paid by the English syndicate is $4.50 per acre, and that by the Davenport parties a trifle under $5.

Mr. Boyson, who is negotiating for 15,000 acres of the company's Minnesota lands, is the Danish Vice-Consul at this point. He expects to conclude his negotiations tomorrow. He says that a colony of Danish emigrants is preparing to come over and take the lands, and will start as soon as notified that the purchase is completed. The Davenport parties want 12,000 more in Minnesota to throw upon the market. If Mr. Boyson succeeds in securing the lands for the Danes it is understood that the Davenport purchasers will withdraw their offer; but, if the Davenport men succeed, Mr. Boyson will take up with a smaller purchase—some 4,000 or 5,000 acres.

Sale Ordered of the New York & Sea Beach Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—For a long time past the New York & Sea Beach Railroad has been in a state of serious financial embarrassment, and its earnings have not been sufficient to pay the interest on its bonded indebtedness and to defray the running expenses. Various rumors as to its collapse have been current of late. The company made some time ago two mortgages, each for $200,000, and George S. Bowdoin and James W. Smith as trustees of the holders of the company's paper, finding that they were unable to collect interest on the investment, brought a suit against the company to foreclose the two mortgages, which cover all the real estate, rolling-stock, tracks, buildings, and equipments belonging to the road. Today, before Justice Barnard, in the special term of the Supreme Court, the plaintiffs had the mortgages foreclosed. Justice Barnard appointed Joseph Bartlett to sell the property. The date of the sale will be fixed within the next five days. The mortgages, with interest added, amount to $218,549.75 on the first and $215,899.91 on the second.

Election of Directors and Officers of the Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Road.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 15.—The stockholders of the Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Railroad Company met at the general office of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company in Green Bay today and elected the following directors: John I. Blair, Walter C. Larned, John D. Vail, Timothy Case, Theodore G. Case, W. J. Abrams, F. E. Teetshorn, W. R. Hancock, and T. E. Rawlings. At the Directors' meeting, which followed immediately after, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: John I. Blair, Blairstown, N. J., President; Timothy Case, Green Bay, Vice-President; W. J. Abrams, Green Bay, Secretary; Theodore Sturges, New York, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer; Timothy Case, Assistant Treasurer. The Green Bay, Stevens Point & Northern Railroad was leased to the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Company at the same meeting. At the urgent solicitation of the managers of the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Road Mr. Theodore G. Case has consented to resume his old position of General Attorney for the company, and will perform the duties incumbent upon that office.

Jesse Hoyt's Death and the Milwaukee & Northern.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Vice-President Spencer, of the Milwaukee & Northern Railroad Company, states today that the death of Jesse Hoyt will have no influence on the prospects or workings of the company. In the former history of the road, before it passed into the hands of a Receiver, Mr. Hoyt was President of the company. He has always been one of the most active and influential elements in pushing forward the work of the road; and in its later history, under its present efficient management, he has been a Director and a heavy stockholder. To his business enterprise, keen foresight, and experience the company has been greatly indebted for its progress toward prosperity. But his death will in no wise affect that progress. His two brothers, who will have charge of the settlement of his estate, are both stockholders, and one of them, Mr. Alfred Hoyt—a gentleman possessed of large fortune and characterized by the same spirit that actuated the deceased brother—will probably be chosen Director to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Hoyt's death.

Rumored Lease of the St. Joseph & Western by the Missouri Pacific.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Aug. 15.—It is reported here that the Missouri Pacific Company has made arrangements to lease the St. Joe & Western from the Union Pacific. This will give the Missouri Pacific a junction with the Union Pacific at Grand Island, and will enable them to carry out their long-cherished idea of running cars between St. Louis, Chicago, and the West. If the arrangement is perfected the road will probably be operated from this city, as the object is to run the business of that country into the larger Eastern cities, and this can be done cheaper from Atchison than from St. Joe, which is twenty-three miles further, with Missouri River bridges to cross.

Excitement in Indian Territory.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 15.—A special from the Indian Territory represents considerable excitement as prevailing in the Choctaw and Cherokee Nations owing to the bill which recently passed both Houses of Congress granting the right of way through the Indian country to the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway. Hope was expressed that President Arthur would refuse to sign the bill, and thus defeat it; but, he having approved it, the Indians who opposed the measure are left without resource. Many Indians regard the bill as the first step in the dismemberment of the Indian Territory.

A New Question for the Lawyers to Puzzle Their Brains Over.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 15.—Some time ago the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad Company leased that portion of the Central Iowa Road north of Northwood. The people there are opposed to the transfer, and today commenced proceedings before the Railroad Commissioners to compel the Central Iowa to operate the road in accordance with its charter and the provisions of the tax aid given by the people. The case involves several new features in the construction of the Iowa statutes.

No Changes Have Yet Occurred in the Affairs of the Grand Trunk.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—The Grand Trunk Railway authorities state that there has been no change whatever in the position of affairs in Montreal. There is nothing as yet known as to what changes will be made, nor will there be until Mr. Hickson goes West, which he will do in the course of a few days. Nothing is known by the Grand Trunk Railway authorities concerning the seizure by the Erie & Chicago Car Company. It is believed that the latter company made the seizure merely to assert their claim prior to the absorption of the Great Western Railway by the Grand Trunk Railway.

Completion of the Road Connecting Pensacola and Milton, Fla.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 15.—The railroad connection between Pensacola and Milton is completed, and the first train passed through today over the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad. Other portions of the line are fast closing up, and through trains to Chattahoochee, the eastern terminus of this road, will be run early in December.

An Award of $138,000.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—The arbitrators in the railway case between the local government and Duncan McDonald, contractor, awarded the latter $138,000 damages for taking the Occidental contract from him. McDonald declines the award as inadequate.

Pensacola & Atlantic.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 15.—The Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad was opened forty-seven miles today.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Grand Trunk Railway brought in three car-loads of European emigrants.

H. M. Smith, Assistant General Freight Agent of the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, died at Omaha Monday night. The deceased had been in the employ of this road for the last five years, and was a most able, faithful, and energetic official. His demise in the prime of life is generally regretted among all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

Mr. W. T. Johnson, General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, has given orders to agents at all stations, Butler to Elmore and Sandusky, inclusive, to sell round-trip tickets at two cents per mile each way to those wishing to attend the soldiers' reunion of the One-Hundredth Ohio Regiment at Wauseon, O., Aug. 26, 1882. Tickets will be sold Aug. 25 and 26, and be good to return until Aug. 27 inclusive.

Of those killed by railroad accidents in Great Britain last year by causes beyond their own control the proportion was one to 27,050,435. The proportion of the injured was one to 630,354. The totals were 108 passengers killed and 1,854 injured, and of employés 531 killed, and 3,445 injured. From trespasses, suicides, and miscellaneous causes death came to 467 persons, and injuries to 265. The risk of travel is seen to be extremely low.

The Employés' Mutual Railroad Benefit Association, recently organized in this city, will hold a meeting next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, at the office of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, No. 122 Randolph street, for the purpose of completing the organization. All the railroad employés favoring such an organization are requested to attend and become members. The last meeting was well attended, and the membership is already quite large.

Notice is given by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company that, in pursuance of the authorization of the stockholders at the last annual meeting, the Board of Directors have passed a resolution giving to the common and preferred shareholders the right to take an amount of the common stock equal to 20 per cent of the amount of stock held by them respectively on the closing of the books on the 15th day of September next, payable 50 per cent in cash at the time of the delivery of the stock, and the other 50 per cent charged against the undivided net earnings of the company. Said stock to be delivered and paid for in three equal amounts on Oct. 20, Nov. 20, and Dec. 20 next.

WHISKY.

Preliminary Steps Toward the Reorganization of the Western Export Association.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 15.—It is believed here that the Western distillers will succeed tomorrow in organizing at Chicago the Western Export Association that expired by limitation on the 1st of last May. Since that date, it will be remembered, there have been several attempts made to revivify the organization. They came to naught, however, owing to the fact that one house—Monarch, Peoria—refused to go into the pool. Now all differences are happily settled. This afternoon a meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce in this city. There were present representatives of all the local distilling firms and distilleries whose goods come to this market. Mr. H. B. Miller, that encyclopedia of spiritual information, from Riverton, Ill., was there too, and it was his master hand that did the lion's share of arrangements of details. He came with the positive promise of all the Peoria houses to go into the pool. The old system of the Western Export Association to regulate the whisky market was to have all the distilleries run on a basis of one-half Government capacity, those that ran more to pay so much per bushel on every bushel mashed over half capacity, and the excess of production was sent out of the country in the shape of export alcohol. The system arranged this afternoon is simpler. Every house in the pool is to run no more than 40 per cent capacity, and if this is not sufficient to keep the price at a satisfactory figure a further cut of 10 per cent will be made. The complex system of assessments has been abandoned, and it is plain to the distillers that the desired decrease in production can easily be obtained, and fair prices will naturally result. The business of today's meeting was only preliminary and unofficial, as the matters discussed will be settled at the Chicago meeting, beginning tomorrow. There is no doubt, however, but the plans proposed today will be unanimously adopted, and the Western Export Association will be born again. The intention is to keep the market price of whisky at about $1.18 per gallon while grain is at the present figure. At that price distillers can make a little more money. Messrs. H. B. Edwin, Stevens, Thomas, Gaff, and George K. Duckworth, and probably a few other local distillers, will attend the meeting at Chicago.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 15.—O. Hammerstein, editor of the *United States Tobacco Journal*, made a statement before the Tariff Commission in regard to the injurous influence the importation of Sumatra tobacco is exercising on the interests of producers of home tobacco. Sumatra tobacco, it was claimed, was practically cheaper than American tobacco, and a good deal better than Havana for wrappers. The speaker thought, in addition to the present duty of 35 cents a pound, Sumatra tobacco should by required to pay an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent. The commission held two evening sessions for the purpose of examining the officers of the New York Custom-House in regarding to the workings of their various bureaus.

SUICIDAL.

The Sad Case of the Alleged Bigamist at Princeton, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Aug. 15.—There is considerable excitement here over the suicide of C. A. Wilton, ex-Auditor of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad, at Princeton yesterday, as it was known only to a very few persons that he had left the city. He came here in January last from the Auditor's office of the New York Central Railroad to aid in establishing a new system of accounts. In April last he married a very pretty and accomplished daughter of a wealthy man near Princeton, Ill. He was noted for his elegant manners, fine dress, and dignified deportment, though not socially inclined. He left the employ of the company a week ago today. For several weeks past he was morose, and objected to his wife receiving so marked attention from others of her sex who were attracted by her accomplishments. Thursday he and his wife made an unexpected and hurried exit from this city, it not being known in the house where they roomed. It is supposed by those who have some knowledge of his past history that he had received notice of the coming trouble, and sought to evade it. It is believed by those that the suit for bigamy is the result of a liason formed several years ago and cast off, but now revived to get money, under the impression that he now has it; that, overwhelmed with a realization of the misery the disclosure would bring to his new-made wife, he slew himself.

An Aged Man, Traveling Through Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., Aug. 15.—A stranger, apparently about 65 years of age, was this morning found dead in the woods about a mile east of the town. From papers found in his pocket it has been ascertained that he is from Harpersfield, Ashtabula County, O., and that his name is Lorenzo Bartholomew. In his pocket was found about ten grains of morphia, bought at Peru, Ind., and also a letter directed to Hiram Bartholomew, Harpersville, dated Aug. 13, 1882, in which he states that he is very sick, and would probably be dead before the letter reached its destination. No money on his person.

Whisky and Softening of the Brain.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Aug. 15.—Rial Ralf, a wealthy retired farmer, attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a large jackknife. The jugular vein was sewed by a physician, but Ralph pulled it apart with his fingers. Liquor and softening of the brain are the causes. Ralph is said to be worth $30,000.

MILITIA.

Encampment of the Third and Fourth Regiments at Aurora, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Aug. 15.—Preparations are fast nearing completion for the entertainment of the Third and Fourth Regiments, whose official encampment is to be made at Aurora, beginning Monday, Aug. 21. The location of the camps will be upon the Wilder grounds, which are beautifully situated on the west bank of the Fox River, but a short distance above the city, and among the most picturesque spots along the course of the river, thus affording the best accommodations for the comfort and pleasure of the soldiers. Through Capt. Stolp every means is being taken to give the boys most hospitable and convenient entertainment. Col. Brazee signifies his intention to make this the model camp, and it is expected a vast concourse of soldiers and visitors will throng the city during the encampment.

Sanford's Ginger for the shakes.

Cuticura
THE NEW BLOOD PURIFIER
Resolvent

Operates with Energy upon the Kidneys, Liver, Bowels, and Pores of the Skin,
Neutralizing, Absorbing, and Expelling Scrofulous, Cancerous, and Canker

HUMORS,

the cause of most human ills, and curing when physicians, hospitals, and all other methods and remedies fail, Scrofula or King's Evil, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers, Old Sores, Milk Leg, Mercurial Affections, Erysipelas, Tumors, Abscesses, Carbuncles, Boils, Blood Poisons, Bright's Disease, Wasting of the Kidneys and Liver, Rheumatism, Constipation, Piles, Dyspepsia, and all Itching and Scaly

ERUPTIONS

of the Skin and Scalp—such as Salt-Rheum, Psoriasis, Tetter, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Scald Head, Itching Piles, and other Disfiguring and Torturing Humors from a pimple to a scrofulous ulcer, when assisted by CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures.

CUTICURA,

a sweet, unchangeable Medicinal Jelly, clears off all external evidence of Blood Humors, eats away Dead Skin and Flesh, instantly allays Itchings and Irritations, Softens, Soothes, and Heals. Worth its weight in gold for all Itching Diseases.

CUTICURA SOAP,

an Exquisite Toilet, Bath, and Nursery Sanative. Fragrant with delicious flower odors and healing balsam. Contains in a modified form all the virtues of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and is indispensable in the treatment of Skin and Scalp Diseases, and for restoring, preserving, and beautifying the complexion and skin. The only Medicinal Baby Soap.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only real curatives for diseases of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood.

Price: CUTICURA RESOLVENT, $1.00 per bottle; CUTICURA, 50c. per box; large boxes, $1.00; CUTICURA MEDICINAL TOILET SOAP, 25c.; CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Sold everywhere.

Principal Depot, Weeks & Potter, Boston.

Sanford's Ginger



Dyspepsia, flatulency, rising of food, distress after eating, cramps and pains, diarrhœa, dysentery, feeble digestion, no appetite or strength, followed by languor, debility, nervousness, and loss of sleep, demand an immediate use of SANFORD'S GINGER, "the delicious" and only combination of the True Ginger, Choice Aromatics, and French Brandy. Beware of imitations said to be as good. Ask for SANFORD'S GINGER, and take no other. Sold everywhere.

WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

COLLINS' ELECTRICITY,



Gentle, yet effective, united with Healing Balsam, render COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS one hundred times superior to all other plasters for every Pain, Weakness, and Inflammation. Price, 25 cts. Sold everywhere.

PLASTERS

CASTORIA

Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

THE HIBERN[IAN]...

Annual Irish Demon[stration]... Picnic at Og[den's] Grove.

Twenty Thousand Peop[le] ... in the Festivities ... the Day.

Judge Moran Reads the ... Principles—Undying ... to England...

Eloquent Speeches by th[e] ... C. Betts and Ja[mes] Redpath.

THE HIBERNIANS.

Annual Irish Demonstration and Pichic at Ogden's Grove.

Twenty Thousand People Participate in the Festivities During the Day.

Judge Moran Reads the Declaration of Principles—Undying Hostility to England.

Eloquent Speeches by the Rev. George C. Betts and James A. Redpath.

The annual Irish National demonstration at Ogden's Grove yesterday afternoon and last evening was in every way the most successful that has ever been held by the sons of the Emerald Isle in this city. The heavy rainfall of the morning and the threatening clouds which hung over the city were enough to dampen the ardor of almost any people except the Irish, whose souls are plainly in the cause of Irish liberty. The rain had scarcely ceased falling when the immense concourse of people that subsequently assembled at the grounds began crowding cars on the Clybourn avenue line almost to suffocation, and all afternoon and late into the night northwest-bound cars were almost dangerously crowded. Nothing like the rush that followed the breaking away of the clouds and the appearance of the sun has ever been seen at any of the previous demonstrations which have been noted for large attendance. The numerous gatherings at the grove during the summer have destroyed all of the verdure that was once such a pleasant feature of the park, and instead of green grass under foot the early arrivals at the grove found numerous mud-puddles and moist, sticky ground everywhere. This condition of affairs did not last long, however, the bright sun and the myriads of feet operating to remove the dampness from the earth. The attendants at the gate were kept very busy from noon until 10 o'clock at night taking tickets, and the scene was an animated one, it being estimated that not less than 20,000 people visited the grove during the day and night.

The Committee of Arrangements outdid such bodies in their sphere, and was mainly instrumental in making the demonstration a notable success. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort and entertainment of the attendants was left undone, the various refreshment stands being plentifully supplied with the wares which had been assigned them and ample attendance; and in the evening, although there was a terrible crush of humanity on the grounds, the entertainment was very satisfactory. The scene in the evening was quite beautiful and very animated. Throughout the grounds were innumerable strings of Chinese lanterns, and a dozen or more calcium-lights illuminated the grounds brilliantly. Beer was the strongest beverage on the grounds, and little or no drunkenness was observed. The speeches, abstracts of which are given below, attracted unusual attention, the crowds about the stand, which was located in the northwestern part of the grounds, being very large afternoon and evening. Withal the demonstration was a magnificent success.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon the band was stationed near the speakers' stand, and, after it played several national airs, Mr. Frank Agnew called the meeting to order and read the program of the day, concluding by introducing the

REV. FATHER MORRIS DORNEY,

Chairman of the meeting. After the reverend gentleman had accepted the position with a brief speech of thanks, he introduced Judge Thomas A. Moran, who read the following declaration of principles:

The united Irish societies of Chicago, gathered together for our annual National demonstration, declare unswerving loyalty to the Republic whose Constitution our fathers helped to write, and whose liberty our brothers died to perpetuate.

While holding ourselves ready to follow their example, we also declare that the land of our fathers is entitled to the same form of self-government as exists in this Republic. We declare that it is the duty of the people of Ireland to cast of the tyrannical yoke of Great Britain in the same manner as that yoke was cast off by the American people, and to use, when opportunity offers, the same means as were employed by them to that end. In this declaration we solicit and expect the sympathy and support of our American brethren, who know by experience that only in self-government are secured national liberty, order, and prosperity.

We express our sincere gratitude to Charles Stewart Parnell and his associates, who have struggled and who continue to struggle in behalf of the oppressed peasantry of Ireland, and we pledge them in the future—as we have given them in the past—our hearty support. We protest against the proposition to substitute the English Government for the corrupt and heartless beneficiaries of the confiscation acts of that Government—the so-called landlords of Ireland. The substitution of that Government for its Irish garrison would neither ameliorate the condition of the Irish people

NOR SATISFY THE DEMANDS OF JUSTICE.

The land of Ireland belongs to the people of Ireland, and they should be restored to its ownership, enjoyment and peaceful possession, freed from all relations either with the English Government or with the landlords, whose alleged title is based upon spoliation and fraud.

While yielding not even to the slightest extent our demand for an Irish Republic, we cordially indorse the efforts of Parnell and others to secure for Ireland what is termed "Home Rule," because we regard every step in that direction as a means to the right end—absolute independence for Ireland.

We extend to the patriotic and gifted mother and to all the relatives of the late Fanny Parnell our profound sympathy. Her death deprives the suffering people of Ireland of the services of one of their bravest, tenderest, most effective, and most faithful friends, and adds to the long list of Irish martyrology one of Ireland's most loyal and most gifted daughters.

THE REV. GEORGE C. BETTS, OF ST. LOUIS,

who as an agitator has gained prominence throughout this country and Ireland, was next presented to the audience as the orator of the day, and he was received with a storm of applause. The kindly face and easy gestures of the reverend gentleman put the crowd in a vein of good humor which was not previously manifested, and when the speaker came to "my countrymen" in his courtesy at the beginning of his talk one enthusiastic admirer shouted out in a loud voice: "Bully boy." The sally only served to increase the good feeling of all, and throughout the address the gentleman's remarks were warmly applauded. He opened with a few complimentary remarks upon the spirit of patriotism which had prompted the attendance of so many lovers of the native isle, and spoke briefly of the sweet memories that clung about the little island, the physical features of which were enough to arouse the tenderest feelings in the breasts of all that were wont to respond to grandeur and beauty in Nature. Men laughed at them when they advanced the opinion that a green emblem bearing a golden harp would again be floating freely from the towers of Ireland. He asked such men if they did not know that, notwithstanding England's boasted superiority, Ireland had lived hundreds of years under her despotism—lived with a power of life in her veins that would eventually result in her deliverance from the cruel weight upon her. These men referred to them as fanatics, and that for that reason English military discipline over Ireland was a necessity. All master minds that had lived and had carried to a successful issue ideas of liberty and justice had been deemed fanatics, and the Irish people rejoiced that they were fanatical enough not to know when they were whipped. No race listened more attentively to the song of hope than did the Irish. From one of Chicago's papers which he had read soon after reaching the city in the morning he learned that there was to be an important election in the county next November. He had often noticed that just about election times Irishmen were the nicest men in the world, and it was very singular that in the face of the assertion that Irishmen could not govern themselves he had discovered that here and there over the country were Irish Mayors, Governors, etc. Although he was a man of peace, he remembered that it was a well-established fact that Irishmen were not afraid of a fight, and it was also true that they did not like to be laughed at. Englishmen knew this latter fact, and every time they got a chance they ridiculed them in illustrated papers and in divers other ways. When an Englishman was taken into a police court on charge of drunkenness it was most likely he would give the clerk an Irish name and speak a sort of a brogue the like of which was never heard from Donnegal to Kerry. Nothing so readily broke the spirit of a man as to know he was despised, and England had used this form to depress Irishmen. The Irishman of today was by no means the Irishman of twenty years ago. The Irishman who twenty years ago would have taken off his hat to an English squire now took it off only to God. The measures that had been adopted by Parliament ostensibly for the relief of Ireland were not worth the paper they were written on. What they wanted was that last act that would make them a nation once again.

At 7 o'clock the people were again summoned to the speakers' stand, and were introduced to

MR. JAMES H. REDPATH,

well known to the Irish people, who, after briefly reviewing the purpose for which they had assembled, spoke substantially as follows:

If you turn to England and demand to know the causes of this Irish misery, England will give you reasons as plentiful and as pitiless as the tiger roars in an East Indian jungle. Those jungles were once populous provinces before the native inhabitants were exterminated by British troops—as she says in the interest of civilization, as history says in the interest of the opium trade. England will say that the chief reasons of the miseries of Ireland are that the Irish are Catholics, that the Irish are lazy, that the Irish are drunken, that the Irish are extravagant. These are not the answers of the ignorant. You will find them stated in the choicest English writings of Macaulay and Froude, in the speeches in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, in the editorials in the English press. If you ask me the chief cause of misery in Ireland, I say landlordism and the pitiless exactions of the lords of the soil backed by British power—a system of legalized robbery of a race of resident toilers for the benefit of a class of absentee loafers.

After speaking of the North of Ireland and the land tenure, the speaker continued:

And now in spirit let us take our shoes from off our feet, as we draw nigh the holy ground of Connaught and Munster. There is nothing more sacred on this earth than human sorrow. Christianity itself has been called the worship of sorrow, and if this definition be a true one, then the holy land of our day is the West of Ireland. Every sod there has been wet with human tears. The mourners of every rippling brook there, from time out of mind have been accompanied by an invisible chorus of sighs, from breaking human hearts. Every breeze that has swept across her barren moors has carried with it to the summits of her bleak mountain slopes, and I trust far beyond them, the groans and the prayers of a brave but a despairing people. The sun has never set on her sorrows, excepting to give place to the pitying stars that have looked down on human woes, that excel in number their own constellated hosts. I have heard so much and I have seen so much of the sorrows of the West that when the

MEMORY OF THEM RISES BEFORE ME

I stand appalled at the vision. Again and again since I came back from Ireland I have tried to draw a picture of that western misery. But again and again and as often as I have tried, even in the solitude of my own chamber, where no human eye could see me, I have broken down, and I have wept like a woman. If I could put that picture into words I could not utter the words, for I cannot look on human sorrow with the cold, esthetic eye of an artist. To me the once stalwart peasants whom I saw in the West of Ireland were in the winter of 1880 peasants shivering in rags, and gaunt and hollowvoiced, and staggering with hunger. To me they were not mere pictures of Irish life. To me they were brothers to be helped. To me they were Christian prisoners to be rescued from the pitiless power of those infidel Saracens of the nineteenth century, the Irish landlords and the British Government.

Even if the people of Ireland were overpowered, the speaker said, they were not dismayed. The people of Ireland were disarmed, but, he said, "are they hopeless? No! I have heard men say that this contest was a hopeless one—that the power of England is resistless, and that the Irish people, sooner or later, must yield before her overwhelming and remorseless force. They have never studied the history of Ireland—they know nothing of the Irish character who feel discouraged by the present situation in Ireland. Coercion laws are no novelties in Ireland. I have a list of fifty-one separate and distinct coercion laws that have been passed by the British Parliament and enforced by the British Government in Ireland since 1830. Ireland has had an annual crop of coercion laws with greater regularity than she has had an annual crop of good potatoes. Sometimes betrayed by false leaders, and sometimes misled by weak leaders, the Irish people have still and steadily won their way to international recognition. One of the most striking traits of the Irish race is that it never knows when it is defeated. Everything that agrarian confiscation, everything that religious persecution, everything that fire, and sword, and famine could do to subdue or exterminate a race, has been done in Ireland for 700 years by a Power that never once faltered in its purposes because injustice, and cruelty, and bloodshed would be necessary for their accomplishment.

THE HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH

in Ireland for the last 300 years has been an unbroken record of fraud and crime without a parallel in the history of modern times. Hell has recorded no crime on the red pages of her flaming chronicles that has not been committed by the English Government in Ireland. And yet, I ask, again what has been the result? Is Ireland today less passionately devoted to the hope and the purpose of winning back her national independence than she was in the days of King Henry II. or King Henry VIII.? Is the memory of the patriots who died in trying to free her less sacredly cherished? Again, No! The race that for 700 years has never ceased to struggle against British oppression—the race that has found in every new defeat a new reason for a new battle; the race that for centuries has been starved and lodged half-naked in the most wretched hovels of Christendom, whose lands have been stolen, whose leaders have been slain, whose altars have been broken, whose priests have been hunted, whose peasantry by the million have been flung into the grave by English law-created famine, and banished by the million by English law-created despots; but the race that never yet surrendered to or even in the reddest hour of slaughter or the most pallid hour of hunger ever dreamed of surrendering to its foe—the race that made of the English pitch cap of torture an aureole of Irish patriotism—the race in the august presence of whose white-souled fealty to fatherland and faith in the English pillory and gallows were transformed into altar steps in the holy temple of Ireland's national immortality—that race will never abandon its glorious green banner, that banner ever burning but not consumed—that it has kept defiantly unfurled for ages, until Ireland shall be the sole heritage of the Irish race, and free and prosperous, and a republic independent.

After enjoying a very pleasant evening in dancing and social intercourse the crowd dispersed.

CANADA.

Sad Features of a Divorce Suit Recently Begun in England.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Aug. 15.—A writ of a suit in the Divorce Court was served upon an erring wife at a restaurant here a day or two ago, which is the sequel of an elopement which caused a sensation in England. The party who will act as corespondent is a leading doctor—Dr. Newbury—and the lady is the wife of Mr. J. G. Grant, of Halthead, County of Kent. The case is one marked by very sad features, both parties having forsaken children, and Newbury is a rare instance of a member of the medical profession betraying professional trust. The pair arrived in Canada about six weeks ago, proceeded to Montreal, next visited Ottawa, proceeded to Kingston, and were finally traced to and caught in this city. The lady has many personal charms, and Newbury is a man strikingly handsome. Both are accustomed to moving in the best society. When served with the writ the party took it as a matter of course, and unconcernedly left the restaurant shortly after the service. Proceedings will now be taken to secure a divorce in England.

A Statesman Who Believes in the Ultimate Independence of Canada.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 15.—The Hon. Mr. Chapleau, late Premier of Quebec and now Dominion Secretary of State, in his address to the Terrebonne Electors expresses belief in Canada ultimately attaining independence. He says: "Our commercial franchise is unlimited, and in remaining colonists we only train the prestige and the benefit of the powerful protectorate of England and the most cordial loyalty to our sovereign, and in the great work of the gradual emancipation we are certain to be in accord with the generous sentiments of the English nation. To consolidate its colonies into nations is a mission sufficiently noble even to satisfy the pride of Great Britain. Let us, then, be contented with our lot, knowing that we have reason to be proud of it, without attempting to force on a movement which the natural march of events and the destiny of our nation will bring about more surely than the efforts of dreamers, who miss their avocation and forget that this work properly belongs to succeeding generations."

Character of McLaughlin, Arrested at Chicago for Murder.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Aug. 15.—It has now transpired that the McLaughlin held in Chicago on a charge of murder is a Kingstonian, one of a very bad family and who figured in various cases. Before his departure for the West McLaughlin and the man he murdered had a quarrel in a saloon. The former was worsted and determined to have revenge, and coming upon the man intoxicated McLaughlin kicked him to death. While here McLaughlin was a dissipated, dissolute fellow.

Repairing a Telegraph Cable.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 15.—The Government steamer Newfield, with the Minister of Marine and Fisheries on board, left Port Mulgrave, N. S., early on the morning of the 9th inst. for Port Hood, Cape Breton, from which place she would proceed to Bird Rock for the purpose of repairing the telegraph cable at that place. After repairing the cable at Bird Rock the Newfield will probably proceed to Quebec for the purpose of laying the submarine cable across the Saguenay River.

Official Changes in the Northwest.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 15.—There is a rumor current here, which has been traced to an authentic source, to the effect that Mr. Mousseau will be appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest. It is reported in political circles that Mr. Dewdney, the present Governor of the Northwest, will be appointed to succeed Mr. Carrahan, the Governor of Manitoba, which position will become vacant in October next.

TURF MATTERS.

Public Sale of Horses at Lexington, Ky.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 15.—The combination sale of Woodard & Brassfield commenced today at this place, and the horse interests of a dozen States were represented. The rumor in circulation that the pedigrees of the animals were not guaranteed had a tendency to depreciate the value of the animals, which were in excellent condition and deserved good prices. The bidding at times was lively, but sometimes relaxed into a slow and tedious manner. The highest price paid was for a bay colt, 2 years old, a Mambrino Patchen, selling at $1,000 to E. H. Taylor Jr., Frankfort, Ky. Other good prices realized were a pair of chestnut geldings, $640; a bay mare by Harold, $580; a chestnut mare by Peavine, $500. The sale aggregated $18,055—an average of $243.95.

Utica Races.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Driving Park, class 2:38:

Wilson	1	1	1
Eva	2	2	4
Topsy	3	4	2
May Thorne	4	3	3
Rocton	5	5	5
Ruric Neville	dr		

Time—2:21¼; 2:23¾; 2:23¾.

Class 2:23:

Unalala	2	2	1	1	1
R. P.	1	1	3	2	6
Lucrece	7	7	2	6	2
Mattie	3	4	5	3	3
Gloster	5	6	7	5	4
George M.	4	5	6	4	7
Cora Belmont	6	3	4	7	5
Lady Rolfe	dr				
Novelty	dr				

Time—2:23; 2:22¼; 2:22¼; 2:22¾; 2:24.

Long Branch Races.

MONMOUTH PARK, Aug. 15.—First race, one mile, won by Miss Tumley, Gussie M. second, and Virgil third. Time, 1:48.

Criterion Stakes, three-quarters of a mile, Fairfield first, Nimrod second, Inconstant third. Time, 1:17¾.

Omnibus Stakes, mile and a half, Harry Gilmore first, Wyoming second, Tom Plunkett third. Time, 2:44¼.

Mile and a quarter, Mary Anderson first, Parole second, Hospodar third. Time, 2:14¾.

Mile and an eighth, Yorkshire first, easily beating Rochester. Time, 2:02¾.

Steeple chase, full course, Ike Bonham first, Bernadine second; the other horses got off the course. No time taken.

Coney Island Races.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Seven-eighths of a mile, Clarissima first, Blushrose second, Jim McGowan third. Time, 1:31¾. French pools paid $126 for $5.

One mile, Monk first, Belle Bird second, Tug Wilson third. Time, 1:45.

Seven furlongs, Bouncer first, Lute Fogle, second, Jesse James third. Time, 1:32.

Mile and a quarter, Babcock first, Aleck Anent second, Rob Roy third. Time, 2:11¼.

Steeple chase, short course, Kitty Clark first, Faulconbridge second, Oscar Wilde third. Little Pat ran away before the race. Time, 2:43.

Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 15.—First race, three-fourths of a mile, won by Bootjack, Wapakoneta second, Capias third. Time, 1:18.

Second race, mile and a quarter, won by Francisca, Square Dance second, Pinafore third. Time, 2:14.

Third race, one mile and 500 yards, won by Warfield, Gen. Munroe second, and Ada Glenn third. Time, 2:14¼.

Fourth race, steeple chase, two miles and a half, was won by Postguard, Annette second, Rose third. Time, 5:26.

Postponement of the Races at La Salle, Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Aug. 15.—The races at the La Salle Driving-Park, announced for today, were postponed until tomorrow on account of the unsuitable condition of the track, occasioned by the heavy rain of this morning.

Charter Oak Park.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 15.—Vanderbilt's Maud S. and Lysander Boy have arrived at Charter Oak Park.

BASE-BALL GAMES.

Cincinnati 10, Baltimore 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 15.—The Baltimores narrowly escaped being completely shut out. The score was as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	2	2	—10
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	— 1

Athletic 3, St. Louis 1.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15.—The home team suffered another defeat today, the Athletics winning by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Athletic	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Metropolitan 7, Cleveland 4.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The game today resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—4
Metropolitan	1	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—7

THE UTAH COMMISSION.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 15.—Ex-Secretary of War Ramsey, of Minnesota; Col. Godfrey, of Des Moines; Judge Carlton, of Terre Haute, and ex-Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, comprising the Utah Commission, arrived here yesterday and today, and are at the Millard. Ex-Congressman Pettigrew, of Arkansas, is expected in the morning. They leave for Salt Lake at noon. They express themselves as ready to carry out the law, but unable to say until they have had a consultation how they will enforce its provisions. They will supervise the elections and remain until November.

Ruined by Goose Eggs.

Stockton (Cal.) Independent.

The meanest man resides in Merced. His name is William Fahey, and he keeps a hotel. He made a wager with George Soper that the latter could not swallow two dozen raw eggs in twenty consecutive minutes. The wager was for $25, and Soper, as he waited for the eggs, allowed his mind to revel in castle-building. He thought how much good he could do with that $25, and how many smiles he could bring to the pallid lips of orphans and fatherless and husbandless. Soper knew he could do it as easy as falling off a log, and he was just looking out of the window to call in some poor, hard-worked mother, when the eggs were brought in. He immediately lost all confidence in humanity, for Fahey had rung in twenty-four goose eggs, not one of them weighing less than half a pound. Soper don't go to Fahey's place any more. It broke him all up.

THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Neither Strikers Nor Employers in and Around Pittsburg Show Any Signs of Weakening.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 15.—A rumor reached the city at a late hour last night of a conference between iron strikers and manufacturers at Youngstown, at which the latter offered to resume at the old scale, but the offer was rejected. The story seemed fishy, and your correspondent allowed it to pass. This afternoon Mr. Weeks, Secretary of the Western Association, received a dispatch from Youngstown stating that no such conference was held, and the situation there was unchanged. Still something is liable to turn up there any moment.

The second meeting of the recently organized association of iron, steel, and nail manufacturers was, at their last meeting, fixed for tomorrow, the 16th inst. No special reason is assigned in the call for this meeting, and several members today asserted that there would be no decided steps taken in relation to the existing troubles.

The sheet-iron manufacturers held another meeting today. It will be some time before the result of their conference is ready to be laid before the Tariff Commission.

It was stated a few days ago that considerable dissatisfaction existed among some of the striking ironworkers because of the fact that the weekly installments had not been paid from the treasury of the Amalgamated Association. It was ascertained this morning that some $20,000 was received by the Treasurer of the Pittsburg district yesterday afternoon, and that the distribution of the money would commence tomorrow. This is the first installment of funds from other sections, but additional amounts will be received in a few days. A large portion of the money came from Cincinnati.

Inquiry from a number of strikers today elicited the information that they are as determined as ever to hold out. They claim it would be a virtual disruption of the organization, and that the sole object of the manufacturers in resisting the demand for an advance is to break up the union.

The non-union experiment is giving satisfaction wherever it has been tried. The mills in this vicinity that are running on that system are getting on smoothly. There will be another break in this direction before long. Quite a number of manufacturers were interviewed this evening. They all said they would never sign the scale.

A miner named John Davis was arrested today for conspiracy and assaulting a nonunionist at one of the mines on the Pan Handle Road. He was committed for a hearing tomorrow. Other arrests will follow.

The coal-diggers, in mass convention here today, refused to return at 3½ cents, saying they would have 4 cents or nothing. They number about 3,500. Three-fourths of the mines are being operated with non-union men.

The Cohoes Workmen Struggling Manfully Against the Employers.

COHOES, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The Harmony Mills today claim to have recovered the ground lost Monday. The "stay-out" Executive Committee today sent forth the following:

To the Cotton-Mill Operatives: We are masters of the situation in the struggle with the Harmony Mills. We warn all operatives to remain away from Cohoes until the pending difficulty is settled in accordance with our just demands.

Every incoming train and street-car is guarded and returning old operatives and others in quest of employment are instantly made aware of the continuation of the strike, and offers of support or money to return to the point from whence they came are invariably successful. The notices served on delinquent tenants were returned Friday. If the evictions are forced the battle for operatives will begin in earnest. Treasurer Terrill reports more money received since Monday than in any two previous weeks. With the continuation of aid from labor unions throughout New York State the strikers are confident of their ability to enforce a favorable consideration of their demands. The mill managers affirm an inability to restore the 10 per cent reduction, and if again compelled to close the mills the snow will fly and spring-time again come before another opportunity on the part of the company will be given to resume work.

The 'Longshoremen at Boston Are Attempting to Better Their Condition.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The 'longshoremen struck today for 40 cents an hour for day work, 50 cents for night work, and 80 cents for Sunday work. During the past two years they have been getting 30 cents an hour for day work and 40 cents for night work. It is claimed that at the best they cannot make more than $7 per week, and that the work is irregular and arduous. They state that they have given the steamboat companies a month's notice, and, not having received any reply, deem that the time is ripe for the strike. It is estimated that about 1,000 men have entered into the strike, and, as the organizations are under good discipline, a firm attitude will probably be maintained. Interviews with the agents of the ocean ship lines elicit the fact that the Ireland Line has discharged the 'longshoremen in its employ and hired Italian laborers, and that the Allan, Warren, and Cunard Lines are unable to communicate any arrangements with the men. There is no excitement along the wharves, and the probability is that the strikers, for whom there is general sympathy, will eventually carry their point.

Strike of Bootmakers at Lafayette, Ind., for an Increase of Wages.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Aug. 15.—The workmen in the boot factory of Harriman & Fraser, and also in the factory of Murphey & Comstock, are not at work, the latter refusing to accede to a demand of 25 cents advance per case on stoga work. There are perhaps forty men on strike. The firm of Barker & Co. are paying the price demanded, but the other two say they will not do it. The Crispin Society, it is reported, has decided to disband as an organization and bodily join the Knights of Labor.

The Situation at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Aug. 15.—If the strikers do not return to work this week the Empire mines will be declared idle Monday.

Charles Parrish & Co. order work to be resumed at the Hollenback mine tomorrow. This will give the dissatisfied driver-boys a chance to return upon the basis offered them Monday last by the operators.

Everything Running Along Smoothly at Erie, Pa.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 15.—The second day's work at the rolling-mill passed off without the least attempt at interference, and the manager says everything is running smoothly, though not full-handed. Sixteen tons of bar iron were finished and shipped today.

MATRIMONIAL.

The Rev. J. C. Johnson and Miss A. M. Coon, at Durand, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DURAND, Mich., Aug. 15.—A leading event of the season took place at the Baptist Church of Vernon this evening in the wedding of Miss A. M. Coon, daughter of the Rev. R. R. Coon, to the Rev. J. C. Johnson, of Somonauk, Ill. A fitting and beautiful ceremony was conducted by the bride's father, assisted by her brother, the Rev. R. R. Coon Jr., of Le Seuer, Minn., the church being elegantly decorated with flowers and evergreens. After the ceremony the happy couple received the congratulations of many friends at the parsonage, and left for a visit at the home of the groom's parents, Princeton, Ill. For the present they will make their home at Morgan Park. They were the recipients of a number of presents from friends and relatives. Both the bride and groom have a host of friends in Chicago and vicinity, who will be pleased to hear of their union.

THE SPRAGUE MANSION SOLD.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 15.—The Sprague farm and mansion at Canonchet was sold at auction today by order of Trustee Chaffee for $62,250 to Frank D. Moulton, of New York. William Sprague had partially torn down the bridge leading to the place, and patrolled the avenue to the house armed with a rifle. The auctioneer stood on the wreck of the bridge to complete the sale.

CRIMINAL-LAW REFORM.

Further Interviews with Candidates for the Illinois Legislature.

The Sentiment Generally in Favor of Curing Admitted Evils.

Mr. Henry Declines to Talk.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

SHELBYVILLE, Ill., Aug. 9.—Your correspondent attempted to interview Thomas N. Henry, Democratic candidate for Representative, regarding the proposed changes in the criminal code, but the gentleman declined positively to talk about the matter.

Dave Linegar Won't Talk.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 11.—At present there is but one candidate for legislative honors in this county. This is Dave Linegar, who hopes for the Democratic nomination, and on being seen by your correspondent regarding the advisability of changing the criminal code he absolutely declined to talk about the matter.

Col. N. H. Johnson.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CARMI, Ill., Aug. 6.—Your correspondent today interviewed Col. N. H. Johnson, Republican candidate for the Legislature, regarding the proposed changes in the criminal code. Mr. Johnson said he had not given much thought to the question; he was in favor of amending the criminal code, but was for no sweeping changes; he favors written instructions to juries to be delivered by the Judge; he rather approves giving State's-Attorneys the power to amend indictments.

Judge McCartney.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

METROPOLIS, Ill., Aug. 11.—Your correspondent to-day interviewed Judge Robert W. McCartney, of this city, Republican candidate for Representative of this (the Forty-ninth) district. He says he is not in favor, generally, of amending the criminal code.

Judges should have discretion to grant or refuse applications for changes of venue if the application is made on account of the prejudice of the inhabitants of the county, and not if on account of the prejudice of the Judge.

Juries in criminal cases should be judges of the law and of the facts; but the court should instruct as to the law.

He thinks the present mode of instructing juries is about as near right as we can get it.

State's Attorneys should have power to amend technical errors in indictments, provided they are set out so clearly that the defendant cannot be deceived as to the nature of the charge against him.

Bail should be granted defendants after a first conviction, except in murder cases.

Supreme Courts should be restricted to questions of law, unless the records show clearly on their face that manifest injustice has been done.

A State's Attorney should be permitted to traverse an application for a supersedeas. Notice should be served on the State's Attorney of the time and place of application for a supersedeas.

Affidavits for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence should be traversed.

The Hon. W. H. Allen.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

MORRISON, Ill., Aug. 9.—Several small politicians of Whitesides County have recently been attempting to make THE TRIBUNE a vehicle of attack on one of the most faithful and able representatives this county has ever had in the Legislature. I refer to the Hon. William H. Allen, who is pressed by the best men of the party in the county for the office of State Senator. If these stupid scribblers, who seem to have presumed that THE TRIBUNE could tolerate no opinion differing in the least degree from its own, would consult the files of that great organ of public opinion, they would be saved the trouble of grossly misrepresenting the position of Mr. Allen on the question of the "criminal code," as they did do in one of their recent communications. The people of Whitesides County well understand that Mr. Allen never opposed amendments to the criminal code, but that on the floor of the House he suggested in detail the propriety of all the amendments that have ever been advocated by THE TRIBUNE, but did not believe it was necessary to employ a commission to do the work it was the duty of the Legislature to perform. On the other hand, it is well known that for the past four years Mr. Allen has been the successful champion in the Legislature of the revenue amendments and principles kindly furnished by the editor of THE TRIBUNE on the request of members of the Thirty-first General Assembly that many of those suggestions so furnished are now a part of the laws of this State and largely became so through the persistent and able advocacy of Mr. Allen through two arduous sessions.

The truth is, notwithstanding the scribblers referred to, that Whitesides is proud of the record her representative has made, and today nine-tenths of the party in the county sincerely desire the services of Mr. Allen in one or the other branches of the General Assembly. And it is a fact beyond any doubt, admitted by the best men of all parties, that he is the ablest candidate for the State Senatorship, being a close student and having had the experience of being representative through two sessions.

A REPUBLICAN.

The Hon. P. O'Mara.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Aug. 8.—The Hon. P. O'Mara, of this city, has been the minority or Democratic Representative of this district in the State Legislature for the last term, and will be continued without much doubt. He is a lawyer by profession, and has attained some prominence by his success in criminal practice. With reference to amending the criminal code his ideas are well rooted. In answer to several questions asked by THE TRIBUNE correspondent he defined his position as follows:

"I am in favor of amending the criminal code, but was and am opposed to the appointing of a commission for revising it. I think the Legislature qualified to make all necessary changes. The present code in defining crime and fixing the penalty cannot be improved. The greatest objection arises from questions of practice. I am in favor of abolishing the grand jury, and think the salary of the State's-Attorney should be increased to a sum sufficient to induce competent lawyers to take the office. In regard to changes of venue, I am in favor of the law as it now stands, and opposed to making the Judge pass upon the question of his prejudice or non-prejudice against the accused party applying for a change of venue. I cannot understand how it would aid the administration of justice to declare by legislative enactment that the jury shall not be judges of the law in criminal cases. The jury would have the same power to disregard the law, and the people would have no other remedy than they now have unless you give them the right to appeal, and I hardly think the most visionary reformer is prepared to go that far. I am not in favor of oral charges to the jury, but am in favor of changing the present system, as it tends to mislead and confuse the jury. I am of opinion that in all cases, civil and criminal, the Judge should prepare the instructions for the jury. I am in favor of symplifying criminal pleadings, and think the State's-Attorney should have the right to amend technical errors in the indictment. Whether bail should be granted to defendants after a first conviction should, in my opinion, lie in the discretion of the Judge. I am not in favor of restricting the Supreme Court to questions of law. I think the court should have power to review the entire case. In the trial of criminal cases the people and the accused should have equal rights. Therefore I am of the opinion that both sides should have opportunity to be heard on all motions, applications, affidavits, and other proceedings in the case."

Candidates in Iroquois County.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WATSEKA, Ill., Aug. 15.—Being desirous of obtaining the views of the candidates in Iroquois County in regard to the revision of the criminal code of this State, your correspondent interviewed each one of them in person in the manner outlined by THE TRIBUNE, with the following result:

JOHN H. JONES,

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Iroquois County, and one of the most active workers in the Republican party, and who stands a most excellent chance of being one of the Republican nominees, said:

"I have watched THE TRIBUNE's course in this matter of a revision of the criminal code, and, without going very much into particulars, I say, unhesitatingly, that I have pretty generally approved it. I am decidedly in favor of amending the code. It seems to me that every order-loving citizen has seen that the present practice of enforcing the criminal laws is too tardy in its operation, and justice is generally too long delayed.

"In reference to the question, Should Judges have discretion to grant or refuse applications for changes of venue? would say that they should have. I think the law in its present form does not give Judges sufficient discretion in the matter. I would also desire to see the juries in criminal cases made judges of the facts only, as jurors generally are very poorly acquainted with the law. Indeed, in many cases, jurors are picked up because of their especial unfitness, and one feels like revising the jurors as well as the law regulating them.

"Two things more suggest themselves in this matter of revision: State's-Attorneys should have power to amend technical errors in indictments, and in the matter of applications for continuances the rule in criminal cases should be the same as in civil cases, especially as regards absent witnesses.

"If elected to the Legislature I shall use my influence to have the criminal code revised, but just how far the amendments should go I cannot say now, because I have not given the subject such an investigation as I hope to give it in the near future."

THE HON. EDWARD RUMLEY,

ex-member of the House, and who is also a candidate for reëlection, desired to look over the questions outlined by THE TRIBUNE, and has written the following full reply:

I answer these questions with pleasure, in order:

"Are you in favor, generally, of amending the criminal code?"

"Yes, very much in favor. Indeed, I believe that it is the most important question to be presented to the next session. On April 28, 1882, the minority report of the Judiciary Committee was presented to the House of Representatives. It recommended the appointment of a commission to revise the criminal code. I have the honor to refer you to page 103 of the journal of 1882, where you will find my name recorded in the affirmative on that question."

"Should Judges have discretion to grant or refuse applications for changes of venue?"

"They should have the power to use their discretion. To deny a Judge the right to refuse applications for a change of venue places the balance of the power in the hands of the criminal, and unnecessary expense and burdens on the people must follow."

"Should juries in criminal cases be judges of the law and the facts?"

"The 'facts,' but not the 'law.' To give to the average jury in criminal cases the power to decide questions of law is to make a clown of the Judge and to rob the courts of justice to a very great extent."

"Are you in favor of oral or written charges to the juries? Would you recommend any changes in the present way of instructing juries?"

"The charge should be written, embracing the law charged as being violated, in plain, unvarnished words and free from all technicalities."

"Should State's-Attorneys have power to amend technical errors in indictments?"

"Most assuredly."

"Should bail be granted defendants after a first conviction?"

"I presume you mean while waiting for second trial after a new trial has been granted. If the crime of which he was convicted was bailable on the indictment, Yes; if it was not, No."

"Should facts of a case be reviewed in the Supreme Court or should the Supreme Court be restricted to questions of law?"

"To present to the court the questions of law without the circumstances that occasioned the violation of it and ask for judgment would be equal to the presenting to a council of medical men a skeleton without the flesh and demand the cause of death. There can be no fair judgment unless there be presented to the court the attending facts that required the administration of the law."

"Should a Prosecuting-Attorney be permitted to traverse an application for a supersedeas?"

"Certainly."

"Why should not affidavits for a new trial on the ground of newly-found evidence be traversed?"

"I know no reason why they should not; in fact, I believe that the cause of justice demands that they should."

W. B. SIMONDS,

a member of the Board of Supervisors of Iroquois County, has also a lightning-rod up, hoping that the result will land him in the 'great unfinished' at Springfield. Mr. Simonds has been a most earnest advocate of slack-water navigation in the raging Iroquois, and upon his record in that field alone he banks largely upon his fitness for the Legislature. On the matter of criminal-code revision he has submitted to your correspondent the following paper:

"Some of the questions submitted to me of a legal nature require more thought and investigation than I have had time to bestow upon them, and on some points my views may change slightly; however that may be, I believe that it is not so much what I or any other man believes as what do the people of the district desire. A Representative should work and vote as a majority of his constituents, or at least of the majority of that portion that elected him, should desire him to. My answers are only my private opinions on those subjects, and would outline my course only so far as they agree with the wish of the people who elected me.

"I am in favor of amending the criminal code.

"I am of the opinion that an application for a change of venue should be traversed by the State's-Attorney, and that the Judge should decide as in any other case, subject to the defendant's right to appeal.

"I am of the opinion that juries in criminal cases should be judges of the facts, as in civil cases.

"I am of the opinion that charges to juries in criminal cases should be written, or if oral should be taken down by a competent reporter verbatim.

"I am of the opinion that State's-Attorneys should have the right to amend technical errors in indictments in matters of form, but not in matters of substance.

"I see no reason why defendants should not be granted bail after first conviction if such bail is sufficient to insure their attendance for trial when wanted; any other course would be absurd. If, however, the history of criminal trials has shown that in most cases of this kind defendants have forfeited their bail, perhaps it would be well to change the law. I am not informed as to how that is.

"I am of the opinion that the Supreme Court ought to have the right to say whether the evidence in the court below warranted a conviction or not, if that is the meaning of this question. The experience of every one who has attended our courts is that juries are more or less influenced by popular prejudice, which may be merely local in its nature.

"I see no reason why the State's-Attorney should not have the right to traverse an application for a supersedas; in fact, I am decidedly in favor of it.

"In view of the second question, I want to add that the statute should prescribe clearly the conditions upon which change of venue should be granted. The defendant, in his affidavit for change, should allege facts in support of the same; then the State's-Attorney should have the right to traverse these alleged facts, and the court should have the right to decide whether those alleged conditions exist. If he should decide affirmatively, then I think his discretion should end."

WILLIAM H. WEAVER

has but recently announced himself as a candidate for the Legislature, but is reaching out vigorously for the longest pole to knock the legislative persimmon. His answers are not as full as your correspondent might desire, but I give them as handed in:

"There is a part of the criminal code that I think should be amended, but I think not in a general sense.

"In reference to the question 'Should Judges have discretion to grant or refuse applications for changes of venue?' I answer in this way: I wish Judges were always as pure as they should be. I would not make juries in criminal cases judges of the law, but only of the facts, and the charges to them should always be written by the Judge presiding.

"As regards State's-Attorneys being allowed to amend techinal errors in indictments, I am of the opinion that such should be allowed; certainly no harm can come from it. I cannot think at present of any other changes desired."

RELIGIOUS.

Celebration of an Anniversary at Milwaukee by a Catholic Parish.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Today the twenty-fifth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Father S. P. Lalumiere, S. J., of St. Gall's Church, was celebrated in a most impressive manner by the Catholics of this city. St. Gall's Church was decorated in the most beautiful manner with flowers, paintings, church emblems, etc. In the morning the Rev. Father Walsh, S. J., of St. Louis, formerly of St. Gall's Church, delivered an appropriate and touching address after the celebration of mass. At noon a grand banquet was spread at the clergy-house, at which were present priests from Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities. In the afternoon the children of the parish visited Father Lalumiere in a body and received his blessing. The main exercises were held this evening, when an immense audience was present, and a purse of $1,500—contributed to pay for finishing the magnificent altar of the church was given to the beloved and popular priest. Other gifts, including an elegant set of vestments presented by the Mother Superior of Notre Dame Convent, a handsome gold chalice, and other articles, followed. After the evening's exercises Bach's orchestra serenaded the reverend father.

Church Dedication at Joliet.

JOLIET, Ill., Aug. 15.—The event in this city today is the dedication of the new St. Mary's Catholic Church. It is a fine edifice, of Gothic architecture, built of Joliet limestone, and 132 feet in length by 70 feet wide, and 202 feet to the cross on the spire. A large concourse of people assembled to witness the dedication. Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, conducted the solemn services. The Bishop of Davenport, Ia., preached the dedication sermon. A number of church dignitaries from various parts of the State are in attendance.

Chautauqua.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug., 15.—Gov. Porter, of Indiana, and ex-Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, have arrived. The Cleveland delegation is here today. A reception was given this evening to Lewis Miller, of Akron, O., founder of the Chautauqua Assembly and President of the association.

Blue-Bottle Water.

A Cincinnati physician says that diarrhea and summer complaint can be cured by exposing water in a blue bottle to the sun for a half hour or upward, and then giving one or two teaspoonfuls each hour until symptoms change. Water thus affected by the sun he declares to be a great nervine and refrigerant as well as an astringent.

A true assistant to nature in restoring the system to perfect health, thus enabling it to resist disease, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN.......................Manager.
AMERICAN BORN.
THE BIG VOLCANO!
THE GREAT CAST!
Seventy People Participating!
POSITIVE PRODUCTION
TONIGHT!
Chicago's Sublimest Sensation!
A MARVELOUS MELODRAMA!

209 WABASH-AV.
Custer's Last Rally,
Great Battle Picture of the Century,
ON EXHIBITION,
209 WABASH-AV.,
Day and Evening.
11x20 feet. Admission, 25c.

BATTERY "D" ARMORY
AND CENTURY PLANT TOWER,
Lake-Front, adjoining Exposition Building.
ENGELHARDT'S STANDARD EXHIBITIONS, The Great Family Pleasure Resort. Attractions this week: Six Shows for a Quarter; The Century Plant, The Chippewa Chiefs and Warriors every afternoon and evening, Boston's Famous Jubilee Band every evening and Saturday and Sunday afternoons. The Megatheroid Marinorama (800 rare objects of marine curiosities), Maj. F. M. Forbes, the Champion Whittler, afternoon and evening. Grand Promenade Concerts every afternoon and evening.
ADMISSION { ADULTS .... CHILDREN .... } ONLY { 25 CENTS. 15 CENTS.
Bring the children.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
THIRD WEEK!
AND CONTINUED SUCCESS of Pettitt's Wonderful Drama,
TAKEN
FROM
LIFE!
Incident and Dialogue Perfect. The Scenery and Effects Superb. Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Remodeled, Redecorated, and Reconstructed.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
25, 50, and 75 cts. (TODAY) At usual prices.
OF
KIRALFY BROTHERS
Great Spectacular Representation of
MICHAEL STROGOFF.
Tonight, this week and next, continuation of this Great Success with all its popular features.
Seats secured six days in advance at Box Office.

BAUM'S PAVILION,
Cor. 22d-st., Cottage Grove and Indiana-avs.
Engagement for one week, commencing Monday, Aug. 14,
THE FAMOUS HYERS SISTERS OPERA COMPANY
In their Musical Drama,
"OUT OF BONDAGE!"
Prices of Admission, 25 and 50 cents.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
MISS MARGARET MATHER will make her debut in ROMEO AND JULIET, Aug. 28. The sale of seats will commence Wednesday, Aug. 23.

No Whiskey!

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is one of the very few tonic medicines that are not composed mostly of alcohol or whiskey, thus becoming a fruitful source of intemperance by promoting a desire for rum.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is guaranteed to be a non-intoxicating stimulant, and it will, in nearly every case, take the place of all liquor, and at the same time absolutely kill the desire for whiskey and other intoxicating beverages.

Rev. G. W. RICE, editor of the *American Christian Review*, says of Brown's Iron Bitters:

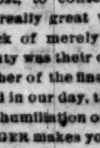
Cin., O., Nov. 16, 1881.
Gents:—The foolish wasting of vital force in business, pleasure, and vicious indulgence of our people, makes your preparation a necessity; and if applied, will save hundreds who resort to saloons for temporary recuperation.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS has been thoroughly tested for dyspepsia, indigestion, biliousness, weakness, debility, overwork, rheumatism, neuralgia, consumption, liver complaints, kidney troubles, &c., and it never fails to render speedy and permanent relief.



Hostetter's Stomach Bitters extirpates dyspepsia with greater certainty and promptitude than any known remedy, and is a most genial invigorant, appetizer and aid to secretion. These are not empty assertions, as thousands of our countrymen and women who have experienced its effects are aware, but are backed up by irrefragible proofs. The Bitters also give a healthful stimulus to the urinary organs. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

ENGLAND'S VIRGIN QUEEN.



Queen Elizabeth never saw herself after she became old in a true glass. They painted her, and sometimes would vermilion her nose. She had always, about Christmas eve, says Ben Johnson, "set" dice that threw sixes or fives (and she knew not they were other) to win, and make her esteem herself fortunate. Sir Philip Sidney's mother, after she had the small-pox, never showed herself in court without a mask. It is pathetic, almost, to contemplate the weakness and vanity of two really great women who could not endure the wreck of merely physical beauty, especially as that beauty was their own. If the Virgin Queen and the mother of the finest gentleman in her dominions had lived in our day, they would have escaped all the pain and humiliation of their beauty's loss, for SANFORD'S GINGER makes young women beautiful and old age lovely. When you see a truly beautiful old lady, be sure she has tested the virtues of SANFORD'S GINGER.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

E. H. Davis, of Montreal, is at the Tremont.

H. S. Scott, of the Toronto *Globe*, is at the Palmer.

James Redpath, of New York, is at the Palmer.

John E. Cowles, of New York, is at the Tremont.

B. H. Langley, of Winona, Minn., is at the Tremont.

Henry Folsom, of New York, is at the Tremont.

O. W. Jones, of Youngstown, O., is at the Tremont.

W. H. Wilcox, of Washington, D. C., is at the Tremont.

George W. Thomas, of Fargo, Dak., is at the Sherman.

John S. Hancock, of New Mexico, is at the Grand Pacific.

George Lyon, of San Francisco, is at the Grand Pacific.

Baron de La Grange, of Paris, France, is at the Palmer.

Finnis Cartwright, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is at the Sherman.

Maj. George Porteus, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Sherman.

S. S. Cook and family, of Manitoba, are at the Grand Pacific.

Capt. H. T. Scott, of San Francisco, is at the Grand Pacific.

John R. Farlow, of Salt Lake City, Utah, is at the Sherman.

Judge W. V. Loring, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Grand Pacific.

J. B. Reid and William Summerfeat, Toronto, are at the Leland.

James Werard and family, of New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

Henri Bouclu and Paul Bouclu, of Paris, France, are at the Palmer.

W. E. Hennessy, of Eagle, Wis., is registered at the Grand Pacific.

Alden J. Blethen, of the Kansas City *Journal* is at the Tremont.

Pierre E. Warburton and Cecil H. Alleyne, of England, are at the Leland.

F. D. McElroy and H. W. Flower, of Fort Dodge, Ia., are at the Sherman.

Judge W. J. Warner, of Cleveland, O., is registered at the Grand Pacific.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hoare, of Sidney, New South Wales, are at the Palmer.

Napoleon A. Corneau, of Labrador, is among the Palmer House guests.

Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Logan and Miss Logan, of Richmond, Va., are at the Palmer.

David Sanborn, President of the Second National Bank of Galesburg, is registered at the Sherman.

E. B. Warner, Morrison, Ill., George Robinson, Detroit, M. V. Daly, Cincinnati, and J. Peters, Buffalo, N. Y., are at the Briggs.

Otto Eichele was held to the Criminal Court in $200 bonds yesterday by Justice Demars for assaulting a Union Park officer with an oar.

Murray Keller, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Road, Louisville, Ky., is at the Palmer.

F. C. Hubbell, Des Moines, Frank Meier, Fort Madison, G. B. Manning, Jefferson, Ia., and an excursion party of fifty persons are at the Matteson.

F. H Prince, Boston; L. H. Peck and wife, New Orleans; W. D. Owen, Des Moines; F. A. Thayer, Quincy, Ill.; and M. Barnhart, Marion, O.; are at the Crawford.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Hoyt, Albany, N. Y.; W. P. Linn Denver; Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Cotleigh, Peoria; Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Farnsworth, Canton, Ill.; and E. F. Eurich, New York; are at the Leland.

"A Reader" is informed that up to Aug. 7 2,807 saloon licenses had been taken out, and up to yesterday the number issued was 3,061. Most of the saloonkeepers have been very slow in renewing their licenses.

The Floating Hospital Association desire to notify mothers that only children in arms will be admitted on board their boat, Bret Harte. Grown children, if sick, will only be admitted on a physician's certificate.

Justice Walsh yesterday fined Bernard Cohen, a second-hand dealer at No. 13 West Randolph street, $50 for neglecting to make a daily report of his purchases to the police, as required by Art. 887 of the Criminal Code.

Justice Wallace yesterday fined Herman Dahlke $25 for neglecting to take out a license to carry passengers on his pleasure steamer. Capt. Dahlke will appeal the case to test the validity of the ordinance calling for the tax.

Albert Ryble, a Bohemian shoemaker who lives with his family at No. 247 West Twelfth street, and who has had considerable trouble in his family of late, cut his throat with a shoemaker's knife last night, and death ensued in a few minutes. He was 37 years of age.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 77; 9 a. m., 79; 10 a. m., 80; 11 a. m., 76; 12 m., 78; 1 p. m., 79; 2 p. m., 79; 3 p. m., 80; 6 p. m., 80. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.55; 6 p. m., 29.54. Wind southwest, with barometer falling.

The new hydro-carbon gas-works of the People's Gaslight & Coke Company, on West Division street and Elston avenue, will be ready for work by Oct. 15, when the new illuminating gas, under the Springer patents, will be a feature of the West Side. The mammoth gas-holder will be tested this week by the hydraulic process.

By the collapse of a scaffolding yesterday afternoon at Silverman's barn, No. 2213 Calumet avenue, two painters were precipitated a distance of fifteen feet, and each had his left leg broken. One of the injured men, J. A. Denney, was removed to the County Hospital, and the other, Albert Orlupp, was taken to his home at No. 3148 Groveland Park avenue.

Five homeless little children, representing two families, were sent to the House of the Good Shepherd yesterday by Justice Wallace. The mothers of the little ones, Kate Degan and Kate Brennan, a couple of old-time topers, were sent to the bridewell. They had shamefully neglected the children, keeping them in want of food and raiment in order to secure money for liquor.

Inquests were held yesterday in the cases of Edward and Patrick Burke, the two boys who were drowned while bathing in the river at the foot of Rawson street, and an inquest was also held in the case of William Corbett, killed by the breaking of a derrick-arm while unloading iron-ore from a vessel in the river. The deaths were found to have been purely accidental.

Messrs. Townsley, Gibson & Kelly, Room 43 McCormick Block, have received from the mines of the Iowa & Colorado Consolidated Mining Company, Summit District, Rio Grande County, Colorado, a specimen gold brick, the first product of the mine, which they will have on exhibition at their office till Saturday next. It weighs ninety-nine ounces. They have also a gold button and a silver bar saved from the tailings.

The sixth annual prize swim at the Natatorium takes place Monday, Aug. 21—for ladies only at 10 a. m. and for boys and gents, to which ladies will be admitted, at 2:30 p. m. Gold and silver medals and prizes are offered for speed, grace, and correct motion in the water, and for diving and plunging. At the forenoon exhibition Mrs. Macey will show how to rescue a drowning person and how to divest of clothing in the water.

The Klein burglary case was called for examination yesterday before Justice Woodman. Michael O'Grady waived examination, and was held to the Criminal Court in $2,500. The case as to the other defendants, Buckly, Johnson, and McNulty, was continued ten days, owing to the absence of Capt. Bonfield from the city. This is the case where burglars tunneled under an eleven-inch brick wall into Klein's dry-goods store on Blue Island avenue and stole $1,200 worth of silk.

The encampment of Companies B and C of the Second Regiment and of Battery D at Cedar Lake will continue until the 21st inst. Each day there is a grand military display, dress parade, guard mounting, etc., and a military concert is given every afternoon. The camp is reached by train on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad, trains leaving the Twelfth street depot at 8 a. m., 10 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Returning trains reach the city at 8 a. m., 8 p. m. and 9. p. m. Good fishing and hunting are additional attractions at Cedar Lake.

The saloon at No. 196 West Madison street was sold July 14 by George W. Scott to William H. Steele for $1,600. Scott claimed to have a clear title to the property and that it was unincumbered. But Steele says that since he took possession of the saloon he has discovered that it is heavily mortgaged. Yesterday he swore out a warrant against Scott charging him with obtaining $1,600 by false pretenses. Scott gave bond in the sum of $3,000 and the case will come up before Justice Hammer Aug. 22.

Three roughs—Christian Cudahy, Sam Crook, and Fred Keiser—assaulted and attempted to rob two fruit peddlers—H. Barnet and P. Goldberg—at Fiftieth and State streets last evening. The trio bought some fruit, and when Goldberg pulled out his purse to give change they jumped on to him and tried to get his money. Barnet came to the rescue of his friend, and he, too, was beaten, though not as badly as Goldberg, who was considerably battered. The hoodlums were arrested by the Hyde Park police.

Gaines Chadwick and Benjamin Lombard waived examination before Justice Wallace yesterday, and went to jail in default of $1,000 bail each to await an indictment for burglary. These are the two young crooks, who broke into the residence of Mr. James Walker, No. 345 Dearborn avenue, while the family were absent and stole about $600 worth of furs and jewelry, the plunder all being found in the trunks of the prisoners. They were arrested in Buffalo and brought back day before yesterday by Detective Wiley.

The Firemen's Benevolent Association held its monthly meeting last night. A number of bills were presented from those who had received injuries and been afflicted with sickness, in consequence of which they were unable to perform their allotted labor. The Treasurer reported as follows for the month past: Disbursements, $432; cash on hand, $553; total assets, $13,500. A futile attempt was made to expel a member of Engine Company No. 1 for attempting to defraud the organization.

Another North Side improvement is well under way at the corner of State street and Walton place. Messrs. Burnham & Root are erecting there a flat-building 30x70 feet for Mr. Charles Fullerton and residences 22¼x70 for Mr. Azael Hatch, Mr. Owen F. Aldis, and Maj. Huntington. The buildings will be four stories in hight, with green-stone basements and Philadelphia pressed brick fronts, trimmed with terra cotta. The cost of the structures will be about $60,000, and they are to be ready for occupancy May 1, 1883.

The Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., of this city, has recently been awarded the George Wood medal for "the Premium Tract on the Glory of Christ," his recent volume, entitled "Christianity's Challenge," having been adjudged by the proper committee of the American Tract Society as above all competitors entitled to this distinction. The medal has been awarded for eight years past, the first time to Dr. Theodor Christlieb, of the University of Bonn, for his "Modern Doubts and Christian Belief," and last year to George Smith, LL. D., for his "Life of Dr. Alexander Duff."

Prof. W. H. Pettee, of Michigan University, arrived at the Tremont yesterday, and leaves today for Detroit to attend the meeting of the American Institute of Engineers, which begins Saturday evening, and will continue for ten days. Prof. Pettee will be joined tomorrow by Prof. Cheever, also of Michigan University, and other members of the association. About 150 engineers are expected to be in attendance, and they will spend a portion of their time in visiting the mines at Leadville, Colorado Springs, and elsewhere in the vicinity. This is the first meeting of the institute in the West, and Prof. Pettee says that the members look forward to a very profitable and pleasant session.

The remains of An-in-ikence, "Little Thunder," the head Chief of the Chippewa tribe of Indians, who, with other members of the delegation, have been on exhibition at Battery D Armory, were placed in a handsome casket and deposited in Calvary Cemetery yesterday, brief services being held by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, of which the dead Chief was a member. The delegation will remain here until Congress meets again, when they will go to Washington, and on their return will take the body with them to Red Lake, Minn. "Little Thunder's" son, who is in the employ of the Government at Red Lake, will probably become head Chief of the tribe.

A. D. Culver, a Knox County farmer, came to Chicago to sow some wild oats. He selected "Biler" avenue for his field, and yesterday morning early he began sowing the oats in Mollie Anderson's dive, No. 112½ on the avenue. He went in there with about $500 and only squandered $3. But when he came out he discovered that the balance of cash on hand was only about $250. He called in the aid of the police to help him make the books right, and Mollie's house was forthwith pulled. Jennie Parker and Rosa Barnes, the two inmates who had entertained Culver, were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $700 each for larceny, and were also fined $50 each for being inmates. The keeper was fined $100, and Belle Dawson, another inmate, was fined $50. The stolen money was not recovered.

Kitty Boone, the servant girl in whose trunk at the Hotel Brunswick was found a batch of small articles stolen from the guests of the house and from mine host, Mr. A. C. Knill, was before Justice Wallace yesterday, charged with larceny. The prosecution secured a continuance for ten days, the defendant giving bonds of $500. Detective Haas believes that a large quantity of valuable clothing and other articles stolen from the hotel during the past two months can be recovered, and that stronger evidence can thus be obtained against Kittie. It is said that several hundred dollars' worth of miscellaneous articles have been stolen from Mr. Knill's guests since Kittie first wielded the broom and dustpan at the Brunswick. She is a quiet-looking female of about 28 years, evidently of Celtic origin, dresses well, and swears she has stolen nothing.

Residents throughout the city, and especially in the West Division, are warned to beware of a party of swindlers who, having resurrected the old-time express-package swindle, are reaping a harvest. Occasionally when persons are a little skeptical as to whether the C. O. D. package presented is really intended for them, the swindlers tear open just enough of the wrapping to show a few articles of snide jewelry or some other article likely to excite a person's cupidity, and in this way they rarely fail to ensnare their victim. The amounts gathered in by them are of course small, generally ranging from $1 to $5. Housekeepers and others should remember that the express company employés always wear badges or uniforms and frequently both, and that deliveries are invariably made by wagons, from which the name of the company in large letters is never lacking.

For some time past the Union Depot has been sorely troubled by an expert valise thief, who succeeded in getting away with a good many satchels, more or less valuable. Monday night Officers Price and Broderick saw a nice-looking old gentleman making his way up the Adams street stairway carrying a satchel that they imagined did not belong to him. He was accordingly arrested, expressing much indignation thereat, and questioned by the officers. He said his name was Robinson, and that he was on his way to Springfield. He said, too, that he thought the satchel was his, and that if it wasn't it was a mistake. It was opened and found to contain a quantity of silk handkerchiefs and necktie samples, the property of a Hebrew peddler named Mark Olneck, of No. 560 South Canal street. Robinson, whose name proved to be Henry Ralston, had about his person considerable property in the way of wearing apparel, marked "E. Ireland," and Officer Broderick remembered that a gentleman named Ireland, of the Mississippi Reaper Works, had lost a satchel at the depot last Thursday. The man in charge of the lunch-room identified Ralston as having taken a lunch there Thursday, and as the satchel was stolen out of that place while Mr. Ireland was eating, it became evident that the old gentleman was probably connected with its disappearance. A number of small articles—buttons, pens, and one thing and another—that had been in Mr. Ireland's satchel were found in Ralston's pockets. When asked how he came by Mr. Ireland's property he offered a rather thin explanation to the effect that he got them at a Chinese laundry. He has worked for Parsons & Gregory, getting orders for meter tests, and formerly sold Bibles and albums on commission. He claims to be a Canadian. He was taken before Justice Walsh yesterday morning and held to Aug. 19 in $600 bonds, to permit of the summoning of important witnesses. It is thought that he has been working the depot for some time, and that he is accountable for the disappearance of most of the missing valises.

THE CITY-HALL.

The number of dogs licensed up to yesterday in the city was 11,216. This only represents about two-thirds of the canine inhabitants of Chicago.

The following building-permits were issued yesterday: Theological Seminary, one-story additional enveloping mansard, Warren and Ashland avenues, to cost $2,000; William Ward, one-story cottage, 20x48 feet, Armitage avenue, near Centre street, to cost $3,000; A. Janson, two-story flats, 20x44 feet, No. 714 West Superior street, to cost $2,000; C. Johnson, two-story and basement dwelling, 44x36 feet, No. 78 Ohio street, to cost $7,500; P. McAuliff, two-story dwelling, 22x48 feet, No. 654 Twentieth street, to cost $3,700; H. Savallasch, two-story dwelling, 20x34 feet, No. 1034 Oakley avenue, to cost $1,500.

The Health Department is continuing its fight upon rotten fruit. Yesterday Capt. Wilson seized four wagon-loads of rotten bananas and had them deposited in the manure-dump. Dr. Garrott says that bad fruit will be eliminated from this market if it is possible to do so. He says that the green fruit is quite as objectionable as the rotten stuff, and a warfare will be made on that if it is attempted to be sold. The health officers say that there is a marked improvement in the fruit sold on Water street since THE TRIBUNE's exposures have been made.

The following was handed to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday:

"Is Col. Baldwin the Gas Inspector? Who pays him—the gas companies or the city? The gas-lamps in the West Division are in a shamefully dirty condition. Have we no rights which gas companies are bound to respect? Is there no way to compel that big Colonel to do his duty? Half of the time our gas-lamps are not lighted. Stir up Col. Baldwin's lazy bones. It will do him good. TAXPAYER."

In reply to the above it should be stated that Col. Baldwin is the Gas Inspector. He is paid a salary of large size by the city. It takes time to attend to business, and Col. Baldwin has not much time to waste in attending to matters for which the people pay him. He is now engaged in getting up last year's report.

DEATH AMONG THE BABIES.

There were sixty-two deaths reported at the Health Office yesterday, of which thirty-six were children under 5 years old, as follows:

Maggie Thise, 9 months 26 days, No. 197 Garfield avenue; cholera infantum.
Minna Taube, 9 months, No. 963 West Twentieth street; encephalitis.
Frederick Drischorf, 7 months 19 days, No. 708 West Chicago avenue; cholera infantum.
Willamena Pitte, 11 months 20 days, No. 46 Newton street; cholera infantum.
Rosa Esch, 23 days, No. 83 West Thirteenth street; convulsions.
Louis Rosenthal, 17 days, No. 715 Canal street; debility.
Fred Cook, 9 months 15 days, No. 561 West Erie street; congestion of the brain.
Ethel M Libby, 1 year 1 month, No. 584 Hubbard street; enmeration.
Olof Oleson, 3 years 2 months, No. 99 Seward street; cholera infantum.
Augusta Krieger, 3 years 7 months 13 days, No. 406 West Chicago avenue; diphtheria.
Joseph Powers, 4 months 14 days, No. 148 North Morgan street; spinal disease.
Nicholas Gardner, 10 months 21 days, No. 36 Cork street; cholera infantum.
Louis Brady, 1 month, No. 19 Lincoln avenue; inanition.
Amanda Featz, 5 months 20 days, St. Vincent's Infant Asylum; spasms.
Louis Larson, 8 days, No. 264 West Erie street; convulsions.
Josef Osnakefski, 14 days, No. 40 Fox place; bronchitis.
August Kreft, 2 years, No. 46 Fox place; gastro-enteritis.
Margaret McKeon, 3 months 3 days, No. 357 Hubbard street; summer complaint.
Bernard Dietz, 6 months, No. 256 Clybourn avenue; cholera infantum.
Albert Dickmann, 1 year 9 months, No. 664 Clybourn avenue; cholera infantum.
Mary Meyers, 14 days, No. 424 Johnson street; diarrhea.
Valle Howarten, 3 years, No. 132 Fourth avenue; consumption.
Harry Meugis, 5½ months, Woman's Industrial Home; entero-colitis.
Lulu Cary, 2 months 15 days, No. 609 Fulton street; cholera infantum.
Patrick Cassidy, 1 year 5 months, No. 573 Loomis street; cholera infantum.
Rose Felt, 7 days, No. 133 North Desplaines street; inanition.
Baby Watts, 7 days, No. 150 Coblenz street; general debility.
Louisa Kuhn, 2 months 14 days, No. 210 Sherman street; cholera infantum.
Rose Tupa, 1 month 1 day, No. 206 Van Horn street; entero-colitis.
Antonio Erickson, 8 months 14 days, No. 226 Wilmot avenue; entero-colitis.
William Behnke, 7 months 7 days, No. 37 Bowman street; gastro-enteritis.
Albert Valper, 4 months, No. 319 West Monroe street; gastro-enteritis.
Carl A. Mulder, 1 year 3 months, No. 90 Wright street; cholera infantum.

COUNTY-BUILDING.

The County Commissioners, with one or two exceptions, were absent yesterday in attendance upon the picnic at Ogden's Grove. No committee meetings were held, and the rooms of the board were like unto a banquet hall deserted.

The books of the Assessors show that 119 vessels were taxed both on the West and North Divisions, and five vessels were taxed in all three divisions of the city. The law, however, provides a remedy for assessments of this character, and owners of vessels so taxed will have no trouble in righting matters.

County-Agent McGrath yesterday received a letter from Philip G. Gillett, Superintendent of the Insane Asylum at Jacksonville, thanking him for having interested himself in rescuing Izona Coppel, the young deaf and dumb girl picked up in Lincoln Park a few days ago. The Doctor requests that she be returned to the asylum at Jacksonville.

There was no session of the Committee on Equalization of Taxes yesterday. Chairman Donnersberger and Commissioner Albright busied themselves figuring out the differences in valuation between the assessments of lands in towns adjoining each other in Cook, Du Page, and Will Counties, showing the exceedingly low valuation in the towns of Cook County. The committee are not entirely satisfied that the assessments upon outside property are just what they should be, and have ordered the Assessors in the various towns to appear before them tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

The Custom-House receipts yesterday exceeded $32,000. It is expected that the total receipts for August will exceed $500,000.

The receipts in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue were yesterday: Spirits, $18,695; tobacco, $2,793; cigars, $2,257; beer, $3,783; specials, $180; lists, $15; snuff, $16; total, $27,740.

The Board of Arbitration on the Sloan plumbing matter are still at work. Superintendent Church, who returned from Washington yesterday, thinks the board will complete its labor and return its verdict within the next day or two.

The last Congress voted an appropriation of $31,000 for certain repairs upon the Government Building. Superintendent Church, who has been intrusted with this work, intends to commence just as soon as he possibly can after the conclusion of the Sloan investigation, and as the Superintendent is anxious to get through in this city in order to return to his family at Washington, the work will be pushed forward speedily. The fractured portions of the court walls are to be torn down and rebuilt, and on the outside walls the falling keystones and the broken pointings in the stonework are to be replaced. Wherever the structure has been damaged by the settling of the heavy walls repairs are to be made, but as the appropriation is very small proportionately to the work to be done it is feared that all that ought cannot be done.

THE POST-OFFICE COMMISSION.

Capt. James E. Stuart, the Chairman of the commission who have been overlooking the principal post-offices in the East for the purpose of making suggestions and recommendations to the department concerning them, left for St. Louis Monday evening. He will be joined there either today or tomorrow by the other two members of the commission, who will then engage in looking through the St. Louis Post-Office. It is stated that the commission have not yet done with the Chicago office, but will devote about one week more to the work when they have concluded at St. Louis, and will then submit their reports upon both offices at once.

SUBURBAN.

HAMMOND.

A new glue factory is now in process of construction at Hammond, together with several new ice-houses and a slaughter-house. The new brick-yard of A. D. T. Titsworth & Co. is situated a few miles south of Hammond, and work there is being rapidly pushed on. Three hundred and thirty-seven acres have been purchased by the company, and a side track will soon be laid and a depot built.

Stein, Hirsh & Co., the owners of large blood factory, which was burned Sunday night, are making active preparations toward rebuilding their industry. The contemplated plans are on a much larger scale than those of the former works.

EVANSTON.

The Citizens' League still continue to make it hot for the Calvary saloonkeepers. Adam Mares has been frequently fined of late. Yesterday he was to have appeared again in court on his own recognizance, but he did not put in an appearance and default was entered and his bond of $200 declared forfeited. His case is, however, continued till today at 2 p. m., when he may show cause why his default should be set aside.

Efforts are being made to raise the debt now resting on the First M. E. Church. Thirteen thousand dollars have already been pledged, leaving only $7,000 to be raised.

The South Evanston authorities are desirous of having the lake-shore drive extended south through their corporation. No definit action has been taken in the case, but their doubtless will be soon.

Prof. Baker, of McGregor, Ia., the new Principal-elect of the Evanston schools, is expected Friday of this week.

FOUNTAIN SPRING HOUSE, WAUKESHA, W'S.

This far-famed house is now open, and will remain open during the season. For terms apply to A. CLEVELAND, Manager.

Decline of Man.

Nervous weakness, dyspepsia, impotence, sexual debility cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Depot 52 and 94 Lake street.

Buck & Rayner have a dentifrice which whitens and preserves the teeth.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

THE COURTS.

An Englewood Saloonkeeper Appeals to the Bench for a License.

He Accuses the Town Board of Lake of Indulging in Favoritism.

New Suits, Divorces, Confessions, Judgments, Etc.

An Englewood Saloonkeeper Lifts Up His Voice Against the Trustees of the Town of Lake.

Frederick Oesterle, a saloonkeeper in Englewood, filed a petition for mandamis yesterday against the Town of Lake and its Board of Trustees, to compel them to issue him a license to keep a saloon. He says that in June last he leased the premises on the northwest corner of Wentworth avenue and Fifty-ninth street, and fitted them up at considerable expense for a saloon. His place is at the intersection of two streets, near two railroads, and half a mile from any other saloon, so that it is an excellent place for a gin-mill. After he had fixed up his place, he applied to the Town Board of Trustees for a license, at the same time paying the required license fee and depositing a bond for $500 to the town conditioned for his obeying the town ordinances, and also filed a bond for $3,000 running to the people of the State of Illinois, as required by law. The Trustees refused to grant him a license on the ground that his place was within that portion of Sec. 16, 38 14, in which by town ordinance it is enacted that no saloon shall be held. This prohibited portion is described as follows: Commencing at a point on the south line of Garfield boulevard 125 feet west of the west line of State street, thence south parallel with said west line of State street to the south line of Sixty-third street, thence west to a point 100 feet east of the east line of Wentworth avenue, thence south on a line parallel with said east line of Wentworth avenue to a point 125 feet south of the south line of said Sixty-third street, thence east on a line parallel with said south line of Sixty-third street to a point 125 feet west of the west line of State street, thence south to the north line of Seventy-first street, thence west to a point 125 feet east of the east line of Halsted street, thence north on a line parallel with said east line of Halsted street to the south line of Garfield boulevard, thence east on the south line of Garfield boulevard to the place of beginning.

Oesterle claims the Board of Trustees have no power to make such exception or discrimination against his privileges; that the ordinance is not general in its character, and does not operate equally on all persons within the town of the class to which it relates; that no public interest is subserved by the refusal to grant him a license; and that the exempted district was made for the purpose of granting to certain parties the sole right to sell liquor in such limits; that such saloons are much nearer the Presbyterian, Congregationalist, and Universalist Churches in Englewood than is his, and also much nearer the public school. If such exception can legally be made, there is nothing to prevent the Trustees from enacting that no license to keep a saloon should be granted for any portion of the Town of Lake, except on the premises owned by the Board of Trustees of the town, and thus create a monopoly. He therefore asks for a writ of mandamus to compel the Trustees to issue him a license.

The Scoville Troubles Again.

Another attempt was made by George Scoville yesterday before Judge Jameson to get possession of his legal papers, law-books, abstracts, etc., which are now in the clutches of F. F. Cole. Mr. Scoville went before the Judge yesterday morning and asked that Cole should not be permitted to plead until he surrendered his (Scoville's) private papers, abstracts, etc., which Cole had taken possession of under the chattel mortgage given by Mrs. Scoville. Scoville said he was frequently losing money because he could not get his papers, and did not see why they should be kept from him, as they were of use only to him. Besides, they were liable to be lost, being packed carelessly in boxes and bundles.

The Judge seemed to be in doubt at first what to do, but finally declined to make any order, and advised the parties to settle the matter among themselves. If they could not he should be inclined to appoint Scoville Receiver, on his giving proper security.

Mrs. Scoville was again present in court, and when the Judge closed she rose and advanced, and asked if she could be heard.

Mr. Robinson called the Judge's attention to the fact that Mrs. Scoville was one of the defendants, that she had no counsel, and therefore wished to be heard in person.

Mr. Scoville said Robinson was his wife's attorney.

Mr. Robinson replied that he had been once, but had since received a letter discharging him.

The Judge made some remark about it not being necessary for Mrs. Scoville to speak, and very abruptly shut her off by beginning to speak to a lawyer, whereupon Mrs. Scoville retired.

The Hyde Park Gas Company.

In the case of Dennis Long against the Hyde Park Gas Company, the Receiver, Oswald A. Bogue, yesterday filed a report before Judge Jameson, setting out that there is due $110 interest on the mortgage on the company's real estate which ought to be paid. There is also an immediate necessity for a new bench of five retorts to enable the company to make all the gas needed, as one of the old sets is broken. It will take over two months to make a new set, and will cost about $350, and the work should be done now so as to be ready for the additional demand for gas in the winter months. The Judge entered an order allowing the Receiver to pay the interest and have the retorts built.

Divorces.

Charles F. Moeller filed a bill yesterday against his wife Grace B. Moeller, asking for a divorce on the ground of adultery.

Eleanor Dyment asked for a divorce from Thomas Dyment, on the ground of desertion and adultery.

Judge Jameson yesterday granted a divorce to Jennie Ward from John Wesley Ward on the ground of cruelty, to Mathilda E. E. Ryan from George W. Ryan for desertion, and to Karl Saul from Eliza Saul for drunkenness.

Items.

Judge Drummond will be in chambers today.

The James McKenna habeas corpus case came up before Judge Jameson yesterday morning, but was continued until today on account of the absence of the witnesses for the defense.

State Courts.

Ezekiel Morrison began a suit for $1,000 yesterday against Stanley S. Millar.

Dennis Geary commenced an action in trespass against the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, laying damages at $10,000.

Bradford L. Bowen began an ejectment suit against Patrick McMahon and wife, laying damages at $1,000.

Mat Johnson commenced an action in trespass against August Riemann, laying damages at $5,000.

Matthew T. Campbell sued Josiah B. Johnson for $3,000.

Jacob D. Nordlinger brought suit for $6,000 against James S. Watson and Nate R. Salsbury.

John B. Jeffrey began an attachment suit against Robert Nelson to recover $3,964.84 for labor performed and material furnished.

Josephine L. Pierce commenced a suit to recover $10,000 damages of the Town of Lake for injuries received by falling through a sidewalk.

George P. Treadway began a suit for $5,000 damages against the United Fireman's Insurance Company of Philadelphia, another to recover $5,000 damages of Robert S., Charles R., and Walter Critchell, and a third for the same amount against Joseph L. Caven and the United Fireman's Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Samuel P. Farrington vs. Edwin Wakefield and William T. Davis, $861.25.—P. D. Ferguson vs. F. H. Smith, $683.22.

The Mutual Union Refuses to Accept the Finding of the Board of Trade at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 15.—Some weeks ago an account was given in these dispatches of the arbitration suit of Mosely & McIntosh vs. The Mutual Union Telegraph Company, growing out of an error in the transmission of a telegraphic dispatch which resulted in loss to the plaintiffs. The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to hear the case has decided against the company. Mosely & McIntosh announce their intention to collect the amount awarded in the finding; but the telegraph company refuses to recognize the authority of the Committee of Arbitrament, claiming that the finding has no legal force. The rules of the Chamber of Commerce are such that the telegraph company must obey the mandate of the committee or be excluded from the floor of the chamber. To this the company responds that it is not on "the floor," but occupies a side-booth, for which it pays rent, and from which it cannot be expelled. The real question at issue is the liabilities of a telegraph company for damages growing out of errors in the transmission of dispatches—a question which just now attracts much attention at the hands of several members of the Chamber of Commerce here who claim to be losers.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic and Musical Notes.

Gustave Frohman left for New York yesterday.

J. H. Haverly, William Foote, Charles Frohman, J. H. Mack, and Edward Keyes leave New York together for Chicago tomorrow.

Haverly's colored minstrels, from Europe, are resting in New York preparatory to proceeding here to consolidate with the Callender company on the 28th inst.

Mme. Ambre, who will be remembered here as a member of Mr. Mapleson's company two years ago, and as having been implicated in a singular elopement scandal, is singing in opera bouffe in Dieppe, France.

All will be in readiness for the perfect representation of "American Born" at the Grand this evening. The "terrible fire" and "volcanic eruption" scenes, Belasco's conceptions, were satisfactorily tested late last night.

A letter from Cannes states that Celine Montaland, once the artistic beauty of the Grand Opera-House under the late James Fisk's management, is now in reduced circumstances, and travels in the service of a wealthy family.

Little Harry Hamblin, who is singing *Grosvenor* in "Patience" with the Juvenile Opera company at Wallack's, New York, is the talk of the town. He is said to be as handsome as a picture, and sings like an angel, setting the audience wild with enthusiasm.

The Hyers Sisters opera company opened at Baum's last evening to a large audience. Madah A. Hyers, the soprano, received several encores for her singing of "Suwannee River." During the performance the Cuban violin soloist played in a masterly manner the "Scene de Ballet," by Beriot.

London dispatch: Theatrical matters are dull, this being the off season. Managers are preparing for their winter productions. An interesting announcement is made that Mr. J. S. Clarke will play *Dromio of Syracuse* in the "Comedy of Errors" when the Strand Theatre reopens. The stage has received another accession in the person of Miss Florence Marryat, the novelist, who appeared at Southampton as *Lady Jane* in "Patience."

The Emma Abbott Grand Opera company, as organized for the coming season, includes Emma Abbott, Julie Rosewald, Lizzie Annandale, Marie Hindle, and Clara Weber, Valentine Fabrini, Victor Beaumont, Alonzo Stoddard, John Gilbert, William Broderick, William Castle, and Gustavus Hall. The repertory for the season includes Adolphe Adam's "King for a Day," "The Colleen Bawn" ("The Lily of Killarney"), Verdi's Rigoletto," Bellini's "La Sonnambula," and Donizetti's "Elixir of Love."

The original "Hazel Kirke" company is now in Oregon, after a long and prosperous season in California. This play has been given every night except Sundays and Good Fridays ever since the 4th of February, 1880. Miss Effie Ellsler has played the part of *Hazel* all this time except one vacation of three weeks. She has lost only one performance through illness. Mr. Couldock, although more than 70 years of age, has not missed one performance in the two years and a half that the play has been running.

Mrs. Langtry has brought her provincial tour to an end with a clear net profit of £8,753, which is a very comfortable sum to earn in twelve weeks. She had intended to extend the tour to Ireland, but was prevented, owing to the continuous work telling on her. In the middle of September she will play in London for twelve nights, when she will appear in "As You Like It," and at the end of that month she will go to America, where she will remain for about six months. Her provincial company, before separating, presented her with a handsome album.

A London letter to the *Dramatic World* says: Irving, thank the Lord, has been definitly chaffed out of *Romeo*. Next season he recommences with the same tragedy, resigning *Romeo* to Terris. We ought to be thankful for small mercies. Irving's *Mercutio* ought to be interesting. Perhaps he'll pick his teeth with his spur, or wag his left ear with his eyelid, something after his new business in *Iago*, when he ate real grapes with most of his own and three property teeth, and by subsequently firing the stones at Hamilton Clarke, his then chef d'orchestre, caused that gentleman speedily to resign.

An exchange says: "There is not a woman of fair intelligence in the United States today who cannot tell what kind of clothes Mrs. Langtry wears, while not even the critics—to say nothing of her American manager—can form the slightest shadow of an opinion about her acting. Bessy Darling, it is said, when asked by a manager what she could do, got up and threw open the doors of her wardrobe with conscious power and pride, and the overwhelming answer got her an engagement. This is what they call on Wall street horse sense; in Pearl street they designate it practical business instinct; on Union Square it is known as frankness. In the abstract world it is called the utilitarian spirit of the age."

Signor Tomaso Salvini, the eminent Italian actor, while descending the steps of his villa at Florence recently, stumbled and fell heavily upon the marble. He was severely shaken, but fortunately no bones were broken, and after being confined to his room for a few days he was able to go abroad. At about the same time Salvini's director, Mr. Chizzola, was thrown from a carriage in Hertfordshire, England, by a pair of runaway horses, and suffered severe contusions and bruises on the face and arms. Salvini will leave Florence soon and visit Paris and London for a few weeks before sailing for this country. His American tour will begin in New York, either at Booth's or the Fifth Avenue, during the last week of October. The supporting company is already engaged and the details of the route arranged.

SECRET SOCIETIES IN COLLEGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 15.—The Supreme Court today rendered an opinion overruling the petition for a rehearing in the Purdue College Fraternity case of Lafayette. The court adhered to the position taken in the original opinion, that the college authorities had no right to exact a pledge from a student before admitting him to the institution that he would cease to be an active member of a secret fraternity during his connection with the college. The case has been bitterly contested by the Faculty and the fraternities, and has created much feeling on both sides. It will probably be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States by the Faculty.

AN INSANE CRIMINAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., Aug. 15.—A. B. Wakefield, the St. Louis gambler who was convicted of perjury and sentenced to the penitentiary at Jefferson City and from there sent to Fulton to the State asylum and pardoned by Gov. Crittenden a week ago on application of his wife, is now confined in a cell in our County Jail, having been adjudged insane today by Judge Locker, of the Probate Court, and awaits proper papers to send him either to Topeka or Ossawattomie, where the State asylums are located. He has been very violent, throwing his son across the room, threatening and attemping his wife's life, and smashing windows with his hands, lacerating them fearfully.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Conditions under Which Troops May Cross the Border in Pursuit of Indians.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Advance sheets of a small document printed in English and Spanish have come to hand today, and contain some curious provisions in regard to the agreement between the United States and Mexico as to how the Indians shall be chased back and forth over the boundary with a rifle in one hand and this treaty in the other. It will be possible to run an Indian over the line without the violation of international law. The Indian must in each case be a savage Indian, and the troops must not pursue him over the line at a point within six miles of a settlement.

One interesting feature of the treaty is that the Senate of the United States of Mexico has authorized the President of that Republic to allow the passing of Mexican troops into the United States and of the United States troops into Mexico, and the Constitution of the United States empowers the President of the United States to allow the passage without the consent of the Senate. This agreement does not require the sanction of the Senate of either country, and will begin to take effect twenty days after the date, July 29, 1882, which fixes next Friday as the time. The memorandum of agreement is entered into, on behalf of their respective Governments, by Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Secretary of State of the United States of America, and Matias Romero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Mexico, and it agrees that the regular Federal troops of the two Republics may reciprocally cross the boundary of the two countries when they are in close pursuit of a band of savage Indians upon certain conditions, which are enumerated as follows: The crossing agreed upon shall only occur in the unpopulated, or desert, parts of the boundary line. For the purposes of this agreement the unpopulated or desert parts are defined to be all those points which are at least two leagues distant from an encampment or town of either country. No crossing of troops of either country shall take place from Capitan Leal, a town on the Mexican side of the Rio Dravo, twenty Mexican leagues, fifty-two English miles above Piedras Negras to the mouth of the Rio Grande. The commander of the troops which cross the frontier in pursuit of Indians shall, at the time of crossing, or before, if possible, give notice of his march to the nearest military commander or civil authority of the country whose territory he enters. The pursuing force shall retire to its own territory as soon as it shall have fought the band of which it is in pursuit, or have lost its trail. In no case shall the forces of the two countries, respectively, establish themselves or remain in the foreign territory for any time longer than is necessary to make the pursuit of the band whose trail they follow.

The abuses which may be committed by the forces which cross into the territory of the other nation shall be punished by the Government to which the forces belong, according to the gravity of the offense, and in conformity to its laws if the abuses had been committed in its own territory. The said Government being further under obligation to withdraw the guilty parties from the frontier. In the case of offenses which may be committed by the inhabitants of the one country against the foreign forces which may be within its limits, the Government of said country shall only be responsible to the Government of the other for denial of justice in the punishment of the guilty.

This agreement is to remain in force for two years, and may be terminated by either Government on four months' notice to the other to that effect.

A YACHT RACE.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The race today between the sloop Vixen, of the New York Yacht Club, and the Maggie, formerly of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and now of the Eastern Club, was won by the New York sloop. The race was for $500.

SECRETARY CHANDLER.

NORFOLK, W. Va., Aug. 15.—The Secretary of the Navy and party arrived at the navy-yard this morning and made a thorough inspection of the yard, and left this evening.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Peter De Jong, Roseland	42
Clara Vondenberg, Calumet	45
Ole Malson, Chicago	25
Ida Wininger, Winthrop	22
Joseph Lewerney, Northfield	23
Mary Andrews, Northfield	20
Henry Gubler, Lemont	22
Maggie Manthey, Lemont	22
Albert Stachitke, Lemont	22
Rosalie Wakowiak, Lemont	18
James Foley, Chicago	29
Mary Lawler, Chicago	27
Wen Breiner, Chicago	23
Elizabeth Michaels, Chicago	20
P. Edward Hurrsch, Chicago	23
Lina Groll, Chicago	20
Charles Ingoldsby, Chicago	28
Margaret Donlin, Chicago	19
A. Martin Nelson, Chicago	42
Mary C. Cobyomson, Chicago	51
William Lux, Chicago	23
Lillie Chapkowskee, Chicago	17
John Ullmer, Chicago	26
Maggie Becker, Chicago	35
John H. Winter, Chicago	25
Mary Rabs, Chicago	21
Thomas Wren, Lake View	32
Mary Mullarky, Chicago	32
Thomas H. McGinness, Chicago	24
Maggie McDonagh, Chicago	24
John C. Kilgore, Chicago	38
Maggie E. Noble, Chicago	24
William Sitts, Chicago	28
Katie Scherer, Chicago	21
Olof C. Christie, Chicago	29
Charlotte Peterson, Chicago	24
William Perry, Chicago	22
Theresa Daming, Chicago	23
Gustaf Peterson, Chicago	26
Selina R. Bjork, Chicago	27
John Godenrath, Chicago	29
Christina Griess, Chicago	23
Theodore Marquardt, Chicago	25
Hermina Schulz, Chicago	24
David H. Dean, Chicago	41
Cora L. Dean, Chicago	23
Joseph Royanski, Chicago	25
Katie Lilla, Chicago	21
Owen Floyd, Pullman	40
Maud Kleinsmith, Pullman	30

DEATHS.

O'BRIEN—The remains of Charles J. O'Brien left Colorado Springs on the evening of the 14th inst. in (D. V.) care of his bereaved brother and sister, and will reach their home in Highland Park this evening. Funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Highland Park, Thursday, Aug. 17, at 1:30 p. m. Friends of the family invited. A special car will be attached to the train leaving Wells-st. depot at 10:45 a. m.

PHELPS—Aug. 14, in Englewood, Ill., at the residence of his son, Thomas W. Phelps, Peter P. Phelps, in the 70th year of his age. Funeral today at 3 p. m.

BECKWITH—Aug. 13, Henry Merit, only child of Henry J. and Frances Beckwith, aged 15 years and 7 months.

CROSBY—Aug. 9, at Palmyra, N. Y., Jennette B. Crosby, aged 62, wife of Alden G. Crosby and mother of Mrs. E. P. Palmer, of this city.

McNAMARA—Aug. 15, at residence, 142 Catherine-st., Edward McNamara. Funeral today at 10 o'clock, by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BAILEY—Aug. 15, at residence, 36 South Page-st., J. C. W. Bailey, aged 79 years. Notice of funeral hereafter. Friends requested not to bring flowers.

LANGLAIS—Tuesday morning, Aug. 15, Marguerite Trudelle, beloved wife of George Langlais, Esq., aged 63 years. Funeral services Thursday morning at Church of Notre Dame, thence by cars to Calvary. Montreal and Quebec papers please copy.

FALVEY—Aug. 15, Falvey, only son of D. W. and Louisa Falvey, aged 11 months and 14 days. Funeral today at 1 o'clock p. m. from 174 West Jackson-st., by carriages to Rosehill. Beaver Dam (Wis.) and Cedar Rapids (Ia.) papers please copy.

HICKS—Aug. 13, at 350 West Van Buren-st., of spinal meningitis, Frederick Hager Hicks, aged 1 month and 2 days.

McCLURE—Aug. 15, Mrs. Julia McClure, aged 72 years 10 months and 2 days. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, in Kenwood, Thursday at 2 p. m.

SHEPHERD—Aug. 15, at residence, 3139 Wabash-av., of inflammation of the bowels, Ernest, son of Charles S. and the late Emma C. Shepherd, aged 5 years and 17 days. Funeral from residence this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Oakwoods Cemetery.

HICKEY—Aug. 15, after a short illness, James Hickey, aged 74 years, native of Cappawhite, County Tipperary, Ireland. Funeral at 9:30 a. m. Thursday, from 869 South Halsted-st., to the Church of the Sacred Heart, where solemn high mass will be celebrated, and from thence to the Northwestern Railroad depot, by cars to Calvary.

DEATHS.

ALBERTS—Aug. 15, Mrs. Bridget, beloved wife of J. Alberts, and daughter of Patrick and Mary Quinn, aged 27 years. Funeral today at 10 o'clock a. m. from residence of parents, 113 West Minnie-st., to St. Stephen's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

WOOFTER—Aug. 13, of typhoid-fever, while visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Culton, 244 Warren-av., Miss Gertrude E. Woofter, teacher in Columbus (O.) Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Remains taken to New Paris, O., for interment. Columbus (O.) and Richmond (Ind.) papers please copy.

"Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul."

CHRISTELLO—The funeral of Mrs. Caroline Christello will take place from her late home, 219 Laflin-st., today at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family invited.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MR. D. W. POTTER WILL LEAD THE noon meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room, 148 Madison-st., today.

THE Y. M. C. A. "SENATE" MEETS at 8 p. m. today at 148 Madison-st. Young men are cordially invited to attend.

HOME STATEMENTS

There is nothing more pleasant in the experience of a publisher of a newspaper than to have his opinions endorsed by the public, his predictions verified, his suggestions carried out, or the promises made in his columns by his advertising patrons faithfully fulfilled. We are now furnished with an opportunity of proving to our readers by "Home Statements," Testimonials from our own citizens, people whom we all know, that one of our advertisers has carried out to the very letter, and even done more than was promised. We refer to the manufacturers of Brown's Iron Bitters, The Brown Chemical Company, of Baltimore. That the words of the advertisements of this old and honorable firm are absolute facts is evident from the following testimonials from some of our own citizens:

C. R. Waller, 587 Centre-av., states he has used Brown's Iron Bitters in his family for a year, and has found nothing equal to it for Indigestion.

M. Christ, 622 Twenty-first-st., states that Brown's Iron Bitters cured him of Chills and Fever in one week, and he is now able to attend to his business as usual.

Frank Juno, 996 Wood-st., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters cured me of heartburn."

W. Christensen, 622 West Twenty-first-st., says he tried everything for general weakness, and only upon trying Brown's Iron Bitters did his strength return.

Brown's Iron Bitters is invaluable for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic. It is highly recommended in dyspepsia, indigestion, intermittent fevers, want of appetite, loss of energy, and lack of strength, and is especially adapted to female complaints.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 & 216 Madison-st., WILL OFFER TO THE RETAIL TRADE AT AUCTION Wednesday, Aug. 16, A full and complete line of all grades of FALL STYLES Boots, Shoes, AND Slippers. Sale commences at 9:30 a. m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 17, at 9:30, Regular Weekly Sale of Crockery and Glassware. Full lines of W. G., C. C., Porcelain, and Decorated Ware.

SPECIAL. AT 12 O'CLOCK we shall sell 360 Cases Tumblers, seventy different styles. Also Jellies, Beer Glasses, &c. 500 Brls. Table Glassware at 1 p. m. Goods packed for Country Merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, And General Household Goods AT ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.'S AUCTION HALF-PAST 9 THIS MORNING.

SAVE YOUR PLATED WARE WITH LUSTRO —WHICH— DOES NOT ABRADE OR SCRATCH THE SURFACE But is the Quickest, Most Effective Polisher in use for Nickel, Silver, and Plated Ware, Plate Glass and Show Cases. Beware of Imitations and articles represented as identical with it or as good!

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

FURNACES Get the Best. Champion R[illegible] BARKER & JACKSON, 18?2 Wabash-av.

Turkish Electric, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their use. [illegible] Grand Pacific Hotel.

$1000 REWARD! for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., [illegible] Drug-Store, Eleventh-st., Phila., Pa. None genuine without his signature. Sold by druggists, $1, by mail.

FORTUNATE SPEC

The Purchaser of a Trac Land Makes the Disc Thriving Village Is Loc

Special Dispatch to The Chic

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 15.— ago Henry Sherry, of Neena C. W. Knapp, of Winnecon of $12,000 on a tract of land i ty belonging to Trask & McA sequently purchased the i An examination of the abs vealed the fact that the tract ent site of the Village of S new station on the Milwauk & Western Road. In conne discovery it is also learned t company conveyed the forty the village stands to C. N. this city, and lots have bee sold and quite a settlement land of which now belongs t recent purchase.

TRIBUNE BRANCH

CITY. SOUTH DIVISION
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corn Henry J. Beckwith, Drugg
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & sellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirt S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVA TAGE GROVE-AV., Oaklan
WEST DIVISION
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of She er & Co., Druggists.
812 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
672 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Wainwright, Druggist.
349 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Sonnichsen, Druggist.
730 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lin rick, Jeweler, Newsdealer,
182 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Jacobson, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner W Myers, Druggist.
WEST LAKE-ST., northwest co Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner D Vogeler, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfiel iams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN. HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-T rich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND —Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.— Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOU

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF the Commercial National Bank 8,582, dated Aug. 12, 1882, for $450, pay Carey G. Manrose. Return to 89 N

LOST—$5 REWARD—LAD pin, on Ada, between Randolph Address V 100, Tribune office.

LOST—A LIBERAL REW the return of a seal fob, lost Mo 4, No. 82 Dearborn-st.

LOST—TUESDAY, AUG. cross attached to a short gold ch or 1867 engraved on the cross. Find ally rewarded by returning the sam born-av.

MISCELLANEO

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNE 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advi experience. Business quietly and le

ALL KINDS OF TAR AN roofing done and old roofs WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West

GOOD HOME FOR LADI confinement, pleasant and ch MUELLER, midwife and doctress, 47 ren-st., corner Throop.

GEO. W. SCOTT, PRO male nurse. Room 19, 84 La S ences given.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW O La Salle-st., Rooms 40 and 42. O 10 o'clock p. m. Practice in all the co

LOOK OVER YOUR OLD VENS & CO., 30 Tribune Buildin rare coins and medals.

STATE SAVINGS INSTITU DRAW YOUR DIVIDEN Pursuant to an order of the Circui County, made this 24th day of July, 18 Melville C. Eames et al. vs. The State tution et al., notice is hereby given th amounting to 45 per cent of the clai Institution, have been declared in are now being paid by the undersign and all creditors are required to dr due them on or before the first day o or they will be forever cut off from heretofore, or which may hereafter said cause. LUCIU Receiver of The State Saving Chicago, July 24, 1882. J. L. HIGH, Attorney for Receiver.

TELEGRAPH CROSS-ARM factory and planing-mill for sal Sealed proposals will be received signed for the purchase of the box-fa ing-mill of the late Herman C. Heisle uated at Nos. 1908 to 1918 Blackwell-s gether with the buildings, ground lea ons, harnesses, tools, etc., etc., bel also the stock of lumber for boxes now on hand; until and during T 1882, at the address below given. S the lumber or the mill will be receiv both should specify the amounts bid and the remainder separately. All mitted to the Probate Court of Cook sale to be made except by its approv Terms cash, or half cash and the (6) and twelve (12) months, with six terest, and security to be approved b For descriptive circulars and furth apply to the undersigned. August 9, 1882. EUGENE E. PR FRIEDERICKA Administrators of said estate, Room Chicago.

TO FURNACE DEALER wanted for Hawley's new system air radiators, which with any furna steam or water heating. Also for H driers, and improved construction in well established, and secured by sev tents. Address B. R. HAWLEY, Sup Manager, 93 and 95 Lake-st., Chicago.

TRANSLATIONS IN FRE man, English, and Roumanian, tleman. Address V 21, Tribune office.

WALL PAPER! WA 25 STYLES REDUCED TO HANDSOME PAPER, 10 TO 15 CENT PAPER, 20 TO 40 CTS. BORDE MARTIN'S, 265 STATE-S

WILL SOMEBODY TEAR old shanty and build a house fo rant man, on West Madison-st. in the of May, Ann, or Centre-av. A long Address V 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY E. L. CAN The care and rental of goo References given. E. L. CANFIELD, 16

WANTED—A SECOND-HA writing machine in good order, ing style and price, Room No. 18, No.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL above reward for any case of neuralgia we cannot cure. We can r of diphtheria or group instantly. Navy Liniment will relieve pain and remove any unnatural growth of bo man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. money for any failure. ARMY AND NAVY LINIME 51 Wabash-av., Chicago For sale by all druggists.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LO 186 South Clark-st., money ad goods of value. A. GOLDSMID ca above number, where all goods can be deemed. Established 1870.

ANY SUM LOANED ON F pianos, etc., without removal, a erals. 150 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOA niture, without removal, piano laterals. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 an

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ture and pianos without remova st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMON watches, etc., at low rates. Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Esta

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY on watches, diamonds, jewelry DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office st., between Madison and Washington

LOANS IN SUMS OF $1,500 on city property; can close in VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON C erty at 6 per cent. D. S. PLAC st., basement.

MONEY TO LOAN AT rates on real estate. R. W. HY Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and

MONEY TO LOAN ON real estate in amounts to suit terest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland B

WANTED—$2,300 3 YEARS cent without commission on 46 near Madison. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT ington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE to borrow money on city real e rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM S born-st.

$3,000 TO $10,000 FIRST paper drawing 6 and 7 p at a liberal discount. O 51, Tribune of

$100,000 TO LOAN— loans made. CHA No. 77 Clark-st., Room 2.

DEATHS.

—Aug. 15, Mrs. Bridget, beloved wife of ... d daughter of Patrick and Mary Quinn, ... day at 10 o'clock a. m. from residence of West Kinzie-st., to St. Stephen's Church, carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

—Aug. 15, of typhoid-fever, while visit-... Mrs. Charles Culton, 241 Warren-av., ... e E. Woofter, teacher in Columbus (O.) ... umb Asylum. ... aken to New Paris, O., for interment. ... bus (O.) and Richmond (Ind.) papers

... fe is real, life is earnest, And the grave is not its goal; ... st thou art, to dust returnest, Was not spoken of the soul."

...LLO—The funeral of Mrs. Caroline ... ill take place from her late home, 219 ... day at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to ... riends of the family invited.

...NNOUNCEMENTS.

...W. POTTER WILL LEAD THE ... meeting in the Y. M. C. A. lecture-room, ...st., today.

...M. C. A. "SENATE" MEETS ...m. today at 148 Madison-st. Young men ... invited to attend.

...E STATEMENTS

...here is nothing more pleas- ... in the experience of a pub- ...r of a newspaper than to ... his opinions endorsed by ... public, his predictions veri- ... his suggestions carried out, ... the promises made in his ... mns by his advertising pa- ... faithfully fulfilled. We ... now furnished with an op- ... tunity of proving to our ... ders by "Home State- ... nts," Testimonials from our ... citizens, people whom we ... know, that one of our ad- ... s has carried out to the ... y letter, and even done more ... n was promised. We refer to ... manufacturers of Brown's ... Bitters, The Brown Chem- ... Company, of Baltimore. ... t the words of the adver- ... ments of this old and hon- ... ble firm are absolute facts is ... dent from the following tes- ... onials from some of our own ... zens:

...C. R. Waller, 587 Centre-av., ... tes he has used Brown's ... n Bitters in his family for a ... r, and has found nothing ... al to it for Indigestion.

...M. Christ, 622 Twenty-first- ... states that Brown's Iron ... ters cured him of Chills and ... ver in one week, and he is ... w able to attend to his busi- ... ss as usual.

...Frank Juno, 996 Wood-st., ...s: "Brown's Iron Bitters ... red me of heartburn."

...W. Christensen, 622 West ... wenty-first-st., says he tried ... erything for general weak- ... s, and only upon trying ... own's Iron Bitters did his ... ength return.

...Brown's Iron Bitters is inval- ... ble for all diseases requiring ... certain and efficient tonic. It ... highly recommended in dys- ... psia, indigestion, intermittent ... vers, want of appetite, loss of ... ergy, and lack of strength, ... d is especially adapted to ... male complaints.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 214 and 216 Madison-st.

...O. P. GORE & CO., ...4 & 216 Madison-st., ... OFFER TO THE RETAIL TRADE AT AUCTION ...dnesday, Aug. 16, ...ll and complete line of all grades of FALL STYLES ...ots, Shoes, AND ...Slippers. ... commences at 9:30 a. m.

...RSDAY, Aug. 17, at 9:30, Regular Weekly Sale of ...kery and Glassware. ... of W. G., C. C., Porcelain, and Decorated

SPECIAL. AT 12 O'CLOCK we shall sell ...ses Tumblers, seventy different ...yles. ...lies, Beer Glasses, &c. ...s. Table Glassware at 1 p. m. ...acked for Country Merchants. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...NITURE, CARPETS, ...d General Household Goods ...SON, FLERSHEIM & CO.'S AUCTION ...HALF-PAST 9 THIS MORNING.

... YOUR PLATED WARE WITH ...LUSTRO —WHICH— ...OT ABRADE OR SCRATCH THE SURFACE ...e Quickest, Most Effective Polisher in use ...t, Silver, and Plated Ware, Plate Glass and ...es. ...e of Imitations and articles represent- ...d as identical with it or as good!

...ndy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

...RNACES Get the Best. Champion R di ting Heater BARKER & JACKSON, 182 Wabash-av.

...rkish Electric, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow their proper use. ... Grand Pacific Hotel.

...1000 REWARD! for any ... of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, Ulcerated, or Protruding ... that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. ... by J. P. Miller, M. D., ... Drug-Store, ... None genuine without ... Sold by druggists, $1, by mail.

FORTUNATE SPECULATION.

The Purchaser of a Tract of Western Land Makes the Discovery that a Thriving Village Is Located Thereon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Aug. 15.—Several days ago Henry Sherry, of Neenah, purchased of C. W. Knapp, of Winneconne, a mortgage of $12,000 on a tract of land in Lincoln County belonging to Trask & McArthur, and subsequently purchased the latter's interest. An examination of the abstract today revealed the fact that the tract covers the present site of the Village of Summit Lake, a new station on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Road. In connection with the discovery it is also learned that the railroad company conveyed the forty acres on which the village stands to C. N. Paine & Co., of this city, and lots have been laid out and sold and quite a settlement sprung up, the land of which now belongs to Mr. Sherry by recent purchase.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.

3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER THIRTY-FIRST AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV., Oakland—G. Q. Dow.

WEST DIVISION.
338 WEST MADISON-ST., near Aberdeen—Charles F. Bowen & Co., Druggists.
482 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
813 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
677 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Ogden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
746 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Sonnichsen, Druggist.
710 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Herrick, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
332 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—August Jacobson, Druggist.
1022 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
... WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.
126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—Adolf G. Vogeler, Druggist.
653 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.

SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FIFTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT OF the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, No. 8,583, dated Aug. 12, 1882, for $450, payable to order of Carey G. Manrose. Return to 89 North Western-av.

LOST—$5 REWARD—LADIES' SCARF-pin, on Ada, between Randolph and Fulton-sts. Address V 100, Tribune office.

LOST—A LIBERAL REWARD FOR the return of a seal fob, lost Monday, to Room No. 82 Dearborn-st.

LOST—TUESDAY, AUG. 5, A GOLD cross attached to a short gold chain; Emma, 1868 or 1867 engraved on the cross. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to 219 Dearborn-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 12 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL roofing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING confinement, pleasant and cheap. By MRS. MUELLER, midwife and doctress, 427 West Van Buren-st., corner Throop.

GEO. W. SCOTT, PROFESSIONAL male nurse. Room 19, 84 La Salle-st. References given.

L. F. CUMMINGS, LAW OFFICE, 142 La Salle-st., Rooms 40 and 42. Office open until 10 o'clock p. m. Practice in all the courts.

LOOK OVER YOUR OLD COIN—STEVENS & CO., 30 Tribune Building, buy and sell rare coins and medals.

STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

DRAW YOUR DIVIDENDS.

Pursuant to an order of the Circuit Court of Cook County, made this 24th day of July, 1882, in the case of Melville C. Eames et al. vs. The State Savings Institution et al., notice is hereby given that six dividends, amounting to 45 per cent of the claims against said Institution, have been declared in said cause, and are now being paid by the undersigned as Receiver; and all creditors are required to draw the dividends due them on or before the first day of December, 1882, or they will be forever cut off from the dividends heretofore, or which may hereafter be, declared in said cause.

LUCIUS B. OTIS,
Receiver of The State Savings Institution,
198 Dearborn-st.

Chicago, July 24, 1882.
J. L. HIGH, Attorney for Receiver.

TELEGRAPH CROSS-ARM AND BOX-factory and planing-mill for sale.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of the box-factory and planing-mill of the late Herman C. Heisler, deceased, situated at Nos. 1508 to 1518 Blackwell-st., Chicago, together with the buildings, ground leases, horses, wagons, harnesses, tools, etc., belonging thereto; also the stock of lumber for boxes and cross-arms now on hand; until and during Thursday, Aug. 24, 1882, at the address below given. Separate bids for the lumber or the mill will be received, and bids for both should specify the amounts bid for the lumber and the remainder separately. All bids to be submitted to the Probate Court of Cook County, and no sale to be made except by its approval.

Terms cash, or half cash and the remainder in six (6) and twelve (12) months, with six (6) per cent interest, and security to be approved by said Court.

For descriptive circulars and further information apply to the undersigned.

August 9, 1882. EUGENE E. PRUSSING, and FRIEDERICKA HEISLER, Administrators of said estate, Room 9 Borden Block, Chicago.

TO FURNACE DEALERS—AGENTS wanted for Hawley's new system of heating by air radiators, which with any furnace is equal to steam or water heating. Also for Hawley's laundry driers, and improved construction in buildings. All well established, and secured by seven separate patents. Address B. R. HAWLEY, Superintendent and Manager, 93 and 95 Lake-st., Chicago.

TRANSLATIONS IN FRENCH, GERman, English, and Roumanian, done by a gentleman. Address V 21, Tribune office.

WALL PAPER! WALL PAPER! 25 STYLES REDUCED TO 7 CENTS. HANDSOME PAPER, 10 TO 15 CENTS; GILT PAPER, 20 TO 40 CTS. BORDERS, 1 TO 10 CTS. MARTIN'S, 265 STATE-ST.

WILL SOMEBODY TEAR DOWN AN old shanty and build a house for a good restaurant man, on West Madison-st. in the neighborhood of May, Ann, or Centre-av. A long lease wanted. Address V 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY E. L. CANFIELD—The care and rental of good city property. References given. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND TYPE-writing machine in good order. Address, stating style and price, Room No. 18, No. 153 La Salle-st.

$25 REWARD—WE WILL PAY THE above reward for any case of rheumatism or neuralgia we cannot cure. We can relieve any case of diphtheria or croup instantly. The Army and Navy Liniment will relieve pain and soreness, and remove any unnatural growth of bone or muscle on man or beast. Price $1 per bottle. Will refund the money for any failure.

ARMY AND NAVY LINIMENT CO.,
51 Wabash-av., Chicago.
For sale by all druggists.

FINANCIAL.

AT FIFTH NATIONAL LOAN OFFICE, 186 South Clark-st., money advanced on all goods of value. A. GOLDSMID can be found at above number, where all goods can be renewed or redeemed. Established 1870.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal, and other collaterals. 150 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURniture, without removal, pianos and other collaterals. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNIture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

LOANS IN SUMS OF $1,500 AND LESS on city property; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY PROPerty at 6 per cent. D. S. PLACE, 147 La Salle-st., basement.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. WM. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

WANTED—$2,300 3 YEARS AT 6 PER cent without commission on 46 South May-st., near Madison. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

$3,000 TO $10,000 FIRST MORTGAGE paper drawing 6 and 7 per cent for sale at a liberal discount. O 51, Tribune office.

$100,000 TO LOAN — BUILDING loans made. CHAS. GARDNER, No. 11 Clark-st., Room 2.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES SOUTH. Now is the time to buy.
50 feet, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st.
80 feet, Michigan-av., near Twenty-eighth-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirtieth-st.
125 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-first-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-third-st.
90 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-fourth-st.
132 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
600 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Thirty-eighth-st.
300 feet, Michigan-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., corner Fortieth-st.
600 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-first-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-second-st.
100 feet, Michigan av., near Forty-third-st.
100 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-fourth-st.
235 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
425 feet, Michigan-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
50 feet, Michigan-av., near Forty-seventh-st.
1,500 feet, Michigan-av., corner Fifty-second-st.
500 feet, Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st.
150 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
131 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
75 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
50 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-eighth-st.
250 feet, Wabash-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
100 feet, Wabash-av., corner Forty-first-st.
600 feet, Wabash-av., corner Forty-second-st.
200 feet, Wabash-av., near Forty-third-st.
300 feet, Wabash-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
250 feet, Wabash-av., near Forty-sixth-st.
100 feet, Indiana-av., corner Twenty-ninth-st.
31 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st.
48 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st.
50 feet, Indiana-av., near Thirty-third-st.
75 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st.
140 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-sixth-st.
300 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.
100 feet, Indiana-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
200 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-first-st.
200 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-second-st.
140 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-third-st.
150 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
100 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-fifth-st.
50 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
375 feet, Indiana-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
200 feet, Indiana-av., corner Fiftieth-st.
800 feet, Indiana-av., corner Fifty-first-st.
200 feet, Prairie-av., corner Thirty-ninth-st.
100 feet, Prairie-av., corner Fortieth-st.
100 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-first-st.
25 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-second-st.
600 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-third-st.
462 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-fourth-st.
175 feet, Prairie-av., near Forty-fifth-st.
100 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-sixth-st.
400 feet, Prairie-av., corner Forty-seventh-st.
GEO. A. EMERY,
96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.:
$7,000—Michigan-av., 2-story and basement stone-front house, frame barn, lot 24x174 feet.
$5,500—Fullerton-av., brick house of 10 rooms, standing alone, barn, lot 25x150 feet.
$7,500—Monroe-st., near Lincoln, stone-front house with extension; 12 rooms; barn.
$10,000—Warren-av., stone-front house; parlors, dining-room, etc., on first floor; lot 25x125 feet.
$8,500—Washington boulevard; octagon front brick house; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.; brick barn.
$7,500—Jackson-st., near Ashland-av., stone-front house, with extension.
$15,000—Ellis-av., large brick residence containing 16 rooms; 5 rooms on first floor; lot 30x130 feet.
$7,000—Oak-st., near Rush, octagon front brick house; 3 rooms deep.
$7,000—Prairie-av., brick house; 10 rooms; barn; lot 25x130 feet.
$6,500—Monroe-st., near Throop, 2-story frame house; brick basement; lot 27x190 feet.
$6,500—Monroe-st., near Leavitt, octagon front brick house; furnace, gas-fixtures, etc.
$5,500—Jackson-st., near Lincoln, 2-story frame, with modern improvements; lot 30x125 feet.
Adams-st., near Ashland-av., 2-story frame house, brick basement; lot either 25 or 50 feet.
Near Lincoln Park, 2-story frame house with brick basement; 16 rooms; lot 50x125 feet; brick barn.
$3,500—Indiana-av., 2-story house, 3 rooms deep, 10 rooms; brick barn; lot 24x124 feet.
$4,500—165 Peoria-st., 2-story frame house, 10 rooms, modern improvements, renting for $480.

FOR SALE—CHOICE PROPERTY.
Third-av., 50 feet, east front, near Van Buren-st.
Third-av., 25 or 75 ft., west front.
300 ft. north of Taylor-st., $200 per foot.
Fourth-av., No. 163, $6,000.
State-st., 40 or 80 feet, near Polk.
State-st., house and lot near Twenty-fourth.
State-st., 24x123 feet, east front, 48 feet south of Thirty-fifth-st.; cheap.
Michigan-av., 30-foot lot, west front, with or without frame house.
Dearborn-st., 25 ft., east front, near Twenty-fourth.
Dearborn-st., No. 3596.
Butterfield-st., No. 3028; cheap.
Indiana-av., 24½ by 152 feet, east front, opposite Thirty-eighth-st.; cheap.
Indiana-av., 25, 50, or 75 feet, east front, near Forty-first-st., cheap.
Indiana-av., Nos. 1230 and 1232, 10-room marble-fronts; want an offer.
Hurlbut-st., fine 2-story and basement brick, with all improvements, near Webster-av.
Burling-st., cottage and lot, near North-av.
North Wells-st., 40 ft., well rented.
F. C. VIERLING & BRO.,
110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN B. LYON, ROOM 24, 94 La Salle-st. I offer for sale the following property belonging to me, which will be sold on reasonable terms.
40 feet on Michigan-av., bet. Monroe and Adams-sts.
55 feet, Michigan-av., bet. Van Buren and Congress.
25 feet, Michigan-av., bet. Congress and Harrison-sts.
120 feet, Michigan-av., bet. Peck and Eldridge-courts.
106 ft., Michigan-av., bet. Eldridge and Harmon-court.
150 ft., Ashland-av., cor. York-st. 200 feet, Twelfth-st. bridge, east side. 125 ft., Thirty-first-st., cor. Forest-av. 25 ft., Jackson-st., bet. Laflin and Reuben. 50 ft., Harrison-st., bet. Loomis and Laflin. 100 ft., Vernon-av., bet. Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY.
West Madison-st.—24x125, good 2-story building; will pay 10 per cent; only $10,500.
West Madison-st.—24x125; trade centre; improved; $7,000.
West Madison-st.—24x138; choice locality; $7,750.
West Madison-st.—Elegant 3-story stone front; rents $1,800.
West Madison-st.—30x125, improved, for $8,000.
West Madison-st.—Improving rapidly, 22x125; $4,400.
West Madison-st.—40x150, improved; choice investment.
West Madison-st.—Corners and inside, improved and vacant; the choicest on the street.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY WM. C. KINNEY & CO., 86 Washington-st., Room 4:
Very fine and convenient brick residence on Calumet-av.; kitchen, servants' room, and ordinary in basement; saloon, parlor, dining-room in rear; conservatory off dining-room; library opposite parlor; four sleeping-rooms above; cellar cemented; also under all lower floors; all modern improvements; gas-fixtures; furnace with coil for heating conservatory; a perfect home; lot 62 feet front; owner leaving the city. We are instructed to sell. A bargain.

FOR SALE—50X150, SOUTH FRONT, ON Fullerton-av., west of Lincoln.
25 feet, east front, on Halsted-st., south of Centre.
5 lots on Seminary-av., near Webster, east front.
10 lots on Seminary-av., near Seminary-av.
Fine business corner on Lincoln and Fullerton-avs., 196 feet front on each.
These are all offered below their value to induce quick sales. HOPKINSON & SILVA,
125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. S. DREYER & CO., 88 Washington-st.:
A fine residence on Pine-st., and lot 23x130 to alley, $14,000 and possession.
10-room brick house, Garfield-av., near Lincoln-av., lot 34x125, $6,500; possession at once.
3-story stone front, corner La Salle and Oak-sts., $14,500, with possession.
25x120 to alley, North State-st., $160 per foot.
28x102 to alley, Huron-st., near State, $175 per foot.

FOR SALE—BY RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.:
$5,000—2-story and basement brick, Monroe-st.
$1,400—6-room cottage, North Leavitt-st.
$7,000—Octagon brick, Monroe, near Robey.
$14,000—Store and flats, rented for $1,800.
$3,750—Van Buren, near Halsted.
$8,000—Frame, Madison, near Elizabeth.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY STONE-front houses; every improvement; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor; 4 large chambers and bath-room on second floor; located corner De Kalb and Polk-sts., one block from Ogden-av. cars. See these houses before you buy. They will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. Apply at CAMPBELL BROS., 137 Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—$800 EACH, OR $3,000 FOR all—Four nice residence lots, each 24x125, east front, on Irving-place; alley all around the four. These lots are just half block north of Polk-st., and about one block from Ogden-av. cars. Built up all round them; and they are cheap. T. B. BOYD, Room 1, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
A very complete and attractive moderate-sized residence, detached, South Side, north of Thirty-fifth-st., choice location, lot 25x164½, east front; paved street; convenient to steam-cars; price $5,500.

FOR SALE — IMPROVED BUSINESS property. We have for sale several of the best pieces of improved business property in the city at what we think low prices.
Capitalists wanting an investment can get particulars by calling or addressing
JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER ON MICHIgan-av., 100 or 200 feet front; $180 per foot; a great bargain. HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATE-ST., 25X143 feet, opposite Seventeenth-st., at a bargain if sold at once. F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONROE-ST., SOUTH front, 29x125 feet, 50 feet east of Western-av., by the owner. 334 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.
LINCOLN-AV., 25 feet, running through to Belden.
LINCOLN-AV., a triangular corner, 208x103x82.
CENTRE-ST., between Mohawk and Hurlbut, 25x100.
CENTRE-ST., corner Fremont, 125x75.

FOR SALE—NO. 59 THIRD-AV., BEtween Van Buren and Harrison, good brick house and 25-foot lot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
Lots on WELLINGTON and BARRY-AVS., near Lincoln Park, Lake-Shore drive, and the street-cars; very desirable.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORner on West Side, partly improved, paying well; price $35,000; a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON THIRTY-fifth-st. and Western Indiana Belt Railroad, near the crossing of the new Chicago, St. Louis & Western Railroad; a bargain. HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICEST EAST-front lot of over 50 feet on Michigan-av., north of Thirty-first-st. F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—1195 VAN BUREN-ST.—Two-story and cellar brick house and lot, 84x100 feet; $6,500, or $6,000 for house and 25 feet. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.:
PRAIRIE-AV., south of Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story and English basement stone-front; brick barn; cheap.
PRAIRIE-AV., near Thirty-second-st., 2-story and basement octagon brick, all complete; $6,000.

FOR SALE—NO. 202 NORTH OAKLEY-av., cottage of 5 rooms; lot 50x100. Will be sold at a bargain if taken this week. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD COTTAGE AND lot on Michigan-av. boulevard, north of Thirty-first-st.; $7,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE.
State-st., near Thirty-fifth, 25x144½; $85.
State-st., near Thirty-seventh, east front, 25x120; $95.
Wabash-av., near Thirty-third-st., 50x165; $155.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x125; $110.
Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., 25x125; $90.
Indiana-av., near Forty-sixth-st., 33x160; very cheap.
Lake-av., near Forty-first-st., 100x180; a bargain.
Cottage Grove-av., near Thirty-first-st., 95x140; $90.
Archer-av., near Halsted, 22x102, or 44x102.
IMPROVED.
Twenty-fifth-st., near Prairie-av., 8-room cottage, $3,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., house and lot, $4,900.
Thirty-second-st., near Vernon-av., 10-room brick, $4,250; rented at $480.
Johnson-place, 10-room brick; $3,500; rent, $400.
Johnson-place, 2-story and cellar brick; $4,350; rented at $480.
Forest-av., 2-story and cellar brick, $4,500.
South Dearborn-st., near Thirty-third, 8-room cottage, $3,000; rented at $360.
Vernon-av., near Thirty-third-st., 10-room stone-front; lot 22x165; $6,000.
Lake Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., 2-story and cellar stone-front, $8,000.
Sixteenth-st., near Prairie-av., 3-story stone-front; lot 25x145; at a sacrifice.
Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., 55½ feet with 2-story frame.
Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st., 2-story frame; 25-foot lot.
Wabash-av., north of Thirty-first-st., choice corner, 3-story and basement stone, 2-story brick barn; $10,000.
Wabash-av., near Thirtieth-st., 3-story and basement stone; $8,000.
Ellis Park, 2-story and basement stone; $7,500.
Thirty-fifth-st., near Cottage Grove-av., lot 56x231, with 2-story frame; a bargain.
Thirty-fifth-st., near Grand-boulevard, corner, 100x115, with 2-story frame; very low.
State-st., near Twenty-ninth, 2-story brick, store below, dwelling above; lot 25x120, east front, $8,500.
BISSINGER & GREENEBAUM,
79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—BY D. S. PLACE, 147 LA Salle-st., basement:
Washington-st., east of Union Park, 2-story and basement stone and south front, $10,000.
Washington-st., near Hoyne, very good 2-story and frame on brick foundation, furnace, etc.; good barn; lot 30x125; $7,500.
Hoyne-av., flat rents at $65 per month; fine condition; stands alone; $5,200.
Near Union Park, 2-story and basement brick, corner, in very fine condition, $3,000.
Cottage on Fulton-st. of 6 rooms, corner, lot 25x125, near Union Park; cheap for $2,900.
Lots on Washington-boulevard, near Oakley; cheapest lots east of Western-av., $110 per foot.
Lot on Warren-av., south front, between Leavitt and Oakley, 30x125, $105 per foot.
Lots on Laflin, near Adams, 50x125.

FOR SALE—BY H. A. OSBORN, 128 LA Salle-st.:
Winthrop-place, 2-story and basement octagon brick, one of the best on the street; only $4,250.
Carroll-av., cottage, lot, and barn, only $2,500.
Wilcox-av., nice cottage and lot, only $2,650.
Adams-st., cottage and lot 25x125, only $2,300.
Leavitt-st., 2-story brick house, only $3,500.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$46,000—MICHIGAN-AV., west front, near Twenty-eighth-st., 101x163 feet. WM. GARNETT, 180 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON VERNON-av., east front, near Thirty-second-st.; bargain; easy terms.
Lots 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 Block 54 South Chicago Subdivision fractional Sec. 30, 37, 15, very cheap.
50x150 feet on Sixty-third-st., near station; choice; $22.50; Woodlawn.
B. A. ULRICH,
Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 146 AND 148 NORTH Jefferson-st., 2-story frames, with lot 40 feet square, at $50 per foot with buildings. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 9:
No. 7 Park-av., $7,500; a bargain.

FOR SALE — 2532 CALUMET-AV.—3-story and basement brick house and lot; $7,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON PARK-av., near Union Park; three stories and basement, octagon front; must be sold.
HENRY WALLER JR., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV. BOUlevard, north of Thirty-first-st., 2-story basement and mansard story brick house, very complete, for $14,500. F. A. BRAGG & CO.,
95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON WEST Jackson, east and west of California-av., $600 to $800 each; good lots on Owasco-st., east of California-av., $450 each, and other cheap lots, by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—NO. 13 PARK-AV., THREE-story and basement stone front house of fourteen rooms, renting at $840 per annum; $7,800. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK RESIdence and 50-foot corner lot near Lincoln Park, $14,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50X171 FT., SOUTH FRONT, on Barry-av., 200 feet west of Lake-Shore Drive, covered with fine grove; must be sold this month. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MANUFACTURing corner, 300x117.5 feet, on South Side, with R. R. connections, at $60 per foot. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE TEN-ROOM RESIdence one block from Lincoln Park. Also several good houses in Lake View, accessible to cars. McCONNELL BROS., Rooms 20 and 21, 99 Washington.

FOR SALE—3129 BUTTERFIELD-ST.—Two-story frame cottage, built for two families, renting at $396; want offer.
F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN LAKE VIEW—
Several lots on Diversy-av., two blocks from street-cars, south front.
Lots on Wolfram-st., three blocks from street-cars, south and north fronts.
Lots on George-st., north front, very cheap.
Lots on Sheffield-av., east front, but short distance from street-cars; street well improved; neighborhood first-class. These are the most desirable and cheapest lots for the money in Lake View.
Lots on Wellington-st., south front, very desirable and cheap.
Lots on Baxter-st., west front, $425.
Six lots on Fletcher-st., south front, $25 per foot; sewer in street, and only short distance from street-cars and Lincoln Park.
Barry-av., corner Evanston, 250 feet for sale cheap.
McCONNELL BROS.,
Rooms 20 and 21, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUtiful lot, 172 feet deep, at Glencoe, where the bank of the lake is 80 feet high, $15 down, $5 monthly; these are the cheapest lots in the market; cheap railroad fare and trains almost every hour. I will furnish you lots and lumber to build on them without any money down, or build a house to suit you; abstract free. I am building 25 7-room cottages; price of cottage and lot $1,000; only $250 down, and $15 monthly for balance. Stop paying rent and get you a home of your own. Lots shown free to purchasers any day at 7:30, 10:15, or 3:45. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—IN GLENCOE, NEAR THE depot and the public school, 150 lots at from $100 to $300, $15 to $25 cash down, balance in $5 and $10 monthly payments. Liberal discount for all cash. This is beautiful property and the cheapest of anything in the market. Remember my property is near the depot, and nothing better in Glencoe. There is no handsomer town on the lake than Glencoe: good society, school, and church; free ride any day to see the property. Be at the office at 10 o'clock a. m. and 3:30 p. m. CHAS. E. BROWNE, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 25. Residence Glencoe.

FOR SALE—300 FEET ON MIDWAY Plaisance (Fifty-ninth-st.), near entrance to park, at $50 per foot.
Eligible corner for hotel and stores on Fifty-seventh-st. and Hyde Park-av., opposite South Park Station. Hundreds of carriages pass it going to park.
B. A. ULRICH, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — 10 OR 20 ACRES NEAR Pullman. HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOT 36X178 FEET, north front, on Forty-third-st., 170 feet east of Cottage Grove-av. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PRICES GOING UP again at East Grove. All lots now selling for $75 will be $85 after Oct. 1 and $100 after Nov. 1. Lots 30x132 feet, with shade-trees and sidewalks; $10 cash, $5 monthly, no interest. Beautiful, high, rolling upland, being the highest section of land on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, with healthy, bracing air and lovely views. Splendid soil, water, and drainage. Any number of trains, week days and Sunday. STREET & CO., owners, 300 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10 OR 40 ACRES AT CHIcago Lawn at a bargain.
HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT MORGAN PARK, RARE inducements to the right parties in houses and large grounds; also houses built to suit on long time. Call and select plans and ground. Property shown any day by the agents. HOPKINSON & SILVA, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6¼ ACRES BOUNDED BY Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth-sts., Calumet and Prairie-avs., for $6,250. CLARENCE R. DIX, basement, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—68 ACRES NEAR PULLman. HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERty, vicinity of new improvements near South Chicago, on lake shore; accommodation trains will run through it. Address owner, V 10, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES ON THE WESTern Indiana Belt Railroad; the best bargain in the market. HENRY WALLER JR.,
107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. VAN VLISSENGEN & BRO., Pullman, Ill., and 94 Washington-st., Room 34. Bargains in lots, houses, and acres at Pullman.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—CHOICE manufacturing, residence, and business property in the very centre of this new city; lots in grove at $500; abstract furnished. Get maps and particulars at Room 13 Portland Block, 107 Dearborn-st. D. S. TAYLOR.

FOR SALE—GET THE BEST—LOTS AT Austin, $8.50 per foot; lots at Ridgeland, $10 per foot; lots at Oak Park, $9 and $10 per foot. These lots range in depth from 150 to 175 feet to wide alleys; all are well located, some within two blocks of station. HERRICK & DUNLOP, Room 23, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A REAL ESTATE investment requiring $1,000 that will yield a large profit; location south of city, in Hyde Park. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGE — FOR good Chicago property—My former home in South Englewood; house of 11 rooms, in good order, with one or 22 lots. Will pay cash difference.
THOS. KANE, 248 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM AT Park Ridge, ten miles from the city, containing 100 acres; willing to divide it. For particulars inquire of J. H. WESTOVER, 56 Honore Block.

FOR SALE—RENT OR EXCHANGE—Houses, lots, and acres at Hinsdale.
O. J. STOUGH, 202 La Salle-st., Owner.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, CHOICE residence lots centrally located, with water, sewer, trees, gas, etc. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Room 19 Tribune Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY FRED M. WOODS, AT Downer's Grove: Beautiful building lots, 50x 180, $2 to $4 per foot; land high and rolling. Downer's Grove is on the C., B. & Q. Road, 15 miles from the west limits of the city; has hourly trains each way; fare 11¼ cents. The land is 180 feet higher than Chicago, very rolling; streets are nicely graded and lined mostly with sugar maple trees. Lying adjacent on the west is a sugar maple grove of 300 acres, protecting the town from the west winds so prevalent in the other unprotected suburbs. It has the best school in the county, 4 churches, 20 good business houses. About 100 people go in and out daily. It is conceded by all that Nature has done more for this suburb than any other on the road. Being surrounded by one of the richest farming communities in the State, living costs only about one-half as much as in the nearer suburbs. The town has a fine butter and cheese factory, where the best dairy products can be had at manufacturers' prices; also fresh buttermilk always on hand, and pure cream. Fuel is cheap; the best of summer wood can be laid down at your door for $3.50 per cord, and sugar maple at $6. If you are looking for a home compare all these advantages with those offered by other dealers. We don't offer lake breezes to breed rheumatism, but the substantials of life cheap to appease hunger. Instead of cheap poetry we give you cheap pork, mutton, or beef, as your appetite craves. I also have some fine residence property: one special bargain, new 8-room house and ¼ acre land, 2 blocks from depot, only $1,500; will sell on payments monthly or will rent. Address FRED. M. WOODS,
Downer's Grove, Ill.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN, I. C. R. R., lot 50x165 feet, and 8-room house (just completed), with all the modern improvements. For further particulars call, or address, J. E. HARPER, 164 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—1,280 ACRES, PART TIMber, in Oregon County, Missouri; will make a splendid stock and fruit farm; price $1.50 per acre. Apply at 68 Metropolitan Block. Also Missouri farms at $12 to $25 per acre.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT IN Chicago worth $4,000 to $5,000; will give 200-acre farm in Wayne County, Ill., and cottage and ½-acre lot at Hinsdale; pay $2,000 cash or assume that amount. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
Warehouse property.
Lot suitable for large warehouse, either improved or vacant.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT; NOT over $7,000; brick preferred; either division of the city. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—THE BEST HOME THAT $5,000 cash will buy, in a choice section of the West Side or in Oak Park, or some other desirable suburb. Owners address V 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A HOUSE AND good-sized lot, city or suburban, on monthly payments. Address, with full particulars, V 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—FOR FROM $10,000 to $20,000 cash, well paying improved business property. In answering give full particulars as to location, yearly rental, etc. Address V 41, Tribune.

WANTED—COTTAGE AND LOT IN city or suburbs, for $200 cash and monthly payments. Give location, description, price, and terms of what you will sell on my terms. Address V 18, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS—WHOLESALE notion, fancy and furnishing goods business without competition in some of its branches in this State. Established over 20 years. Trade $250,000 annually. Proprietors find it conflicts with their manufacturing interests. This is an extraordinary opportunity to acquire an established business with large and lucrative trade. RAMIEN BROS. & CO.,
378 and 380 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE — A WELL SELECTED stock dry-goods and notions by a party retiring from business; will take some cash and balance real estate; our own building; rent $35. O 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN A LITTLE TOWN ON Illinois Central Railroad, a stock of general merchandise doing good cash business. Stock about $3,000; will be sold for cash only. Address A B, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—PAINT, OIL, glass, and wall-paper store; best stand on the South Side. Half cash, balance on time. O S 41, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK; DOING good business; fine location and best lease in the city. O 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FIXTURES AND LEASE of the best stand on West Side. O 78, Tribune.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET, NOW doing good business, one of the best locations in the city, with rooms; price $500. Address O 78 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BRICK YARD NEAR CITY limits, now in operation, capacity 15 to 20 m per day. 10 acres fine clay entirely free from lime. V 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HARDWARE AND STOVE stock; splendid location; well selected; cheap lease. O 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—FINE CIgar store; sales $900 to $1,000 per month; one of the best locations in the city. Call immediately for a bargain. O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 17, 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE — HARDWARE, FLOUR, feed, and seed store; will invoice $2,000; I will sell for $1,500, and will guarantee 25 per cent on investment in next 30 days; lowest rent, best business, and best location in Urbana, county seat of Champaign County, Illinois. Address J. HAYES.

I OFFER MY GENERAL STOCK OF merchandise for sale; will invoice between $7,000 and $8,000; doing a business of $25,000 per year. This is a smart business place in a fine country with good crops; will bear the closest investigation. A liberal deduction from cost will be made to a cash customer; none other need apply. Answer E. A. SIZER, Gifford, Ill.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCATION to manufacture on water-power will find every encouragement and best of facilities at Rock Falls, Ill., where address A. P. SMITH. Refer to the C., B. & Q. Ry. Co.

WANTED—TO A GO-AHEADATIVE man of business with $1,000 cash we offer a position worth $5,000 in the management of the Chicago office of a Western firm. MR. McLEAN, Commercial Hotel.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with capital to take an interest in a well-established and profitable manufacturing business, especially suited to a druggist or physician. In replying please state amount of capital which could furnish if showing satisfactory. V 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $3,000 TO $5,000, to extend and manage a good established manufacturing business; goods staple and ready sale. V 33, Tribune office.

$500 WILL SECURE HALF-INTEREST in an old established office business, paying $5,000 annually. Address V 23, Tribune office.

$12,000 WILL BUY ONE OF THE best furnished, best located, and best paying hotels in St. Louis. Particulars of WM. McLEAN, Commercial Hotel.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LADY GOING TO EUROPE WILL sell her beautiful bay road horse, Tommy Dodd, for $300, he cost $850 in Kentucky one year ago; he is 5 years old, 15½ hands high, fine style and action, fine, clean limbs, and good, sound feet; he never had any training for speed, but can show three heats under 2:35 any good day and good track; is a prompt, stylish driver; any lady can drive him up to steam cars with safety; wears no boots or weight; don't shy, nor lug, or pull on the bit, in fact, he is a perfect horse in every respect; owner is greatly attached to him, and to procure him a good home is more an object than price; will not deal with horse jockeys. His sire was the celebrated trotting horse Volunteer, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, and his dam was by the great trotting stallion Black Cloud. Call at owner's residence, No. 1234 Michigan-av.

AT BLANEY, WILLIAMS & CO.'S, 390 Wabash-av.:
One second-hand 5-glass landau.
One second-hand Clarence.
One second-hand coupe.
One second-hand 6-seat rockaway.
All in good order and low price.

CHARLES NAU, CALHOUN-PLACE boarding stable, rear 196 and 198 Washington-st., between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st.; alley newly paved.

FOR SALE—2 SECOND-HAND TRUCKS, 1 Brewster 5 glass landau, 1 Bohanon road-wagon, 5 Aurora carts, 2 peddling wagons. All the above are of first-class make, and as good as new. A full line of buggies, carriages, and harnesses always on hand, and sold for less than factory prices. Horses for sale and for hire. Wagons and buggies to rent by the day or week. Advancements made. Will exchange and sell on monthly payments. H. C. WALKER, 249 to 255 State-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BAY PONY, nicely broke, gentle and kind; suitable for young lady to ride or drive to a phaeton. Apply at 86 Sherman-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSE for family use; must be perfectly sound, gentle, and good driver. Address, stating price and where can be seen, V 9, Tribune office.

$125 BUYS A 5-YEAR-OLD BUSIness-horse, 1,200 pounds, is city broke and acclimated; cost in the country $225; have also good 9-year-old horse fit for general use, price $75, a bargain, as owner is leaving city. Residence 48 Harrison-st., between State-st. and Wabash-av.

$180 BUYS A NO. 1 WORK TEAM OF horses, 2,500 lbs., 6 and 7 years old, true pullers, worth twice that money in any sale stable. Residence 48 Harrison-st., between State-st. and Wabash.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—STOCK OF STATIONery, wall paper, books, etc., $5,000; town lots in Ohio, $2,000; for part cash, furniture and lease of hotel, or real estate in or near city. E. EMERSON, 62 Lakeside Building.

TO EXCHANGE—CASH FOR A STOCK of about $4,000 worth of dry goods; must be a bargain. RANNEY & COLE, 157 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR lots at Irving Park with some cash for horse and buggy, or will trade for good second-hand cutters. Address V 19, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—LIBERAL ARrangements made with agents for life-insurance on Sheppard Homan's plan, same as fire insurance, at actual current cost. W. H. WELLS, Room 4 Howland Block, corner Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

AGENTS WANTED — LADIES AND gentlemen can and genteel and profitable employment at home, in city or country, without risk. W. G. FOSTER & CO., 235 Clark-st., Room 12.

AGENTS WANTED—LAST CHANCE to make money—The Surprise Lighter supersedes matches; wind or water cannot effect it; exclusive right of sale for a city, county, or State free of charge. Can be seen this evening till 6 o'clock at C. J. CAVENAUGH'S, 277 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—2342 PRAIRIE-AV., FIRST-class stone-front residence, 12 rooms; 2339 Wabash-av., 6-room flat. A. T. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—1300 INDIANA-AV., 14-ROOM house in complete repair. F. C. VIERLING & BRO., 110 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—NEW 9-ROOM HOUSE WITH 100 feet, near depot and lake, Winnetka; $25. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—PART OR WHOLE OF house furnished or unfurnished. Inquire at southwest corner Fifty-third-st. and Jefferson-av., Hyde Park.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOM FLAT ON Wabash-av., north of Jackson-st. Furniture for sale. J. & J. M. GAMBLE, Room 5, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—1529 MICHIGAN-AV., FLAT, six rooms, parlor floor, furnished or unfurnished; large grounds.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLAT, 2610 CALUmet-av.; 6-room brick house, 133½ Rumsey-st. CLARK & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2968 WABASH-AV., TWO first-class new and modern 7-room flats; entrances and yards separate.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, PARTLY furnished, on Bryant-av.; $25. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED (EARLY POSsession) flat in Beaurivage, 194 Michigan-av.; rent to private family only $125 per month till May. Address V 40, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—344 WEST ADAMS-ST.—Upper flat of two-story cottage, seven rooms. JOHN B. SHERWOOD, Halsted and Polk-sts.

TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, ALL modern improvements, Hoyne-av. D. S. PLACE, 147 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—FLATS—THREE DESIRAble suites, of six rooms each, with hot and cold water, bath-room, etc., on southwest corner of West Washington and Green-sts., to private families only; will not rent to parties taking roomers or boarders. B. W. THOMAS, 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT — NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to two or three gentlemen only. 86 Sherman-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHed rooms. 74 and 76 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—1301 MICHIGAN-AV., CORner Thirteenth-st., suite of 2 or 3 rooms on second floor; large, cool, and airy.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED large front room fronting Lake Park. 10 Peck-court.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED, pleasant front rooms at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT — NICELY FURNISHED rooms suitable for two gentlemen, also single room, private family. 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms to gentlemen; private family. References. 1927 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMAN—470 WAbash-av., neatly furnished rooms; private family.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED alcove rooms, first and second floors, and three other good rooms, gas and bath. 1334 Wabash-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—269 EAST INDIANA-ST.—Pleasant south front room for two; also single room.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM, every convenience, private family. 64 Rush-st.

TO RENT—LARGE AND HANDSOMEly furnished front rooms, with all conveniences, suitable for three or four gentlemen, at moderate rent. 195 Dearborn-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 334 WASHINGTON-BOUlevard, large and single rooms well furnished; private family; no housekeeping.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED room and large closet off. 18 South Throop-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c

STORES.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF STORES 203 and 205 Van Buren-st., corner of Franklin, with double door entrances on Franklin-st.; well located and accessible by two lines of horse-cars; space to be let is 44 feet on Van Buren-st., by 125 feet on Franklin; well lighted front, side, and rear; will divide and rent part if desired; steam power also if wanted. Apply on premises.

OFFICES.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT OFFICE, No. 162 La Salle-st., and first-class fixtures for sale; splendid for commission, insurance, or banking business; good vault; possession immediately.
CHARLES B. POPE & CO.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF THREE GOOD offices with vault, 22 McCormick's Building. Inquire on the premises, or of C. A. SPRING, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BY E. L. CANFIELD—
Manufacturing buildings for term of years.
40x150—Heavy brick, five stories.
50x100—Five stories, immediate possession.
40x80—One story, immediate possession.
60x90—One story, immediate possession.
75x75—Four stories, on corner.
80x100—On Northwestern Railroad, with power.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE-ROOM, 50 feet plate-glass front, 100 feet deep, entirely new, furnished with all modern improvements and conveniences; located in the most thriving city of 3,500 inhabitants in the State of Iowa, 175 miles from Chicago, situated on the C., Mil. & St. P. and C. & N. W. R. R. This is one of the best openings in the West for the dry-goods trade. Q 58, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, BASEMENT 60x60, with office-room on first floor. Apply at Premium Vinegar Works, 200 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—STABLE FOR FROM 4 TO 8 horses; Kinzie-st. Address V 28 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY E. L. CANfield—
I am having calls for good manufacturing buildings for term of years and shall be pleased to see owners of manufacturing property who will build for good tenants. E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND flats. If you want good tenants and rents call upon CLARENCE R. DIX, basement 97 Washington.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEman and wife, large alcove room, furnished or unfurnished, with or without board; North Side, south of Division and north of Erie-st. preferred. V 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED room in respectable locality, about 10 minutes' walk from Court-House; state price. V 78, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED house, from Oct. 1 to May 1, between Twentieth and Thirtieth-sts. and Wabash-av. and the lake; will pay good price. Address Chapin's Bookstore, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—I WANT TO rent, in a good location, part of a store for the sale of toilet novelties. Address DE MEDICI, 96 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FIRST-class party with a small family, a good house and barn east of La Salle-av. and south of Lincoln Park. Address V 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OR flat of 3 or 4 rooms unfurnished, in good locality, for gentleman and wife, on West Side, near street-car line; party take possession Sept. 1. State price. Address V 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEman, a furnished room without table board. Address V 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FINE FURnished house on one of the avenues, South Side, east of Wabash, by a gentleman of means. Strictly private family of three persons. Or North Side, east of Dearborn-av., north of Indiana-st. Must be first-class. Rent not to exceed $100 a month. Address V 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY SEPT. 15TH, 4 or 5 unfurnished rooms in respectable neighborhood on North Side, not to exceed $20. Young married couple. Address, with full particulars, V 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF SIX rooms having modern conveniences on South Side between Eighteenth and Thirtieth-sts. No children. Address V 11, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOME FURNITURE CO., 568 WEST Madison-st., offer rare inducements during August in fine art pieces; also standard household goods. SHERMAN, GANSON & CO.

20 PER CENT SAVED DURING AUgust on furniture, carpets, and household goods. Easy payments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—OR FOR SALE—A well-established retail house, furnishing goods store, located on one of the principal streets in this city. For particulars call or address C. W. FISH & CO., 151 Lake-st.

WANTED—PARTY TO JOIN ME with $3,000 to buy an established shirt manufactory; everything complete and running; one of the best in the city; actually worth $10,000. Only those with cash in hand address V 12, Tribune office.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

FOR SALE—COMPLETE BANK OUTfit, consisting of a burglar-proof chest, three inches thick, with new Sargent time-lock; also burglar-proof vault door, 1½ inches thick, and iron vault lining, all of McNeale & Urban make. For particulars apply at J. GREENHOOD & CO.'S, 84 Dearborn-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

MATERIALIZING—MRS. CARRIE M. Sawyer will give a materializing seance this evening at 486 West Madison; entrance on Throop.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

WANTED—A GOOD SMART SALESman, also a clerk, for a wholesale jewelry house. Those understanding the business preferred. Address R 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, ENERgetic young man who understands furnishing goods. Give full particulars, reference, and salary. Address V 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD habits, who lives at home, and is a good and rapid penman, to assist in office and other work in a wholesale store. Address, stating salary expected, age, etc., V 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, NOT over 24, as entry clerk and assistant bookkeeper. Must have some experience, write a good hand, and be correct at figures. Address, stating references, V 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FAITHFUL, UNASSUMing, and intelligent young man, under 20, who is a good penman, for office work; insurance. Address immediately, V 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESman and stockkeeper. A1 references required. Apply at Standard Clothing House, 193 South Clark-st.

WANTED — A GOOD, COMPETENT dry-goods salesman, young single man preferred, to go to Benton Harbor, Mich. Bring references, and apply after 3 p. m. today at 222 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHing salesman at once. Permanent situation and good salary for a good man. Must speak a fluent English and German. Apply after 6 p. m. for one week. YONDORF BROS., North-av. and Larrabee-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CALLER in dry goods and millinery. V 76, Tribune.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN of good character and ability as salesman in a coal office; one who writes a good hand and is accurate in figures, and can make himself generally useful, may address V 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BILL CLERK, WITH good recommendations, in a wholesale liquor house. Address R 75, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, one that can give good references. Good wages and steady employment. Address O. E. THOMAS, Grand Forks, D. T.

WANTED—A TINNER FOR THE country, one who is accustomed to country job work. Must be single and speak German. A good steady place for the right party. Call at C. W. FISH & CO.'S, 151 Lake-st.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS SOAPmaker. Call between 6 and 8 o'clock in the evening at Massasoit House, opposite Illinois Central depot. F. X. BESSETTE.

WANTED — TWO GOOD, STEADY stained-glass glaziers; to such good wages will be paid. Address French Silvering & Ornamental Glass Company, 914 St. Charles-st., St. Louis.

WANTED—GOOD BAND SAWYER; one used to working in mill. Apply at corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Stanton-av.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED COACHman (white man) who has been employed in same capacity in this city in one place for at least two years. Wages $40 per month and board. References required. Call at 9 a. m. at Room 47, 126 Washington.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORers for Wisconsin and Michigan; wages $1.75 per day; free fare and long job; also 500 laborers for Iowa & Illinois Company work at $1.50; also saw-mill, farm hands, and choppers, 50 for Minnesota; $2 per day. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water and 105 East Kinzie-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HARDware traveling salesman; must be well acquainted and thoroughly posted in the lock trade. Address N 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL AND EXperienced shorthand and type writer; if you are not experienced do not apply; state salary and experience. R 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY 12 TO 15 years of age. Apply to C. J. L. MEYER, North Pier.

WANTED—MEN; $1 SAMPLES BESTselling goods free; $30 per week average profit; no experience or license necessary; no traveling; business permanent and pleasant. Particulars for stamp. MERRILL & CO., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOY as assistant in a photograph gallery. L. W. FELT, 149 East Chicago-av.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, LIVE young lawyer; a splendid opening. Inquire at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

WANTED—FRESCO PAINTERS. APply at third house south of Eighteenth-st. on Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO introduce a staple article pertaining to the liquor trade. V 31, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT BAUER'S PIANO WAREROOMS, the arrival of new instruments continues.
All who intend to purchase are invited to call
And inspect our pianos and organs, which we sell
At bargains to make room for new stock.
We now offer a fine stock—new
and second-hand—at low figures
and easy payments.
Always remember that you have no
Agent to deal with, but a manufacturer,
And that prices are according.
Address or call on
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
182 and 184 Wabash-av., Chicago,
manufacturer of the "Favorite" Bauer Pianos and Organs, and importer of musical instruments of every description.

AT W. W. KIMBALL'S
Warerooms,
Corner State and Adams-sts.,
can be found the
Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos,
Emerson Co.'s Pianos,
W. W. Kimball Co. Pianos,
Shoninger Co.'s Organs,
W. W. Kimball's Organs.
Also second-hand pianos from $75 to $200. Instruments sold on installments if required.

A SECOND-HAND, DOUBLE-BANK Estey organ, fit for small church or lodge-room; can be sold on monthly payments.
W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT piano for sale, $145 cash. W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

BRIGG'S BABY
BRIGG'S BABY
UPRIGHT PIANO!
UPRIGHT PIANO!
The most wonderful little piano in the world. Small in size, though full 7 octave, but immense in rich and powerful tone. Warranted for five years. Parties desiring a small but perfectly reliable piano should see the Brigg's Baby upright. Pianos for cash or on payments at lowest prices. Old pianos exchanged. Pianos for rent. EDWARD M. READ & CO.,
268 Wabash-av.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS.' PIANOS,
THE BEST NOW MADE.
The finest and only first-class Piano
Manufactured in the West.
Factory 47, 49, 51, 53 West Lake-st.
Warerooms 175 Wabash-av.

ONE ALL ROUND CORNER, 7⅓ OCtave, rich carved case piano, second-hand, perfect order, well known make of F. C. Lighte & Co. Can be sold very low for cash or on time payment, if required. W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

ONLY $65—BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD piano; splendid tone. Call at 92 Van Buren-st.

STORY & CAMP,
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
188 AND 190 STATE-ST.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Manufacturer of
ORGANS.
Warerooms: Corner State and Adams-sts.
Factory: Corner Twenty-sixth and Rockwell-sts.

WANTED — CAPABLE AND ENERgetic men to travel for the piano and organ trade. Address H. N. HEMPSTED, 103, 105, and 107 Wisconsin-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

$10 DOWN AND $10 MONTHLY WILL buy a first-class new piano (quality considered); prices lower than any house in town; every piano warranted for five years; pianos to rent. A. SCHAAF & CO., 276 West Madison-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE Company, Nos. 97, 99, 101, and 103 Van Buren-st., have the best accommodations in the city for storing pianos, merchandise, and all goods of value at low rates. Advances made if desired. Call and see.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st.; permanent and reliable; established in 1875; advances made; increased facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, merchandise, etc., at lowest rates; low insurance. R. T. MARTIN COMPANY, 265 and 267 State-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHICAGO ATHENÆUM, 50 DEARborn-st., open during summer for study in arithmetic, elocution, vocal and instrumental music, day-school, phonography, and type-writing; gymnasium unsurpassed.

WANTED—POSITION AS TEACHER by an experienced lady teacher of higher English branches, music, and Latin, and who speaks French. Highest references. Address TEACHER, P. O. Box 798, Amherst, Mass.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TICKET to Philadelphia at half price. V 85, Tribune.

FOR SALE—A MEMBERSHIP IN THE Chicago Stock Exchange. Address E. A. FURBER, 249 West Fifteenth-st., New York City.

FOR SALE—ROW BOAT, 22 FEET LONG, first-class, cedar, copper fastened, and varnished. Party willing to pay a fair price for such boat call or address boat-shop, 274 East Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

2,500,000 BRICK ON M. C., C. & G. T., or L. S. & M. S. R. R.'s for immediate delivery. Apply to JAMES M. TURNER, Lansing, Mich.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WEDNESDAY, 16TH, I will be in R—, where you requested me to meet you in your letter. O. K.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A GIRL (GERMAN PREferred) to do the washing, ironing, and cooking for a small family; no children; none but a first-class girl need apply. Call at 2426 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH girl to take entire charge of house; family of four; good wages. 840 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; family of two. Wages $4. Must do plain cooking, washing, and ironing in a first-class manner. 139 Dearborn-av.

WANTED — A GOOD GERMAN OR Swede girl for general housework in a family of two adults; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer, and bring best of references from former employers. Call between 1 and 4 p. m. at Flat F, 192 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be good cook; no washing. Apply, with references, at 500 North La Salle-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN or Swede girl for general housework in a family of three; one that is capable of taking all the care of the house; no other need answer; state wages wanted. Address, with references, V 59, Tribune.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. None need apply without good references. 2949 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 2937 Vernon-av.

MILLINERS.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPErienced milliner, capable of taking charge of a large millinery department; very desirable situation offered. Apply, with references, to E. B. SPRINGER, with O. R. Keith & Co.

DRESSMAKERS.

WANTED — A1 DRESSMAKER FOR the West. A desirable situation offered if competent. Address V 29, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE, a lady thoroughly familiar with office work, as stenographer and typewriter; none but accomplished operators need apply; will pay good salary. V 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SALESwoman with good references. Apply to H. W. WETHERELL, 185 and 187 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO FIGURE INvoices and assist in office work; wages $6 a week. Apply to Dennison Manufacturing Company, 155 Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKkeeper, age 34, experience 18 years, principally dry goods; posted in all branches. Canadian references. Address N 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man of good education in counting-room of wholesale house; jewelry house preferred; understands jewelry business. Can speak and correspond in German. First-class references given. Address V 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man as stenographer or office assistant; good penman. Address V 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, graduate of business college; good penman; expert at figures. Good references. Address O F 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART, energetic young man, with first-class business capacity, as salesman. Highest reference. Address C B, 1615 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FULLY competent and reliable druggist, with the best of New York City references, also from present employer here. Speaks German and English. Address V 73, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATION WANTED — ANY ONE wishing the services of a first-class painter, grainer, decorator, will please address V 77, Tribune.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-class coachman in some first-class family. Good references. Address V 22, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRICTly first-class coachman. Highest testimonials as to character and ability. Address V 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHman by an Englishman thoroughly competent in every respect. City references. No Germans need reply. V 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced German coachman. Best of city references given. Address V 46, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A BRIGHT boy in store or office. Can furnish best reference. Address R 74, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG ENglishman desires gentlemanly employment of any kind. V 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man with some experience in architectural drawings. Please address V 27, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG widow woman with a child 8 months old to do general housework. Call at 157 Mather-st. Good reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPEtent girl as cook in a small private family, or take care of children and sew; city or country. Good references. 1351 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, smart girl to do second work. Good references. Please call at once. 1900 Archer-av., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR CLEANing offices and houses by the day. Call for 2 days in rear of 2818 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH girl as cook in a first-class family. Best of references. 393 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS SECOND girl; also cook. Call for two days at 409 South May-st.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG woman in a respectable family to take care of one or two children. V 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced woman as nurse for infant. Best of city references. No postals answered. 395 Twenty-sixth.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR GOOD German or Scandinavian girls, all kinds of work, city or country. 215 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FAMILIES needing good Scandinavian and German female help supplied at G. DUSKE'S, 158 North Halsted-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER by a young lady of ability. Call for two days at 63 West Thirteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXperienced lady short-hand writer and typewriter operator; references. Address V 69, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPErienced lady bookkeeper, who is quick and correct. Reference, employer. V 38, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND single rooms (front), with or without board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV., LAKE-FRONT—Elegant furnished rooms with board.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—(LAKE FRONT)—Furnished front rooms, with board; day boarders accommodated. Terms reasonable.

1426 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished front room; also, single room. Dining-room open about Sept. 1.

1604 MICHIGAN-AV.—2 LARGE CONnecting rooms, well furnished, with board. Reference exchanged.

2309 INDIANA-AV. — DESIRABLE rooms, with board, to a married couple or two gentlemen; also a single lady.

ON LAKE FRONT, NEAR LELAND Hotel—To rent for a few weeks well furnished, large double room, with first-class board. Address V 34, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD $4 TO $7 per week, with use of piano; day board, $3 per week; furnished rooms, $1.50.

ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK—To rent—First-class front room, with board in private family, for gentleman and wife or two gents; house has all the modern improvements; beautiful location. Address V 80, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE.

19 CENTRE-AV.—A PLEASANT FURnished room (private bath, etc.), with board.

120 ASHLAND-AV.—A GOOD ROOM, with board, to parties having first-class references.

324 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A LARGE front room, with hall room if desired; all conveniences, in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife or one or two gentlemen, with or without board.

551 WEST MONROE-ST.—WELL FURnished south front room and connecting bed-room if desired, with board; also pleasant back rooms. Terms moderate.

638 WEST MONROE-ST. — FIRST-class board and rooms for families and single gentlemen; also table board. Best of reference.

HOTELS.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75c to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF FRONT rooms by self and wife in small family; permanent if suited; location 7 minutes from Madison and Morgan-sts. Address V 30, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND gents' cast-off clothing, carpets, etc. Orders promptly attended to. Address MR. or MRS. JONAS GELDER, 227 South Halsted-st.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,
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25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS,
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CLEVELAND,
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17 NEW-ST., New York,
Stock Brokers.
SPECIAL DIRECT WIRE TO NEW YORK.

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A SPECIALTY.
CHAS. EDWARD GRAY, Broker in Investments,
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A. M. WRIGHT & CO.,
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Receivers and Shippers.
GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

HUMOR.

It is more common to make a virtue of necessity than a necessity of virtue.

Warm-weather reading—The Shipherd-Blaine correspondence. So Chili to Peruse, you know. —*Boston Transcript.*

"Yes," said Fenderson, with energy, "that man has been the making of me." "Has he?" replied Fogg. "You are his first attempt, I suppose."

"You dog of a printer," cried the enraged poet, "you have not punctuated my poem at all." "Yes, but you see, sir, I am not a pointer—I'm a setter," replied the printer.

Archbishop Whately was one day asked if he rose early. He replied that once he did, but he was so proud all the morning, and so sleepy all the afternoon that he determined never to do it again.

Mary: "O, mem, I'm so glad I met you! I've been and posted my prayer-book instead of your letter. Can I tell them they shan't have the letter until they give me my pocket-book back?"—*Moonshine.*

Three Chicago children have been arrested and fined for stealing twenty-five pillows. Those twenty-five pillows were from a summer hotel, and were found concealed in one of the boys' vest-pockets.—*Boston Transcript.*

The vice of gambling is everywhere. Young men meeting do not hesitate to shake for drinks in saloons. Yesterday two ague-looking chaps were in Alexander Findlay's drug store shaking for quinine.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The toothpick boot is going out of fashion, 'tis said. But the broad, easy, swinging boot worn by vigorous men of about 50, with marriageable daughters, will never go out of fashion, young man, never. Keep out of its reach.—*New Haven Register.*

Mrs. Gardner Folsom has no particular use for Col. Folsom, with whom she is always fighting, and is one of the most heartless women in the City of Austin. Her husband was reading the morning-paper yesterday at the breakfast-table, when he exclaimed in a horrified tone of voice, "What a terrible misfortune!" "What is it? Somebody got married?" she asked in an indifferent manner. "No; but a married woman in New York, in a fit of rage, threw a coffee-cup at her husband. The cup was shivered into fragments, and, one of them cutting his jugular artery, he died on the spot. The reporter says the grief of the unfortunate woman was dreadful to witness. She was frantic with remorse, and made several attempts to put an end to her existence." "Poor creature," said Mrs. Folsom, with a sigh; "I reckon the broken cup must have belonged to her new china set."—*Texas Siftings.*

He moved over one seat to get alongside of an old farmer, and then asked: "How was wheat in this section this year?" "Only medium, sir. I did intend to get the old lady a silk dress this fall; but wheat turned out so poorly that I can't do it." "Hay pretty good?" "Nothing extra. I was going to get the old woman a new cloak this fall; but she'll have to wear the old one another year, I guess." "Oats look fair?" "Well, they won't begin to hold out. My crop will fall short over 100 bushels. I was going to send the old woman on a visit to York State this fall; but I guess she'll have to stay to home." "But potatoes are certainly a big crop?" "Yes—potatoes are a big yield; and that will cut the price down to 2 shillings a bushel. I was going to let the old woman get a set of false teeth this fall; but the way things look now rather goes to show that she'll have to gum along until next year."—*Wall Street News.*

The Great Congressional Steal.

Puck.

The Skookawahominy,
Two yards wide and all mud,
I breathe into my steam Calliope and celebrate the Skookawahominy Creek; I elevate my whoop for the Skookawahominy.
The mud-turtle, with his head on one bank,
The tail of him on the other,
The inch and a half to spare,
You, oh chip, too I celebrate, vainly trying to float down that noble stream, in the eddies whirl'd, in a two-inch eddy tumultuously whirl'd.
The small boy in a red shirt, in butternut breeches dress'd; the one suspender of him, the bent pin, the yard of twine, the hickory switch of him.
I celebrate the fishing he is doing. He is getting no fish, but it is all right; to me, Walt, it is the same.
Endeavor is much. I celebrate endeavor. Let us go out and take a drink to endeavor.
Let us drink up the whole Skookawahominy. That is about one square drink.
The Congressman, in his seat uprising, the eye of the Speaker catching, the Speaker nearly deaf talking.
The glories of the Skookawahominy; the dimensions of it, the mighty fleets on its breast floating, the urgent necessity of an appropriation.
The size of the appropriation; the largeness and healthiness of it; the getting of it; the vetoing thereof; the Congressmen over the President's veto passing it.
The Immediate Future. The American citizen with a rope, with a club likewise, outside the Capitol waiting.
The Congressman, thoroughly slugged, now suspended over the rippling waters of the Skookawahominy, pendulous, vibrant.
These things I celebrate, I, Walt, somewhat previous; but not so far off.
You hear me.
Yawp!

WALT WHITMAN,
Per V. HUGO DUSENBURY, P. P.

A Conjugal Correspondence.

New York World.

Private letters from London inform us that a recent marriage in "high life" in England has been signalized by a brief but piquant correspondence so original and so edifying that the ashes of George Selwyn may stir in his grave with vexation that it should not have come to pass in his time. A young lady, the only daughter of a well-born but very ill-matched couple, was married about a fortnight ago to a young man of rank. Her father and mother some years since came to the Irish conclusion that in order to live peaceably together they must live apart, and her mother has ever since resided on the Continent, to the terror and confusion of at least a dozen English colonies in as many Continental towns. Just before the wedding the father of the bride learned with horror that his wife intended to come to England and attend the ceremony. He accordingly dispatched the following telegram to his spouse: "For the sake of our daughter I hope you will not come to the wedding and make a scene."

By return of the electric current he received this somewhat crushing reply:

"Be good enough to mind your own business. This does not concern you in any way. She is certainly my daughter, and as certainly she is not yours."

Nothing daunted, the determined father promptly responded:

"Fortunately for my daughter, her honor and mine are protected against your malicious insolence by your recognized mendacity."

The mother did not attend the wedding.

BUSINESS.

The Stock Market Opened and Closed Strong, with Good Buying.

Pullman Advances on the Good Showing of the Annual Statement.

The Produce Markets Again Quiet, and Somewhat Steadier—Higher Prices All Round Early in the Day,

But Larger Receipts Weakened Quotations in Grains, and Provisions Fell Back in Sympathy.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened strong. Subsequently, the market reacted ⅛ cent, after which it became steady and quiet. Its symptoms were those of a bull market with a strong undertone, notwithstanding an attack by the bears. Reading was higher on reports that Gowen had placed the whole of his loan. During the last hour the market was raided, but it closed in good shape, with indications of higher prices. The Omahas were well bought and the report that the road is to be leased to the Northwestern seemed to find credence. Points are in circulation of an advance in the Minneapolis & St. Louis stocks. Lackawanna was again one of the principal features of the market, and Northwestern, Delaware & Hudson were also noticeably strong.

Money was advanced to 8 per cent, and this and some heavy realizing sales made the market sell off.

Pullman took its long-expected start, and ran up to 133, closing at 132⅝. This was the result of buying caused by the publication of the fact that the annual statement now being made up shows a profit of 18 per cent on dividends and surplus during the past year. Pullman has been quiet on account of reports that at the coming annual meeting the stockholders would be called upon for more money. It is now denied authoritatively that any such call will be made. On the contrary, the company has on hand about $1,000,000 cash. The investment at Pullman is already paying a good profit on the investment, apart from the proceeds of the shops, which are, of course, the most important part of the enterprise. So far during the present month the earnings of the company have been larger than they were in the corresponding part of last August, when they were larger than they had ever previously been, and when the Northwestern contract was still in force. Some new contracts are in negotiation which will add greatly to the revenues of the company.

Mr. Villard states that the dividend on Northern Pacific will not be paid before Jan. 1.

When asked if "the boys" were buying stock freely, a broker said the "buying now was being done by the old men."

Wall street gossip has it that the people who are bulling Chicago & Omaha stocks believe that the control of this property has been fully secured by Mr. Vanderbilt for the Chicago & Northwestern Company, and that the two lines will soon be controlled by one management. Some say the Northwestern Company will guarantee 7 per cent on the Omaha preferred stock, in which event it ought to go up to 130. Osgood tells his friends that his sole interest in the market is in Lackawanna stock, of which he is believed to be an immense holder. Osgood made Sage a liberal bid for a call on 10,000 shares, but Sage refused to trade. Sam Sloan in answer to a remark of an acquaintance said that the Lackawanna Company was earning 12 per cent, but he declined to advise anybody to either buy or sell, as he couldn't begin to guess what speculation would do with it. One of the very largest owners of Rock Island says this company has a surplus on hand of $9,000,000. A Chicago dispatch says Vanderbilt is in favor of abrogating the present contract between the Northwestern and Chicago & Omaha Company and the absorption of the latter by the former. The Northwestern surplus will be distributed in some manner.

The *Wall Street Daily News* says that while effort is being made by the Vanderbilt interest to depress the securities of the New York, St Louis & Chicago, its brokers are said to be quietly accumulating stock, and that an offer at above the market price has been made for the controlling interest, which is now in escrow, but that the owners are disinclined to sell.

The following table shows the totals of imports and exports of merchandise and specie for the months of June, 1881 and 1882:

IMPORTS.

	1881.	1882.	Differences.
Merchandise	$58,920,809	$62,668,536	Inc. $3,747,73.
Specie	962,543	1,073,823	Inc. 111,280
Total imports	$59,883,352	$63,742,359	Inc. $4,859,007

EXPORTS.

	1881.	1882.	Differences.
Merchandise	$63,450,279	$50,959,871	Dec. $12,490,408
Specie	1,984,695	6,899,153	Inc. 4,914,458
Total exports	$65,434,974	$57,859,024	Dec. $7,505,950
Exports in excess of imports	5,551,622		
Imports in excess of exports		5,883,335	11,434,957

The *Tribune* points out that though no gold went out last week, and the increase of exports brings a good supply of bills into the market, the changes in foreign banks are not wholly encouraging. The Bank of England lost $3,460,000 last week, and the Bank of Germany $1,385,000, while the gain of the Bank of France was only $295,000 in gold, and was exceeded by the loss in silver. For some time after the outbreak of war French sales of Egyptian and Turkish securities operated to draw money from London, but the loss at London in consequence of distant operations with a large army and navy must for some time be considerable.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of 1881	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Canada Southern	90	64⅛	64⅛	63⅞	63⅞
C., B. & Q.	182½	138	138	137½	137⅝
Central Pacific	102½	94⅝	94⅝	94½	94½
C. & O. 1st pref.	48¼	38⅞	....	....	38⅞
Chi., St. L. & N. O.	88	79	....	....	79
Del. & Hudson	115¼	118⅝	119⅛	118⅝	118⅞
Del., Lack. & W.	131	146½	150	146	147¾
Denver & Rio G.	113¾	61¾	62⅛	61	61⅝
East Tenn. & Ga.	21	11⅜	....	....	11⅜
Erie	52⅞	40¼	40⅜	40	40
Han. & St. Jo pref.	121	96	....	....	96
I., B. & W.	57½	46⅝	....	....	46⅝
Illinois Central	146½	138⅝	138⅝	138	138
Kansas & Texas	54	40⅛	40⅝	39⅞	39⅞
Lake Erie & W.	65⅞	41½	42	41¼	41¼
Lake Shore	135½	115⅞	116⅛	115⅝	115⅞
Louis. & Nash.	110¾	76¼	76⅜	75¼	75⅝
Manhattan	59½	55½	55⅝	55	55
Michigan Central	126⅝	100⅝	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞
Mil., L. S. & W.	114½	57⅞	58½	57⅞	57½
Minn. & St. L.		33	34⅛	33	34⅛
Do pref.		68⅝	68⅝	68⅛	69
Missouri Pacific	114½	107½	107⅞	107⅛	107⅞
New Jersey Cen.	112	79½	80⅝	79⅝	79⅝
New York Central	155	136⅜	137⅛	136⅜	136⅞
N. Y., C. & St. L.		15¾	15¾	15⅝	15⅝
Do pref.		34⅛	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
Norfolk & Western	70	56⅞	....	....	56¼
Northern Pacific	51	52¼	52⅝	51⅞	51⅞
Do pref.	88⅛	95⅜	97	95⅝	95⅞
Northwestern	136	148¼	150	148	148⅝
Do pref.	147⅛	172⅝	173⅝	170⅛	170⅝
Ohio Central	37⅜	18¼	....	....	18¼
Omaha	51	54⅝	55	53⅝	53⅝
Do pref.	109⅛	112¼	112⅞	111½	111⅝
Ontario & Western	43⅞	26¼	26⅜	26	26
Oregon	130	155	....	....	155
Oregon T. C.		93⅛	93⅛	92⅛	92⅛
Pacific Mail	62¼	45¼	....	....	45¼
Peoria, D. & E.	51¼	36⅞	37	36⅜	37
Pullman	151	130	133	130	132⅝
Reading	74⅞	60⅞	62⅛	60⅞	61
Rich. & Danville	171	121	121	121	121⅝
Rock Island	148⅝	139⅛	139⅞	139⅛	139⅜
Roch. & Pitts.		28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝
St. Paul	129¼	124⅛	124⅝	123⅞	124
Do pref.	140	138⅞	139	138⅞	138⅞
St. Paul, M. & M.	113⅛	146	149⅛	146	147
Texas Pacific	73⅞	52⅛	52⅛	51⅜	51⅝
Union Pacific	131½	117¼	118⅛	117¼	117½
Wab., St. L. & Pac.	60	38	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞
Do pref.	98⅝	67¼	67½	66	66
Western Union		89⅞	90	89⅝	89⅝

New York exchange was 25c per $1,000 discount. Bank clearings were $6,800,000. Loans were in fair demand at 5@7 per cent.

In foreign exchange rates were unchanged. Sterling posted rates were 486@489½, actual 485½@488½, and documentary rates 483@483½. Posted rates for francs were 517¼@518¾; documentary, 521¼. Marks, posted, were 95⅛@95¾, and documentary were 94@94½.

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were:

BEFORE CALL.

A., T. & S. F. R. R., 100 b 10, at 94⅝.

FIRST CALL.

E. Tenn., Va. & Ga., 100 at 12; Lake Erie & Western, 100 at 42, 100 at 42⅛; C., M. & St. P. R. R., Dub. Div. 6s, 5,000 at 104, 1,000 at 104.

BETWEEN CALLS.

N. P. R. R., pfd. 9 at 94⅝; A., T. & S. F. R. R., 100 s 10, at 94⅝; N. P. R. R., 100, b 10, at 52⅝; Pullman Palace Car Company, 100 at 132⅝.

SECOND CALL.

C., B. & Q. R. R., B. & M. 4s, 5,000 at 83¼, 1,000 at 83½.

The following quotations were made:

BANK STOCKS.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago National Bank	100	119	120
First National Bank	100	175	....
Fifth National Bank	100	160	....
Hide and Leather National Bank	100	132	....
Hibernian Banking Co.	100	120	....
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	100	160	....
International Bank	100	100	110
Merchants' National Bank	100	300	....
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.	100	185	....
National Bank of Illinois	100	140	....
Union National Bank	100	250	....
Union Trust Co.	100	300	....

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Calumet & C. Can. & D'k Co. com.	100	29¾	35
Calumet & C. Can. & D'k Co. pfd.	100	....	60
Chamber of Commerce	100	....	80
Chicago City Railway	100	270	285
Chicago Dock Co.	100	40	45
Inter-State Industrial Exposition	100	31	....
North Chicago City Railway	100	230	....
Pullman Palace Car Co.	100	132	133¼
Traders' Insurance Co.	100	123	....
Union Iron and Steel Co.	100	....	110
West Division City Railway	100	300	....

RAILWAY SHARES.

	Par.	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	100	94⅛	94⅝
Chicago & Alton	100	144	155½
Chicago & Northwestern	100	149⅝	150¼
Chicago & Northwestern pfd.	100	172	....
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	100	139⅛	....
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha	100	54⅝	....
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha pfd.	100	112⅝	113
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	138⅛	139
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	124⅛	....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd.	100	138⅞	....
East Tennessee, Virginia & Ga.	100	12	12½
Illinois Central	100	138⅛	138¼
Jacksonville Southeastern	100	....	52
Lake Erie & Western	100	41⅜	42¼
Mutual Union Telegraph	100	26¾	25¾
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	100	15⅝	....
New York, Chicago & St. Louis pfd.	100	34	35
Northern Pacific	100	51¾	52
Northern Pacific pfd.	100	95⅝	95¾
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	100	36⅞	36¾

RAILWAY BONDS.

		Bid.	Asked.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4½s	....	....	90
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 5s	1919	105¾	....
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	1919	85	86¼
C., B. & Q., Denver Ex. 4s	1922	84¼	84½
C., B. & Q., B. & M. in Nebraska 4s	1910	86⅛	88¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac. 6s	1919	124⅛	....
C., M. & St. P., I. & D. Ex. 7s	1908	121	122
C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s	1910	116	....
C., M. & St. P., C. & Pac. 6s	1910	108	108½
C., M. & St. P., So. Minn. 6s	1910	107½	....
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	1920	103⅛	104½
C., M. & St. P., Min. Point 5s	1910	91⅞	91⅝
C., M. & St. P., C., Pac. & W. 5s	1920	92⅞	93¼
C. & N. W., sinking fund 5s	1929	99⅝	100⅛
Jacksonville Southeastern 6s	1910	....	98
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st 6s	1921	92	....
Northern Pacific land grant 6s	1925	103	104
Sonora (A., T. & Santa Fé) 7s	....	105¾	107½
Wabash, St. L. & P., Chi. Div. 5s	1910	85½	....

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

		Bid.	Asked.
4s coupon	1907	119⅝	119¾
4s registered	1907	119⅝	119¾
4½s coupon	1891	114⅝	115
4½s registered	1891	114⅝	115¼
3½s extended 6s		101	....
3½s extended 5s		101	101¼
Dist. of Columbia 3.65s coupon	1924	108½	....
Dist. of Columbia 3.65s registered	1924	108½	....

LOCAL BONDS.

		Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7s	1888	111⅛	....
Chicago City 7s	1890	115	....
Chicago City 7s	1892	120	....
Chicago City 7s	1893	121⅛	....
Chicago City 7s	1894	122¼	....
Chicago City 7s	1895	124	125
Chicago City 7s	1896	125	....
Chicago City 7s	1898	126	....
Chicago City 7s	1899	127	....
Chicago City 4½s	1900	107⅝	108
Chicago City 4s	1901	105	106
Chicago City 3.65s	1902	101¼	102
Chicago City Railway 4½s		100	100¼
Cook County 7s	1885	107	....
Cook County 7s	1889	113⅜	115
Cook County 7s	1890	115	....
Cook County 7s	1892	120	120½
Cook County 4½s	1900	107⅛	....
Lincoln Park 7s	1895	107	....
North Chicago City Railway 6s		112⅜	113¼
South Park 6s		106	107
South Park 7s		107	108
West Div. Railway coupon 5.20 6s		108¼	109
West Div. Railway registered 6s		107½	....
West Park 7s	1890	113	....
West Town 5s	1899	104⅛	105½

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Minnesota State 4½s	101	103
Tennessee State 6s, old	77⅛	78½

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was active and feverish again today. Prices generally are ⅛ to 3 better than at the close yesterday. The market opened 2 higher for Memphis & Charleston, 1 higher for Canada Southern, Pullman Palace Car, and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, and ¾ higher for Northwest, Rock Island, New York, Chicago & St. Louis preferred, and St. Paul & Omaha preferred. Fluctuating prices marked the dealings throughout the day, but declines were continually followed by recoveries.

The money market was active on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 4@8. During the afternoon the rate was bid up to 8. The closing figures were 8 bid. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 1½@2. Time loans are 5@6. Prime mercantile discounts are unchanged; quoted at 5½@6½.

The sterling exchange market was steady. The nominal asking quotations are 486 for sixty-day bills and 489½ for demand. Actual business done at 485@485½ for sixty-day bills, 488½@489 for demand, 489¼@490 for cable transfers, and 484@484½ for commercial bills.

Railroad mortages were active at irregular prices. The more important changes are: Advanced—Central Iowa firsts, 3½; Chesapeake & Ohio, Class A, Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central incomes, each two; Chesapeake & Ohio currency 6s, Cairo, Arkansas & Texas firsts, Wabash firsts, Chicago Division, and Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western incomes, each 1; Northwest gold coupons and Nashville & Chattanooga firsts, each ⅞; Richmond & Danville firsts and St. Louis & San Francisco, Class B, each 2; American Dock firsts, Jersey Central adjustments, and Richmond & Danville debentures, each ½. Declined—Rochester & Pittsburg incomes, 3¼; Ohio Central firsts, 2; Morris & Essex seconds, 1¼; Mobile & Ohio debentures, 1; Erie first consols, New York 6s of 1887, and Ohio Southern incomes, each ¾; Atlantic & Pacific firsts, Evansville & Terre Haute consols, Kansas & Texas firsts, Mobile & Ohio firsts, and New York & Texas land scrip, each ½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Governments firm and ⅛ higher for 4s and unchanged for 4½s and extended 6s and 5s.

Railroad bonds were dull and generally a fraction higher.

State securities were dull and 1 higher for Tennessee old.

Transactions, 387,000 shares:

Lackawanna	34,000	Reading	13,000
Delaware & H.	8,000	St. Paul	13,000
Denver & Rio Grande	18,000	St. Paul & Omaha	56,000
Kansas & Texas	5,000	Texas Pacific	12,000
Lake Shore	13,000	Wabash Pacific	12,000
Louisville & N.	15,000	Western Union	9,000
Northwestern	11,000	Minneapolis & St. L.	11,000
N. J. Central	11,000	Oregon & Trans'l	10,000
Northern Pacific	74,000	Rochester & Pittsb'g	17,000

Produce exports for the week, $7,780,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	101¾	4s	119⅝
5s	101⅝	Pacific 6s of 1895	130
4½s	114⅞		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	115	Union Pacific pfd.	116¾
Erie seconds (old)	97⅛	U. P. land grant	114
Lehigh & Western	107	U. P. sinking fund	123
Louisiana consols	68⅝	Virginia 6s	38
Missouri 6s	110	Virginia consols	57
St. Joe	111	Virginia deferred	12⅛
St. P. & S. C. firsts	110	Tex. Pac. land grant	67
Tennessee 6s	57	Tex. Pac., R. G. Div.	85⅝
Tennessee, new	56¾		

STOCKS.

Adams (ex div)	138	Northwestern	148
Alton & Terre Haute	41½	Do preferred	170⅛
Do preferred	87	New York Central	136⅞
American	94	Ohio Central	18
B., C. R. & N.	80	Ohio & Mississippi	38⅛
Canada Southern	63⅞	Do preferred	105
C., C. & I. C.	18	Ontario & Western	26⅛
Central Pacific	94	Pacific Mail	45¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅞	Panama	165
Do first preferred	38⅞	P., D. & E.	36⅝
Do second preferred	26⅝	Pittsburg	138
Chicago & Alton	145	Reading	60⅝
Do preferred	140	Rock Island	138⅞
C., B. & Q.	137⅞	St. L. & San Fran.	46
C., St. L. & N. O.	78	Do preferred	60
Cin., San. & Cleveland	55	Do first preferred	98⅞
Cleveland & Col'mbus	84	St. Paul	123⅞
Delaware & Hudson	118⅞	Do preferred	138⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	147⅜	St. P., M. & M.	146
Denver & Rio Grande	61⅝	St. Paul & Omaha	53⅝
Erie	38⅞	Do preferred	111⅝
Do preferred	80⅝	Texas Pacific	51⅝
Fort Wayne	136	Union Pacific	117⅝
Hannibal & St. Joe	85	United States	74
Do preferred	95⅞	W., St. Louis & Pac.	37¾
Harlem	200	Do preferred	65¾
Houston & Texas	85⅝	Fargo	130
Illinois Central	137⅞	Western Union	89⅝
I., B. & W.	46	East Tennessee	11⅞
Kansas & Texas	39⅞	Do preferred	19⅛
Lake Erie & W.	41¼	Caribou	1⅞
Lake Shore	115⅞	Central Arizona	....
Louisville & Nashville	75⅞	Excelsior	1
L., N. A. & C.	72	Homestake	19
M. & C. 1st pref. (old)	9	Little Pittsburg	1
Do second preferred	9	Ontario	38
Memphis & Charlest'n	58	Quicksilver	10
Michigan Central	100	Do preferred	45
Missouri Pacific	107⅛	Silver Cliff	¾
Mobile & Ohio	23⅛	Standard	12
Morris & Essex	127	Sutro	⅜
Nashville & Chat.	63⅝	Robinson	....
New Jersey Central	79⅝	South Pacific	13
Norfolk & Western	55	Minn. & St. L.	34
Northern Pacific	51⅝	Do preferred	69
Northern Pacific pfd.	95⅞		

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 15.—The views of the controlling party in Memphis & Charleston have undergone a change. It was less than a month ago when they were satisfied that the lease to the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia could not be broken, and that it would be best to accept the offer for a merger made by the latter road. Now it is understood that they have been converted to the views of the minority, and they have consented to an arrangement by which they are to pay $400,000 to the lessee company and receive their road back again. There is no doubt but the company can earn a dividend, if managed independently, but 8 per cent on the entire capital stock is a pretty good price to pay for a release, even though the property be a good one. The acceptance of the proposal is a most decided reflection upon the management of the East Tennessee, for the lease of the road provided that its entire net earnings should be paid over to the company in lieu of dividends. The money to cancel the lease is to be raised by the payment of $8 on the $100 by the stockholders of the leased line, for which each stockholder will receive new stock in addition to his present holding. The meeting is set down for Huntsville, Ala., on the 22d of this month, and the chances are in favor of the adoption of this proposition.

The sale of the allotments of new stock in the Cambria Iron Company fixes the market value of the company's property at $10,000,000. The present capital stock is $3,000,000, and the stock has sold within three years 25 per cent below par.

The company has just voted to increase the capital by the issue of a million of new stock, and the right to subscribe for one share, which was given to the original stockholders on the basis of one share for every one which they held, sells for 75, or which is equivalent to a premium of 150 per cent. The money raised by the issue of this new stock is to go for the purchase of iron-ore lands in Michigan, the property of the Menominee Mining Company, which has voted to reduce its capital stock in view of the large amount of its lands thus sold. The company is now virtually independent of both ore and coal mines, and coke furnaces, too, with a choice of railroads by which to reach a market.

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—The stock market is rather under the influence of the weather, which is very unfavorable to activity, and the list of sales at the Brokers' Board is short and not specially interesting. Prices, however, are fairly sustained. Atchison recovered from the weakness of yesterday, and advanced to 99⅞, an improvement of ⅜; Atlantic & Pacific blocks declined ⅛, to 107⅛, but recovered to 108; California Southern sold at 22; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy advanced ¼, to 138⅛, but subsequently fell off to 137¼, closing at 137¾ bid, 138 asked; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon advanced ⅛, to 76; do preferred declined 1½, to 120; Iowa Falls & Sioux City sold at 94, ex dividend; Connotton Valley preferred at 10; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis declined 1-16, to 8 7-16; Pullman advanced ¼, to 130; Wisconsin Central ⅛, to 17½; New York & New England declined 1, to 53; do rights sold at 83; Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn rights at 2¼; Old Colony was steady at 133; Boston & Lowell at 103; Boston & Providence advanced 1, to 159.

In bonds, Denver extension 4s advanced from 84½ to 85; Mexican Central 7s ⅛, to 85⅝; Oregon Short Line subscriptions ⅛, to 120¼; Little Rock 6s ⅛, to 108; Sonora firsts declined ⅛, to 107; Connotton Valley 6s 1, to 69; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington branch incomes sold at 20; Eastern 4½s ($500) sold at 110¼; New York & New England 7s declined ⅛, to 116¾; do 6s advanced ½, to 105¼; Bell Telephone advanced from 165¾ to 167; Water Power sold at 4⅛.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—5 p. m.—Four and one-half bonds, 116¾.

Illinois Central, 145; Pennsylvania Central, 63⅝; New York Central, 39¾; Erie, 41⅛; Erie seconds, 100; Reading, 30¾.

Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £25,000.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Exchange dull and unchanged.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Mining stocks were today very dull; Robinson sold at 165; State Lines 2 and 3 at 27; Oriental and Miller at 22; Green Mountain at 230, and Chrysolite at 240; Standard consolidated weak, declining to 1,200; sales for the day 65,911 shares; Leadville declared a dividend of 5 cents a share payable Sept. 1.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 15.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2¼	Quincy	63⅞
Calumet & H.	248	Silver Islet	19
Catalpa	30	Osceola	34⅞
Franklin	15	Huron	3½
Pewabic	11		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 15.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alta	13-32	Mexican	5¼
Belcher	5-16	Mono	¾
Bodie	5⅝	Noonday	7-16
Best & Belcher	4⅜	Ophir	2⅝
Bullion	1-16	Oro	3-16
California	5-32	Potosi	7-16
Chollar	15-16	Savage	21-32
Con. Virginia	13-32	Sierra Nevada	4⅛
Eureka Con.	14¾	Silver King	14⅜
Exchequer	⅜	Tip Top	1⅛
Gould & Curry	2⅜	Union Con.	5⅝
Grand Prize	9-16	Yellow Jacket	1
Hale & Norcross	13-16	Navajo	5⅝
Martin White	4¼	Scorpion	½

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Aug. 15:

CITY PROPERTY.

Twenty-second st, 125 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 14 (M. and J. Rourke to Edward Gannott).... $2,500
Barber st, 156 ft e of Halsted, s f, 25x73¾ ft, dated Aug. 10 (E. and L. Wery to T. Fanchon).... 2,000
Same lot as above, dated Aug. 10 (T. Fanchon to Louis Wery).... 2,200
West Monroe st, 75 ft w of Laflin, s f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Aug. 9 (Albert B. Strong to Arnold Heap).... 11,000
Herndon st, 32 ft n of Webster av, w f, 24x124 ft, dated July 29 (C. L. Ward to Mary Duffy).... 475
West Chicago av, 225 ft e of Halsted st, s f, 300 ft to river, dated June 21 (Barnum and Richardson Manufacturing Company to John Featherstone).... 82,500
Woodland Park, 368 ft e of Cottage Grove av, n f, 50x120 6-10 ft, dated July 28 (Francis P. Ray to John H. Winterbotham).... 3,750
Prairie av, 385 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 27x189 ft, dated July 27 (Richard S. Cox to Orson Smith).... 6,350
West Thirteenth st, 125 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 25x124 ft, dated July 24 (T. H. Campbell et al. to Henry Hildner).... 1,525
West Thirteenth st, 100 ft e of Leavitt, n f, 25x124 ft, dated July 24 (same to Eugene Hildinger).... 1,525
Cherry av, 145 ft n of Bliss st, s w f, 50x140 ft, dated March 1 (Chicago Land Co. to John Carden et al.).... 1,423
Central Park av, 94 8-10 ft n of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 50x124 ft, dated Aug. 14 (P. R. Chandler to E. Hillmer).... 600
West Huron st, 263 ft w of Lincoln, s f, 24x123 ft, dated June 26 (W. H. Morrill to J. A. Anderson).... 600
West Twelfth st, 125 ft w of Desplaines, s f, 25x127 ft, dated July 29 (estate of James H. Rees to John Geringer).... 3,475
Fox st, s e cor of Thirty-second, w f, 48x124 ft, improved, dated July 27 (Morgan Dolan to Michael Meany).... 2,400
Sheffield av, 148 ft n of Clay st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 14 (James Hanson to John Samp).... 650
Noble st, 99⅛ ft n of Blackhawk, w f, 25x101x112 ft, dated Jan. 2, 1880 (Chicago Land Company to John Chorzewski).... 700
Bloom st, s e cor of Thirty-sixth, w f, 48x125 ft, dated July 19 (E. C. Larned to F. Falkenberg).... 900
Front st, 210 ft e of Carpenter, s f, 30x100 ft, improved, with 25x19 ft in rear, dated July 31 (N. Sprawka et al. to Lorenz Pika).... 2,750
Stewart av, 25 ft s of Fourteenth st, e f, 25x92⅛ ft, dated Aug. 15 (John H. Kline to Christina Kline).... 1,000
Washington boulevard, 150¼ ft w of Lincoln st, n f, 20x124¾ ft, dated Aug. 7 (Aaron C. Goodman to Hugh A. Winter).... 6,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Lewis st, 148 ft s of Diversey, w f, 2x124 ft, dated Aug. 7 (F. H. Doland to M. E. Robinson).... $525
Edson st, 419 ft n of Lincoln av, w f, 25x140 ft, dated Aug. 4 (Emily E. Briggs to Matilda Peat).... 650

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Halsted st, 26 ft s of Fiftieth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 14 (G. S. Thomas to Henry Zimmer).... $1,600
Forty-third st, s e cor of School, n f, 49x124 ft, dated Aug. 15 (M. and J. Speiser to Barbara Bachmann).... 1,600

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Laurel av, 25 ft n of Greenwood, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 9 (J. W. Farlin to P. A. Baillargeon).... $300
Oglesby st, s e cor of Wabansia av, w f, 50x177 ft, dated Aug. 14 (C. B. Simons to James McCone).... 525
McGovern st, w of Milwaukee av, n f, 24¾x140⅛ ft, dated March 9 (Richard Nash to W. S. McDonald).... 300

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of leading articles of produce in the city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1882.	RECEIPTS. 1881.	SHIPMENTS. 1882.	SHIPMENTS. 1881.
Flour, brls	7,612	14,899	8,118	25,153
Wheat, bu	60,979	84,284	140,118	84,571
Corn, bu	158,341	558,386	44,289	281,544
Oats, bu	104,861	54,069	26,852	167,405
Rye, bu	5,647	4,282	15,902	4,172
Barley, bu	542	1,850	....	1,945
Grass seed, lbs	220	195,600	41,930	271,777
Flaxseed, lbs	934,870	1,162,705	2,241,078	29,076
Broom-corn, lbs	5,100	10,000	20,325	124,374
Cured meats, lbs	167,820	350,300	1,723,889	3,285,555
Beef, tcs	....	....	175	1
Beef, brls	....	....	659	557
Pork, brls	....	55	1,083	785
Lard, lbs	43,700	124,000	992,109	418,686
Tallow, lbs	28,475	37,015	105,151	60,622
Butter, lbs	334,368	375,422	420,394	287,787
Live hogs, No	10,794	13,877	4,002	4,078
Cattle, No	5,411	5,564	2,567	1,478
Sheep, No	1,620	1,780	....	582
Hides, lbs	225,859	1,495,502	374,300	371,042
Highwines, brls	....	55	....	....
Wool, lbs	137,273	188,256	303,536	325,504
Potatoes, bu	250	519	....	....
Coal, tons	15,874	16,528	4,373	2,424
Hay, tons	148	102	11	10
Lumber, m	7,321	21,468	4,431	4,241
Shingles, m	1,920	7,960	505	656
Salt, brls	6,077	6,891	6,864	3,970
Eggs, pkgs	1,131	1,255	490	332
Cheese, bxs	10,916	2,874	5,473	2,519
Green apples, brls	1,270	1,058	84	42

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 128 cars red winter wheat, 124 cars lower grades do, 17 cars spring (269 wheat); 101 cars No. 2 corn, 41 cars high mixed, 91 cars low grades (233 corn); 122 cars No. 2 oats, of which 66 are new, 132 cars low grades (254 oats); 9 cars Nos. 1 and 2 rye, 6 cars low grades do. Total 771 cars or 410,000 bu. Inspected out: 80,478 bu winter wheat, 34,923 bu spring, 77,875 bu corn, 814 bu oats, 919 bu rye. The distinction between old and new oats will not be noted in the inspection in future.

The leading produce markets were decidedly slow yesterday. They were stronger early, in sympathy with the storm here and the wet weather in the Northwest, and fell off when the posting of the inspection list showed that the receipts of grain were larger. Wheat and oats declined ½c in a few minutes, and other markets were easier in company with them. The later tone was steady. There was an active shipping demand for wheat, and a fair do for corn. The stocks of both are very low, but expected to increase. Provisions followed the lead of grain, but were dull, except that pork was freely changed from one month to another. The forwarding movement was slow, and the chief feature of the day all round seemed to be a dearth of orders from outside. The afternoon feeling was weak. Mess pork closed 7½@10c lower, at $21.12½ bid seller September and $21.25@21.27½ for October. Lard closed 5@7½c lower, at $12.30 bid for September and $12.37½@12.40 seller October. Short ribs closed steady, at $10.75@10.80 seller September. Red winter wheat closed 8¼c lower, at $1.02¼ for August. Regular wheat closed ¼@1c lower, at $1.01⅛@1.01⅜ seller August and 98⅛@98¼c seller September. Corn closed ⅛@⅝c lower, at 77c bid for car-lots and 76⅛@76⅛c for September. Oats closed 2c higher for cash, at 45c, with the futures ⅛@½c higher, at 41⅜@41½c for August, 36⅛@36¼c for September, and 34⅞@35c for the year. Rye closed stronger, at 67¼@67⅝c for August, and 68⅝@69c for September. Barley closed 1c lower, at 90c for No. 2 October delivery and 69c for No. 3 September delivery. Hogs were dull and easier, at $7.60@8.45 for light and at $7.70@8.90 for heavy. Cattle closed weaker. Sales were at $3.25@7.12½ for poor to good.

Dry goods are moving in a fairly generous way, and the market maintains a firm tone. Boots and shoes are not as active as in some past seasons at a like period, but the demand is on the increase, and an active fall trade is looked for. Millinery goods are receiving considerable attention, and there is also an increased inquiry for clothing and hats and caps, though none of these markets have developed much activity as yet. There was a moderately active grocery market, and, excepting sugars, which were off ⅛c, previous prices were steadily held. No changes were developed in the market for domestic and foreign dried fruits, trade continuing quiet at about steady figures. There was firmness in the fish market, owing to the small stocks. Summer-cured cod advanced ½c, to 6¾c. Butter and cheese were firm, with a good demand existing. Oils were steady. Pig-iron is firmer, as is also coal.

The trade in green fruits was active, blackberries selling off as a result of heavier receipts (7,000 cases). Watermelons were also easier. Others unchanged. Eggs were still held at 18@19c per doz. Hides show more life, a fair trade being reported at the advance. There is no new feature in either grease or tallow. Potatoes were in fair demand and steady at 40@50c per bu. Wool is quiet and unchanged. Hay was inactive, with light receipts, and stocks on hand mostly of the lower grades, which are not wanted. In seeds, timothy was firm for the remote deliveries, cash and seller the month holding steady at $2.30. Flaxseed was wanted at $1.26@1.27.

In lake freights the inquiry was light, the demand being principally for room for Canadian ports. The rate to Buffalo on corn was nominally 1¾@2c, the latter price being paid on small lots. The charters aggregated 71,000 bu wheat, 35,000 bu corn, 30,000 bu oats, and 25,000 bu flaxseed.

Rail freights were reported steady on the basis of 25c per 100 lbs on grain and 30c on provisions from Chicago to New York. Through to Liverpool was in light demand and dull at about 35c asked, but ocean freights were quoted firmer.

The receipts of wheat at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported yesterday, aggregated 349,000 bu. The shipments from the same points were reported at 342,000 bu. The shipments reported from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore were 691,000 bu.

The following shows the receipts of several articles of produce in this city from Jan. 1, 1882, to the close of last week: 2,259,297 brls flour, 7,236,914 bu wheat, 28,890,218 bu corn, 12,982,680 bu oats, 618,982 bu rye, 2,819,846 bu barley, 62,144,447 lbs flaxseed, 65,750,490 lbs hog meat, 29,692,182 lbs lard, 37,943,606 lbs butter, 3,436,741 hogs, 858,987 cattle, 358,749 sheep, 39,858,840 lbs hides, 26,065,019 lbs wool, 1,807,972 tons coal, 1,098,846,000 feet lumber, 850,255 brls salt.

The following are the footings of the official reports of grain in store in this city on Saturday evening last, and at the corresponding date last year:

	1882.	1881.
Nos. 1 and 2 red	296,187	13,445
Nos. 2 and 3 winter	57,873	35,586
No. 2 spring	207,503	3,369,451
No. 3 spring	23,504	81,768
Total wheat	574,840	3,650,782
No. 2 and high-mixed corn	1,195,416	2,366,083
New high-mixed	3,129	25,552
Rejected	157,567	922,607
Total corn	1,361,051	3,331,354
No. 2 oats	66,732	1,249,753
No. 2 white	3,837	176,289
Total oats	92,166	1,466,093
No. 2 rye	91,545	120,859
Total rye	94,906	135,623
No. 2 barley	1,288	19,582
No. 3 barley	1,658	3,425
No. 4 barley	1,631	3,440
Total barley	4,577	26,561
Total grain	2,127,540	8,613,386

These figures show a decrease during the week of 674,816 bu wheat, 279,266 bu corn, 62,473 bu oats, 4,494 bu rye. Total decrease, 1,021,349 bu, or about 33 per cent. Our stock of wheat is understood to be now reduced to little more than 250,000 bu.

The word "recent" was omitted from a statement in THE TRIBUNE yesterday in regard to oats. It was intended to say that August oats sold down to below 40c for the first time in the recent history of the trade.

The Toledo Produce Exchange circular says: The estimate of damage to wheat in Michigan is naturally a decreasing one as the grain dries out, but every kernel of sprouted wheat is worthless for food. Michigan buyers of wheat should use great caution in their purchases, as the wheat will be subjected to a greater scrutiny on account of this peculiar damage, in all markets. The weather since Thursday has been sound, dry, and favorable, and we may reasonably count upon increased receipts. Stocks are light—the Western market is an oversold one, and without an increased movement short sellers may advance prices, or ask for a committee.

A New Orleans mercantile firm, noting the sensational telegrams sent from that city on the subject of yellow-fever, writes as follows concerning the sanitary condition of that city: "Our city has never within the memory of the oldest inhabitant been as healthy at this season as it is at present. We have had three cases of fever this summer, one of them imported and the other two sporadic. It is the opinion of all of our doctors that it would be impossible for the fever to spread here this summer on account of the pure condition of our atmosphere. The State Board of Health can be relied on to give correct and prompt reports regarding yellow-fever. Nearly all telegrams reporting fever are in the interest of the shorts."

The exports of wheat and flour, reduced to wheat, for the week ending Aug. 9, 1882, from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Montreal, also corn, were:

To—	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
Great Britain	2,602,289	621
France	190,120	....
Holland and Belgium	694,358	....
Germany	106,186	....
Denmark	95,465	....
Spain and Portugal	75,118	....
Brazil, West Indies, etc.	77,121	8,278
Totals	3,849,658	8,899

Of a total of eighty-five ships cleared loaded with breadstuffs for the above countries, there were forty-seven steamships loaded. This is what causes such dull, declining markets on the other side. They must make room to receive the grain. The steamships cannot be sent to other markets unless at a very heavy expense. It throws the steamers out of their various lines and causes extra expense otherwise.

A letter from Henry, Ill., says that the oats crop of that section is not turning out more than half of the expected yield. Several farms are noted as giving 20@35 bu to the acre after thrashing had proved the result.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were slow and unsettled, but averaged higher. The market was stronger early, though hogs at the Stock-Yards were quoted easier. But there was not much demand for anything outside of changes from one month to another, and lard was really dull. The market fell back toward noon, and looked really weak later in the day, though prices did not break materially. There was little change in the tone of foreign advices, and the shipments of stuff from this city were rather large.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10@12½c per brl, declined 15c, and closed on 'Change 2½c below the latest prices of Monday, at $21.30@21.32½ seller October, and $21.15 bid for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 11,000 brls seller September at $21.15@21.30; 10,500 brls seller October at $21.33@21.45; 2,000 brls seller the year at $19.50@19.55; 8,750 brls seller January at $19.85@19.95; and 500 brls seller February at $20.00. Total, 41,750 brls. The following table gives the range of the day on the leading deals, including the call transactions:

	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
August	$21.20	....	$21.10
September	21.22½	$21.15 @21.30	21.12½
October	21.32½	21.25 @21.45	21.25
The year	19.47½	19.47½@19.55	19.42½
January	19.82½	19.82½@19.95	19.82½

LARD—Advanced 2½@5c per 100 lbs, fell back 7½c, and closed on 'Change 2½c below the latest prices of Monday, at $12.42½ seller October, and $12.30@12.32½ for round lots spot or seller the month. Sales were reported of 6,000 tcs seller September at $12.32½@12.40; 7,250 tcs seller October at $12.42½@12.50; 250 tcs seller November at $12.37½; 1,000 tcs seller December at $12.25@12.30; 1,500 tcs seller January at $12.25@12.32½; 2,000 tcs seller February at $12.37½@12.42½; and 1,500 tcs seller March at $12.47½@12.50. Total, 19,500 tcs. The following table gives the range of the day, including the call transactions:

	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do bid.
August	$12.35	....	$12.27½
September	12.35	$12.30@12.40	12.30
October	12.45	12.40@12.50	12.37½
November	12.35	12.37½	12.30
January	12.30	12.25@12.32½	12.30

MEATS—Advanced about 10c per 100 lbs, but fell back later, and closed in the afternoon about the same as twenty-four hours previously. Sales were reported of 75 tcs sweet-pickled shoulders at 10¼c; 1,500,000 lbs short ribs at $12.82½@12.87½ seller September; $12.70@12.75 seller October, and $10.65 seller the year. The prices of the leading cuts were as follows at the close of trading:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$9.50	$12.80	$12.80	$13.25
Do, boxed	9.75	13.05	13.05	13.50
September, loose	9.50	12.77½	12.80	13.25
October, loose	9.50	12.70	12.80	13.30

Short ribs closed at $12.75 bid seller September and $12.67½@12.70 seller October. Long clears were quoted at 12.62½ loose and $12.87½ boxed; Cumberlands, 12¾@13c boxed; long cut hams, 13¾@14c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 13@13½c for 15 lb averages; green hams, same averages, 12@12½c.

Bacon quoted at 10½@11c for shoulders, 13¾@13⅞c for short ribs, 13⅞@14c for short clears, 14½@15c for hams, all canvased and packed. Sweet-pickled shoulders 10@10¼c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $12.25@12.50 for mess, $12.75@13.00 for extra mess, and $19.00@23.25 for hams.

BREADSTUFFS AND SEEDS.

FLOUR—Was decidedly dull, with no particular change in prices. The export demand was wanting, and local dealers disposed to inactivity. Sales were reported of 125 brls and 600 sacks winters on private terms; 170 brls springs partly at $6.75; 100 brls and 400 sacks low grades at $3.25@3.50. Total equal to about 1,100 brls. Winter flours were quoted at $6.25@6.75 for choice, $5.75@6.25 for good, $5.25@5.75 for new, and $4.50@5.25 for supers; springs were quoted at $6.25@6.75 for good to choice, Minnesota patents at $7.50@8.25, and rye flour at $4.00@4.25.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were quiet and firm, with only moderate offerings. Sales were reported of 2 cars bran at $14.75@15.50; 1 car do, sour, at $10.00; 2 cars middlings at $21.75@22.75. All per ton.

REGULAR WHEAT—Was rather slow, and irregularly firmer. The market advanced about 1c, fell back 1¼c, and closed a shade above the latest prices of Monday. The public advices from England quoted great dullness, with a downward tendency, and private cables called the foreign markets lower, some quoting a decline of as much as 1s per quarter. The tone here in the early part of the day chiefly depended on the weather. A storm here and news of heavy rains in the neighborhood of St. Paul, Minn., caused the advance. But the higher prices brought out sellers, a rather long line being unloaded by a Milwaukee operator, and this about the time that the car-lot postings showed larger receipts for yesterday. The Registrar's statement showed the stocks in store here to be very small, while there was a fair export demand in proportion to the volume of offerings. The thought that the foreign demand is likely to continue brisk for some weeks yet, while the weather is not settled enough to promise big receipts here soon, tended to strengthen the market for this month and next, while the bearishness of some operators found vent in freer selling for October; the discount from September was ⅛c early, and widened to ⅜c later. Seller September opened at about 98⅛c, advanced to 99⅛c, declined to 98⅛c, and closed at 98⅝c. Seller the month ranged 3⅛@4¼c above September. Seller November was about the same as September to ⅛c less, and the year was 1⅛@1¼c below September. The following table shows the range of the day on the leading deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Monday bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Seller August	$1.02⅛	$1.01½@1.02⅛	$1.01⅛
Seller September	98⅞	98⅛@ 99⅛	98⅝
Seller October	97⅞	97⅛@ 98⅛	97⅝
Seller November	98⅞	98 @ 99¼	97⅞
Seller the year	97⅞	97 @ 98	97⅛

WINTER WHEAT—Was in fair demand, but irregular. The market ranged ½c higher early in the day, but declined 1c when the market for futures weakened, and closed ½c lower than the previous day, at $1.02¼ for car lots of No. 2 red. Seller August sold at $1.02@1.03⅛, closing at the inside. Seller September and the year were nominally the same as in the regular market. Spot sales were reported of 2 cars No. 1 red at $1.03¾@1.04; 45,000 bu and 31 cars No. 2 red at $1.02¼@1.04; 30 cars No. 3 at 99¼c, and 32 cars by sample at 85c@$1.05¼. Total about 85,000 bu.

SPRING WHEAT—Was quiet and easy. Seller August sold early at $1.06⅛, and later at $1.06¼. The receipts of the day were small, but much in excess of the recent average. Spot sales were reported of 3 cars No. 2 at $1.04⅛, and 8 cars by sample at 82½@94½c.

CORN—Was slow and steady on futures, but easier for spot. The market for next month advanced ⅛c, then declined ⅜c, and closed ⅛c lower than on Monday afternoon. The British advices said dull and a shade easier, but our receipts were smaller, and the regular statement showed that our stocks had been reduced nearly 280,000 bu last week, while the stormy weather of yesterday was not favorable to an increased movement from first hands. Hence the bears were afraid to sell much, and the market hung steadily along at a little below the inside prices of the day. There was a fair shipping demand but with a rather wide discrimination in regard to houses, those being preferred at which vessels could take on full cargoes. Car lots of No. 2 closed at 77c bid for regular, and 77½c in good houses, with rejected at 74½c, and high mixed at 79c. Spot sales were reported of 4,000 bu and 38 cars high mixed at 78¾@79¼c; 25,000 bu and 48 cars No. 2 at 77@78c; 36 cars rejected at 74½@75c; 15 cars by sample at 71@80c on track; and 32 cars do at 75@80c free on board. Total about 120,000 bu. Seller September opened at 76⅛@76⅛c, advanced to 77⅛c, and fell back to 76⅛c bid at the close. Seller the month ranged ⅛@⅜c above September. October ranged 1⅛c below September, and the year ranged 3@4c below October. Seller May sold at 66¼@66⅞c. The following table shows the range of the day on the principal deals, including Call Board transactions:

	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday	Closed do. bid.
Spot, fresh receipts	77⅞	....	77
Seller August	77⅞	77 @77⅞	77
Seller September	76¾	76⅝@76⅞	76⅛
Seller October	75⅞	75⅛@76⅛	75⅛
Seller November	73⅞	72⅞@73⅞	72⅞
Seller the year	67⅞	67¼@67⅞	67¼

OATS—Were active the early part of the day, cash advancing 2c on an active demand for shipment, and seller the month selling up at one time 1½c above the closing price of Monday, and afterward falling off, and closing ⅜c in advance of the latest figure of the day before. The deferred futures ruled more steady, closing ⅛@⅜c higher. No. 2 spot sold at 43¼@45c, closing at 44½@45c. Seller the month opened at 41⅛c, advanced to 42⅛c, and closed steady at 41⅜c. September ranged at 36⅛@36⅞c, closing at 36⅛c. October sold at 35⅛@36c, closing at 35⅝c. Seller the year ranged 35@35⅛c, closing at 35c. Samples were active and easier. Cash sales were made of 67 cars and 5,000 bu at 43½@45c for new No. 2, 50c for old No. 2, and 42c for rejected in store; 27 cars by sample at 41@45c for new rejected mixed, 42@46c for new rejected white, and 44@47c for new No. 2 on track; 59 cars at 42@48c for new rejected mixed, 45@55c for new rejected white, 55c for new No. 2, and 55@56c for new No. 2 white free on board. Total equal to about 115,000 bu. The following show the closing prices on Monday, with the range yesterday:

No. 2 oats.	Closed Monday, bid.	Range yesterday.	Closed do. bid.
Spot, new	44	44⅞@45	45
Seller August	40⅞	41 @42⅛	41⅜
Seller September	36⅜	36⅞@36⅞	36⅜
Seller the year	34⅞	34⅞@35⅛	34⅞

RYE—Was fairly active and ⅛c lower, spot No. 2 selling at 67½c, and seller the month was nominal at the same figure. September sold at 68⅝@68⅞c, closing at the inside price. For October delivery 69⅛c was bid, for November 67⅛c, and for the year 67c. Cash sales were made of 4 cars at 67c for No. 2 in store; 2 cars by sample at 64c for rejected on track; 2 cars at 63⅛c for rejected; and 70c for No. 2 free on board. Total equal to about 4,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was strong at the opening and closed a shade easier for futures. No. 2 for September sold early in a small way at 91c and later (25,000 bu) at 90c for October delivery. No. 3 sold at 69c for September, closing at that price bid. No sales from store.

SEEDS—Timothy was steady for cash and seller the month, the later deliveries showing more firmness. Cash and August sold at $2.30 for prime, $2.18 being bid for September, and $2.11 for the year. Flaxseed was quiet, with little offering, $1.26@1.27 being generally bid for merchantable seed. Sales were made of 63 bags timothy seed at $2.40@4.60; 3 cars and 15 bags timothy seed at $2.25@2.30 cash and $2.30 for August.

TWO O'CLOCK BOARD.

REGULAR WHEAT—Closed ⅛c lower, at $1.01⅛@1.01⅜ for August, 98⅛@98⅜c for September, 97⅛@97⅝c for October, 98@98⅜c for November, and 97⅛@97⅛c for the year. Sales were made of 365,000 bu at $1.01⅛@1.01⅜ seller August, 98⅛@98⅜c seller September, 97⅛@97⅝c seller October, and 97⅛@97⅛c seller the year.

WINTER WHEAT—Closed unchanged, at $1.02⅛@1.02¼ for August, $1.01⅛@1.01¼ for September, and 99⅛@99⅜c for the year. Sales were made of 90,000 bu at $1.02⅛ seller August, $1.01⅛@1.01¼ seller September, $1.00@1.00⅛ seller October, and 99⅛@99⅜c seller the year.

SPRING WHEAT—Closed nominally firm, at $1.05⅛@1.06 for August, 98@98⅛c for September, and 97⅛@97⅛c for the year, with a sale of 5,000 bu at $1.06 seller August.

CORN—Closed ⅛c lower, at 77@77⅛c for August, 76⅛@76⅛c for September, 75⅛@75⅛c for October, 72⅞@72⅞c for November, 67⅛@67⅛c for the year, and 66⅛@66⅛c for May. Sales were made of 400,000 bu at 77@77⅛c seller August, 76⅛@76⅛c seller September, 75⅛@75⅛c seller October, 72⅞c seller November, and 67⅛c seller the year.

OATS—Closed unchanged, at 41⅜@41⅜c for August, 36⅛@36⅛c for September, 35⅝@35⅝c for October, 35⅛@35⅛c for November, and 34⅞@35c for the year. Sales were made of 140,000 bu at 41⅜c seller August, 36⅛@36⅛c seller September, 35⅝c seller October, and 34⅞@35c seller the year.

RYE—Closed a shade firmer, at 67⅛@67⅝c for August, 68⅝@69c for September, 69⅛@70c for October, and 67⅛@67⅛c for the year. Sales were made of 25,000 bu at 67⅛c seller August, 69c seller September, and 67⅛@67⅛c seller the year.

MESS PORK—Closed 5c lower, at $21.12½@21.15 for September, $21.25@21.27½ for October, $19.42½@19.45 for the year, and $19.82½@19.85 for January. Sales were made of 11,250 brls at $21.15@21.20 seller September, $21.25@21.30 seller October, $19.42½@19.45 seller the year, and $19.82½ seller January.

LARD—Closed 5c lower, at $12.30@12.32½ for September, $12.37½@12.40 for October, $12.32½@12.32½ for November, $12.25@12.25 for December, $12.30@12.25 for January, and $12.32½@12.35 for February. Sales were made of 2,750 tcs at $12.30 seller September, $12.40 seller October, $12.25 seller December, and $12.35 seller February.

SHORT RIBS—Closed 5c higher, at $12.75@12.80 for September, $12.67½@12.70 for October, $11.30@11.35 for November, and $10.55@10.60 for January, with sales of 50,000 lbs at $12.77½ seller September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Trade is steady at the following quotations:

Choice hurl and carpet	10½@11
Green, self-working	9½@10½
Red-tipped, self-working	8½@ 9
Inferior and common	7 @ 9
Crooked	5 @ 7
Whisk-brush corn	10 @15

BAGGING—The demand for grain bags is more than ordinarily good for the time of year, and prices continue to show positive strength. Other lines are doing fairly. We quote:

Stark	24	Burlaps	11@13
Auburn, No. 1	20½	Gunnies, single	14@15
Lewiston	22	Gunnies, double	27@28
American	20	Wool sacks	35@40

BUTTER—Continued fair activity in the butter trade is noted. The demand is sufficient to take everything grading above common, and the tone of the market remains firm. There is some accumulation of low grades, though not more than is usual to the season. We quote:

Creamery, fancy	25@24	Common grades	13@15
Do, fair to choice	20@22	Packing stock	12@13
Dairy, choice	18@20	Inferior	10@11
Dairy, fair to good	16@17	Grease	7@ 9

CHEESE—Was again quoted strong, under a good demand and firm English and Eastern advices. Exporters, shippers, and the Western trade bought more or less freely at the following range of prices:

Young America	13
Full cream	10¾@11
Part skim, Cheddar	8 @ 9
Part skim, flat	7 @ 8½
Skim, common to fair	5 @ 6
Low grades	2 @ 3

COAL—The market is firm. There is a fair city and country demand. Retail prices are as follows:

Anthracite, egg	$ 6.75	Piedmont	$ 6.00
Do, range and nut	7.00	Indiana block	5.00
Erie	6.50	Illinois	3.75@4.00
Baltimore & Ohio	6.50	Minonk	4.00

EGGS—Were steady at 18@19c per doz.

FISH—Only a moderate demand existed, but stocks are low, and therefore prices remain firm. We note an advance in summer-cured cod of ½c, and quote as follows:

Whitefish, per ½-brl	$ 6.00
Whitefish, family, per ½-brl	4.50 @ 4.75
Trout, No. 1, ½-brl	@ 6.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.00 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	6.50 @ 7.00
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	6.00 @ 6.25
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Medium family	4.50 @ 4.75
Codfish—Summer-cured, 100 lbs	6.75
Codfish—Dressed	8¼ @ 9
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	8.00 @ 8.50
Herring—Holland, per keg, new	1.00
Herring—Scaled, per box	30
California salmon, ½-brl, new	9.50 @10.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was a light movement in both domestic and foreign varieties, and prices were not subjected to any quotable change:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6¼@ 7
Figs, layers	12½@ 13½
Prunes, Turkish	7 @ 7¼
Prunes, Bohemian	
Raisins, layers	6¼@ 6½
Raisins, London layers	2.70
Raisins, Valencia	3.20 @3.25
Raisins, loose Muscatel	12½@ 13¼
Zanté currants	2.70 @2.75
Citron	5¼@ 6
	16 @ 17

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	15 @ 16
Apples, evaporated, boxes	13 @ 14
Apples, sliced	7¼@ 7¾
Apples, Eastern, quarters	6¼@ 7¼
Apples, Southern	5¼@ 6
Peaches, unpared, halves	5¼@ 5¾
Raspberries	34 @ 35
Blackberries	8 @ 9
Pitted cherries	18 @ 19

NUTS.

Filberts	12 @ 13½
Almonds, Tarragona	18 @ 19
Naples walnuts	16½@ 17
Brazils	6¼@ 6¾
Pecans	15½@ 17

PEANUTS.

Wilmington	6 @ 8
Virginia	9½@ 11
Red Tennessee	6¼@ 7¼

GREASE—Continues quiet and steady. We quote:

City white	8¼
City brown	5¾@6½
City yellow	6 @6½
Country white "A"	6 @6½
Country white "B"	5 @5½
Country yellow	6 @7
Country brown	5¾@6¼
	4 @5

GREEN FRUITS—Blackberries were plenty and cheaper. Watermelons also off from the quotations of the day previous. Others unchanged.

Lemons, per box	$6.00@ 7.00
Oranges, Messina, per box	7.00@ 7.50
Blackberries, per box	1.15@ 1.25
Peaches, per basket	75@ 1.25
Apples, per brl	2.00@ 3.50
Watermelons, per 100	8.00@ 9.00
Grapes, per lb	5
California Bartlett pears, per box	5.00
California peaches, per box	3.00

GROCERIES—Business in this department is progressing satisfactorily. Prices ruled steady—an ⅛c decline in sugars being the only change noted:

RICE.

Carolina	7 @ 8¼
Louisiana	6⅛@ 7⅛
Rangoon	5⅜@ 6¼
Patna	6¼@ 7⅛

COFFEE.

Java	19 @22½
Java, choice Mandaling	27 @28
Maracaibo	12½@14½
Mexican, prime to choice	12⅜@13½
Mexican, fair to good	11 @12⅛
Rio, fancy	13 @13¼
Rio, prime to choice	12 @12⅜
Rio, fair to good	10½@11
Rio, common	9½@10
Rio, roasting	8 @ 8½

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10¼@10⅛
Crushed	10¼@10⅛
Powdered	10⅛@10¼
Granulated, standard	9⅞@ 9⅞
Granulated, not standard	9⅞
A standard	9⅝
A No. 2	9 @ 9⅛
Extra C	8⅝@ 8⅞
No. 1	8⅛@ 8⅝
Yellow	7 @ 8

SIRUPS.

Corn	46 @48
Sugar	44 @56
Blackstrap	26 @27
New Orleans molasses	48 @68

SPICES.

Allspices	15 @15½
Cloves	33 @35
Pepper	18½@19
Cassia	11 @12
Nutmegs	90 @94

HAY—Trade was light at about Monday's quotations:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$14.00@15.00
No. 2 timothy, per ton on track	12.00@13.00
Mixed	11.00@12.00
Upland prairie	10.00@12.50
No. 1 prairie	6.00@ 7.00

HIDES—A fair inquiry is reported at the following prices:

Green-cured, light, per lb	8½@ 8¾
Green-cured, heavy	8¼@ 8½
Part cured	6¾
Damaged hides	6¾
Green-salted, bulls	6¼@ 6½
Calf, per lb	14
Dry-salted, per lb	12
Dry flint, No. 1	14 @15
Damaged dry	11 @12
Sheep-pelts, wool estimated	22 @25

Branded and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these prices. Long-haired thin skins are classed as damaged hides.

OILS—Prices were unchanged. There was a fair movement at the following quotations:

Carbon, Elaine	16½	Linseed, boiled	55
Carbon, 175 test	12¼	Whale, winter	72
Carbon, 150 test	9	Sperm	$ 1.35
Carbon, 110 test	9¼	Neatsfoot, pure	90
Carbon, snow white and W. W., 150 test	11	Neatsfoot, extra	83
Carbon, Wis. W. W.	10¾	Neatsfoot, No. 1	77
Carbon, Wis. P. W.	8⅞	Bank	45
Carbon, Mich. W. W.	11¾	Straits	47
Carbon, Mich. P. W.	9¾	Turpentine	49
Lard, current make	96	Miners', white	70
Lard, No. 1	77	Naphtha, deo, 63 deg	9¼
Lard, No. 2	67	Gasoline, deo, 74 deg	12
Linseed, raw	52	Gasoline, deo, 87 deg	19

PIG-IRON—The market wears an improved look. There is an increasing inquiry and prices show a hardening tendency. The bountiful harvest warrants the expectation of a large demand for iron, and at the East there has already been a considerable advance within a recent period. We quote:

Lake Superior, No. 1	$ 28.00
Lake Superior, No. 2	27.00
Lake Superior, Nos. 3, 4, and 5	26.00
Scotch (according to brand)	28.00@32.00
American Scotch	32.00
Silvery	28.00@30.00

POTATOES—Were moving fairly, selling in a jobbing way at 40@50c per bu. Receipts were liberal.

SALT—Is fairly active at the quotations given below. We quote:

Fine salt, Saginaw and New York, per brl	$ 1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.35@1.40
Dairy, with bags	2.40@3.00
Dairy, without bags	1.10
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.65
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown	2.50

TALLOW—Is in fair demand at 8¼@8⅜c for city, 8c for No. 1 country, and 7¼@7½c for No. 2 country.

WHISKY—Was quoted steady, on a basis of $1.13 for finished goods.

WOOL—A fair trade is reported at the following figures. We quote:

Good to choice medium tub	35@38
Coarse and dingy tub	27@35
Fine and unwashed fleece	25@28
Coarse and unwashed fleece	18@20
Medium and unwashed fleece	24@29
Medium and washed fleece	35@40
Fine washed fleece	30@37
Coarse washed fleece	27@33

Halloweil & Coburn's (Boston) circular Aug. 12: "The sales of domestic wool, though less in amount than those reported last week, have been better distributed, and indicate a more general though moderate demand. Prices are very steady, and it looks to us as if the bear movement noted in our last circular had spent its force. In view of the large amount of wool still held in the West we cannot expect any material advance in values, but we reiterate the opinion that prices have touched bottom. The sales for the week consist of 853,600 lbs washed; 797,900 lbs unwashed; 162,400 lbs scoured; 347,800 lbs pulled and noils. Total domestic 2,168,700 lbs; foreign 735,500 lbs. Total domestic and foreign, 2,904,200 lbs."

LUMBER.

At the Franklin street dock there were few vessels, and cargo prices held firm at the prices given below:

Green piece-stuff, short and long	$11.25@13.00
Green common inch	12.50@14.00
Green medium	14.00@18.00
Extra good and select	22.00@28.00
Green, good inch	19.00@22.00
Boards and strips	12.00@20.00
Standard shingles	2.65@ 2.80
Extra shingles	2.80@ 2.90
Lath	2.25

The yard trade is active and prices firm at the quotations given below. We quote dry lumber:

First, second, and third clear, 3¼4 inch	$ 50.00
First and second clear, rough, 2-inch	48.00
Third clear, rough, 2-inch	42.00
First and second clear, dressed siding	21.50
Common dressed siding	24.50
A siding strips	20.00
A siding	21.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	34.00
A stock boards, 13@16-inch, rough	80.00
B stock boards, 10@12-inch	40.00
C stock boards, 10@12-inch	34.00
Fencing, flooring	17.00
Fencing, first quality	15.00
Fencing, No. 2	11.50
Common boards, 12@20 ft	16.00
Common boards, 10@20 ft	15.00
Dimension stuff, 26@30 ft	22.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft	14.50
Pickets, rough, flat, and good	13.00
Pickets, square head	19.00
Lath	2.75
Shingles, extra A	3.10
Shingles, standard	2.90
Cedar posts, 4 to 11 inch, round	12@ 15
Oak, first to second clear, 1 to 4 inch	35.00
Third clear	30.00
Maple, clear, 1 to 4 inch	40.50
Maple, common	22.00
Maple, clear, flooring	40.00@45.00
Cherry, first and second, 1-inch	75.00
Cherry, plank, first and second, clear	80.00
Blackwalnut, first and second, inch	20.00
Blackwalnut, common	65.00@70.00

Following shows the receipts of lumber and shingles to date as compared with last year:

	Lumber.	Shingles.
1882	1,095,090,000	497,889,000
1881	988,717,000	463,000,000
Increase	106,373,000	34,889,000

The *Mississippi Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer* Aug. 11: "The lumber trade, in active sympathy with other branches of trade, feels the influence of good crops, and promises to be more active than ever before. The increase in the volume of business is noticeable in all the markets from which there are reports, and this has stiffened prices. The advance in prices, commencing at Albany and Chicago, which we noted last week, not only seems well maintained, but was quickly followed by Clinton, Moline, Davenport, Rock Island, Muscatine, and Burlington, who act together in such matters. Their advance is from 50 cents to $2 per m, and leaves them nearly where they were at the beginning of the season. Trade is reported a little dull at Dubuque. This is owing to the fact that it is the harvest season in her territory. It is probable that there will be an advance in that market within a month. A good business is being done at St. Paul, both at the yards and on commission account, but there is considerable complaint of a lack of cars. At Minneapolis, besides the enormous local consumption, about 60 cars are sent out daily, mostly to the Northwest. The mills are full of orders for special sawing. Only two are running nights, and several are scarce of logs for day sawing."

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	5,338	10,794	1,659
Tuesday	3,500	14,000	1,900
Total	8,838	24,794	3,559
Same time last week	10,273	11,029	1,146
Shipments—			
Monday	2,567	4,662	65

CATTLE—Tuesday is usually an off day in the shipping-cattle market, and yesterday was no exception to the rule. Comparatively few Eastern buyers were present, and they were indifferent operators, so that, despite the fact that the supply of suitable shipping grades was limited to perhaps 1,000 head, sellers had all they could do to sustain prices on good to best grades, while it would have been impossible to clear the yards of common and medium grades except at something off. There was a very small number of good cattle, and the total of sales at prices above $6.00 did not reach 400 head. Nothing sold at a higher figure than $7.12½, while $4.75@6.25 were the prices at which the bulk of the purchases of shippers were made. Several lots were left over, and the market closed decidedly weak.

Native butchers' stuff sold strong, not because of any special activity in the demand, but the number of

-Summer-cured, 100 lbs ... 6.75
-Dressed ... 8½ @ 9
-Labrador, split, brls ... 8.00 @ 8.50
-Holland, per keg, new ... 1.40
-Scaled, per box ... 30
in salmon, ½-brl, new ... 9.50 @10.00
S AND NUTS—There was a light movement of domestic and foreign varieties, and prices subjected to any quotable change:

FOREIGN.

Turkish ... Bohemian ... layers ... London layers ... Valencia ... oose Muscatel ... rrants ...

DOMESTIC.

Alden ... evaporated, boxes ... Eastern, quarters ... outhern ... unpared, halves ... ries ... rries ...

NUTS.

, Tarragona ... alnuts ...

PEANUTS.

—Continues quiet and steady. We quote: ... white "A" ... white "B" ... yellow ... brown ...

FRUITS—Blackberries were plenty and Watermelons also off from the quotations previous. Others unchanged. per box ... Messina, per box ... $6.00@ 7.00 ... per box ... 7.00@ 7.50 ... per basket ... 1.15@ 1.25 ... per brl ... ions, per 100 ... 2.00@ 3.50 ... per lb ... 8.00@ 9.00 ... Bartlett pears, per box ... peaches, per box ... 5.00

—Business in this department is progressing satisfactorily. Prices ruled steady—an ⅛c sugars being the only change noted:

RICE.

COFFEE.

Mandaling ... prime to choice ... fair to good ... to choice ... to good ... mon ... ing ...

SUGARS.

t-loaf ... standard ... not standard ...

SIRUPS.

ns molasses ...

SPICES.

rade was light at about Monday's quotations.

thy, per ton ... $14.00@15.00; thy, per ton on track ... 12.00@13.00; airie ... 10.00@12.00 ... 6.00@ 7.00

A fair inquiry is reported at the following:

ed, light, per lb ... ed, heavy ... hides ... ed, bulls ... per lb ... dry ... wool estimated ... and horn-hooked 15 per cent off from these ng-haired thin skins are classed as damaged.

rices were unchanged. There was a fair at the following quotations:

aine ... Linseed, boiled ... test ... Whale, winter ... test ... Sperm ... $1.35 ... ow white ... Neatsfoot, pure ... Neatsfoot, extra ... Neatsfoot, No. 1 ... Bank ... Straits ... Turpentine ... Miners', white ... Naphtha, deo. 63 deg ... Gasoline, deo. 74 deg ... Gasoline, deo. 87 deg ...

—The market wears an improved look. an increasing inquiry and prices show a tendency. The bountiful harvest warrants expectation of a large demand for iron, and there has already been a considerable advance since a recent period. We quote: ... Scotch ...

—Were moving fairly, selling in a jobbing ... per bu. Receipts were liberal. ... fairly active at the quotations given below: ... Saginaw and New York, per brl ...

... was quoted steady, on a basis of $1.18 ... A fair trade is reported at the following ... We quote: ... Choice medium tub ... unwashed fleece ... washed fleece ... Coburn's (Boston) circular Aug. 12: ... of domestic wool, though less in amount ... reported last week, have been better distributed ... indicate a more general though moderate ... Prices are very steady, and it looks to us as ... movement noted in our last circular had ... In view of the large amount of wool ... the West we cannot expect any material ... values, but we reiterate the opinion that ... touched bottom. The sales for the week ... lbs washed; 797,900 lbs unwashed; ... lbs pulled and noils. Total ... Total domestic, 2,204,200 lbs."

LUMBER.

anklin street dock there were few vessels, prices held firm at the prices given below: ... trade is active and prices firm at the quotation below. We quote dry lumber: ... shows the receipts of lumber and shingles compared with last year: ...

... Valley Lumberman and Manufacturer: "The lumber trade, in active sympathy with other branches of trade, feels the influence of ... and promises to be more active than ever ... increase in the volume of business is ... all the markets from which there are reports ... prices. The advance in ... at Albany and Chicago ... Minneapolis, besides the enormous local ... about 60 cars are sent out daily, mostly ... The mills are full of orders for ... Only two are running nights, and ... scarce of logs for day sawing."

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

... ay is usually an off day in the shipping ... and yesterday was no exception ... paratively few Eastern buyers were ... were indifferent operators, so that ... fact that the supply of suitable shipping ... limited to perhaps 1,000 head, sellers had ... do to sustain prices on good to best ... it would have been impossible to clear ... of common and medium grades except at ... There was a very small number of ... total of sales at prices above $6.00 ... Nothing sold at a higher figure, while $4.75@6.25 were the prices at ... of the purchases of shippers were ... eral lots were left over, and the market ... dily weak. ... tchers' stuff sold strong, not because of activity in the demand, but the number on sale was restricted to a few hundred head. Fair to good fat cows and heifers and fleshy little steers were principally in demand, and the yards were soon cleared of those descriptions. Veals were in demand at full figures. Stockers received very little attention, but the few lots on sale were not offered at any decline.

There was a fairly active and firm market for Texas and Western cattle. The run was lighter than expected, and, although the demand did not appear to be particularly sharp, fully Monday's prices were paid. The former sold at $3.40@4.75 and the latter at $4.00@5.50. Larger receipts and weaker prices are looked for before the week is out.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Steers weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$ 7.70@ 8.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	7.35@ 7.90
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	6.50@ 7.20
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.25@ 6.25
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.50@ 5.00
Stock Cattle—Common steers, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	3.00@ 4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@ 3.25
Texas—Grass cattle	3.50@ 5.25
Veals, per 100 lbs	4.00@ 7.75
Milch cows	25.00@50.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
18	1,314	$7.12½	69	1,056	$4.65
15	1,400	7.00	34	954	4.60
86	1,332	6.50	34	1,023	4.60
70	1,302	6.50	19	1,129	4.65
24	1,557	6.50	20 half-br'ds	917	4.50
116	1,252	6.30	20 half-br'ds	1,007	4.40
16	1,302	6.25	236 Col.-Tex	1,014	4.40
17	1,238	6.05	26 Texas	990	4.45
19	1,247	6.00	24 Texas	968	4.45
19	1,236	6.00	22	1,057	4.30
42	1,232	5.85	20 Texas	945	3.95
80	1,239	5.60	17 Texas	1,028	4.25
101 half-br'ds	1,241	5.50	24	900	4.25
16	1,241	5.40	27 stockers	871	3.90
31	1,213	5.30	19	920	4.10
60 half-br'ds	1,147	5.25	23	907	4.00
22	1,086	5.25	19 Texas	816	4.00
27 half-br'ds	1,112	5.05	120 Texas	782	4.00
20 half-br'ds	1,083	5.05	114 Texas	844	4.00
15	1,086	5.00	25 Texas	891	3.90
40 half-br'ds	1,063	4.90	18 cows	846	3.85
70 Texas	980	4.70	10 cows	830	3.70
80 Texas	1,006	4.70	22	861	3.65
20 Texas	1,011	4.70	24	802	3.60
20 Texas	1,012	4.70	13 cows	705	3.25
80 Texas	1,030	4.75	24 Tex. cows	830	3.40
20 Texas	1,143	4.75	25 cows	931	3.40
22 Texas	1,027	4.70	15 cows	971	3.50
25 Texas	1,039	4.70			

HOGS—For fair to prime grades sellers were enabled to get pretty full prices, but in poor to common an average shrinkage of rather more than 5c was apparent. The supply was small and of poor quality, and taken all around it was not a very satisfactory day for either buyers or sellers. Sales were at $6.25@7.50 for skips and culls, at $7.60@8.45 for poor to best light, and at $7.70@8.90 for poor to choice heavy. The bulk of the light went at $7.90@8.30, and the larger part of the heavy at $8.00@8.65. Among the sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
40	330	$8.90	46	175	$8.35	67	202	$8.10
42	314	8.80	30	196	8.35	46	185	8.10
102	310	8.75	41	288	8.30	58	272	8.00
29	307	8.75	65	291	8.30	53	230	8.00
64	272	8.70	140	237	8.30	97	201	8.00
54	288	8.65	45	200	8.30	74	193	8.00
42	267	8.65	68	188	8.30	43	272	8.05
48	279	8.65	49	262	8.25	61	184	7.90
126	249	8.60	67	242	8.25	22	178	7.90
47	243	8.60	62	239	8.25	67	258	7.90
63	242	8.60	219	223	8.25	48	237	7.90
57	283	8.55	46	232	8.25	44	186	7.85
42	278	8.55	72	186	8.25	41	187	7.80
59	279	8.50	26	261	8.20	123	255	7.80
51	249	8.50	51	279	8.20	46	254	7.80
61	245	8.45	74	188	8.20	69	183	7.75
63	262	8.45	53	180	8.20	66	164	7.75
59	257	8.45	42	273	8.15	47	263	7.75
40	210	8.45	47	281	8.15	106	176	7.65
41	288	8.40	44	258	8.15	31	185	7.60
52	257	8.40	53	189	8.15	62	198	7.70
63	224	8.40	47	206	8.15	69	171	7.50
47	204	8.40	47	202	8.10	54	178	7.50
43	261	8.35	43	263	8.10	202	134	7.30
81	280	8.35	27	293	8.10	27	164	7.00
50	297	8.35						

SHEEP—There was a larger supply, a lessened demand, and weaker prices. Good to best grades were off 15@25c, while low grades were hard to move at a decline of 25@50c. No very good ones were offered, and $4.60 was the highest price paid. Among the sales were the following:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
260	64	$3.50	201	91	$3.75
100	100	4.00	99	88	3.70
114	102	4.12½	102	96	3.87½
75	106	4.12½	26 lambs, per head		2.10
75	107	4.50	45 lambs, per head		2.10
80	124	4.60	17 lambs, per head		2.50
61	101	3.50			

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 350 head; firm; good demand for all grades, but only grass Texans and Indian cattle here, which sold readily at $3.50@4.85; good to best native shipping steers would bring $6.50@7.50; grass natives, $4.50@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 150 head; steady and unchanged; fair to fancy natives, $3.50@4.50; Texas, $2.50@3.50.

HOGS—No supply and but little demand; prices nominal; pigs and light Yorkers, $7.25@7.60; good Yorkers, $7.70@8.10; butchers' to best heavy, $8.25@8.75; culls, $5.00@7.00; receipts, 200; shipments, 120.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts today, 750 head; consigned through, 218 cars; generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher on light grades; light to medium steers, $4.50@5.50; fair to good shippers, $5.00@6.65; Texas steers, $4.50@5.10; best grades disposed of.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,000 head; consigned through, 17 cars; dull and tending downward; fair to good clipped, $4.00@4.75; choice to fancy, $4.85@5.00; Western lambs, $5.25@6.25; Canada lambs, $6.00@6.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 400 head; consigned through, 51 cars; market steady and unchanged.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 15.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 856. Demand not improved; country stock moves slowly; choice, $10.50@10.75; extra, $10.00@10.50; first quality, $8.00@9.00; second quality, $6.00@6.75; third quality, $4.50@5.50.

SWINE—Receipts, 8,999. Western fat live, $8.00@9.00; Northern dressed hogs, $10.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,785; prices generally unchanged. Sheep in lots, $2.50@5.00; extra, $5.50@6.00, or 3¾@6½c per lb; spring lambs, $6.00@7.50.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 15.—HOGS—Higher; common light and bacon, $7.60@8.00; heavy packing, $8.35@8.55; skips and culls, $5.00@8.00; receipts, 500; shipments, none.

CATTLE—Higher; good to prime shipping, $6.00@7.00; common to fair, $4.25@5.00; butchers', $2.50@4.25; receipts, 85; shipments, none.

SHEEP—Firm at $3.00@5.00; receipts, 300; shipments, none.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 680 head; market active; prime $6.90@7.25; good, $5.75@6.50; common, $4.00@5.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,200 head; market firm; Philadelphias, $8.75@9.00; Baltimores, $8.40@8.50; Yorkers, $7.75@8.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,000 head; market active; extra, $4.80@5.00; good, $4.60@4.90; common, $2.50@3.50.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,500; steady; fairly active; native steers of 1,300 to 1,275 lbs sold at $5.00@5.50; cows, $3.00@3.50; Texas steers of 860 average, $3.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,200; steady; $6.70@8.85; bulk sales, $7.85@8.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 450; steady; $3.00@3.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—HOGS—Firm; common and light, $6.50@8.35; heavy packing and butchers', $7.75@8.85; receipts, 1,100 head; shipments, 150 head.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 7d; club, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn—7s 4d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 97s. Lard—62s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Cumberland cut steady at 65s; short rib steady at 66s.

CHEESE—American choice steady at 58s.

GRAIN—Corn—Mixed old dull at 7s 5d. Wheat—Old Western winter dull at 9s 4d; new dull at 9s 2d. Wheat receipts for the week by Atlantic ports, 65,000 cwt.; Pacific, 550 cwt.; other sources, 4,650 cwt. Corn receipts for the week, 24,750 cwt.

TURPENTINE—At London dull at 33s 6d.

LATER—1:30 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Easier.

GRAIN—Winter wheat, 9s@9s 4d; spring, 8s 6d@9s 5d; club, 9s 9d@10s 2d. Corn, 7s 3d.

Weather showery.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15—Evening.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 9,750.

BREADSTUFFS—Easier. Corn—Western mixed, 7s 3d. California white club wheat, 9s 9d@10s; winter red, Western, 9s@9s 4d; red spring, 8s 6d@9s 5d.

LINSEED OIL—24s.

PROVISIONS—Beef—Extra India mess, 152s.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, past three days, 235,000 centals; American, 211,000.

TURPENTINE—Spirits, 34s 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—TURPENTINE—Spirits, 33s 6d.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15—1:30 p. m.—Weather showery. Breadstuffs easier; winter wheat, 9s@9s 4d; spring, 8s 6d@9s 5d; club, 9s 9d@10s 2d. Corn, 7s 3d. Receipts of wheat last three days, 235,000 centals, of which 211,000 were American.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15—Wheat dull and nominal; red winter, 9s 4d. Corn, rather worse feeling. Cargoes off coast—Wheat and corn, not much doing. To arrive—Wheat and corn, scarcely enough business to make a market. Wheat and corn for the United Kingdom and Continent dull and neglected. Pork, 97s; lard, 62s 6d; bacon—L. C., 65s; S. C., 66s; tallow, 49s; cheese, rather better feeling, at 58s; beef strong at 152s.

LONDON, Aug. 15—LIVERPOOL—Wheat dull; white Michigan, 9s 10d; Western red winter, 9s 4d. Corn weaker. MARK LANE—Cargoes off coast—Wheat slow. Cargoes on passage—Wheat dull.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—GRAIN—More interest evinced in Western wheat for early delivery by export buyers, particularly toward the close, and on a comparatively free movement, prices of graded red [illegible], which opened easier, receding about ⅛@¼c a bu, rallied through the afternoon ⅛@¼c a bu, leaving off firmly as offered with less urgency. Speculation in No. 2 red wheat has shown only a moderate degree of animation on a variable market, yielding through the earlier trading about ⅜c, and hardening again late in the day about ⅛c a bu, to react again near the close to weakness, reflecting in part the fluctuations at the West, which, however, were not very sharp. White wheat for prompt delivery has been held to firmness as in light stock and wanted. Options on No. 1 white wheat were offered more freely, and declined ⅛@¼c a bu, but left off stronger. Spring wheat has been dull and wholly nominal in this market. Cable advices were again viewed as unsatisfactory to shippers. No. 1 red at $1.17, closing at $1.17 bid; No. 2 red, early delivery, at $1.13½@1.15 in elevator, and $1.13½@1.14, mostly at $1.13¾@1.14, delivered, closing at $1.13 asked in elevator; do August, $1.12¾@1.13¾, closing at $1.13; do September, $1.12½@1.13⅜, closing at $1.13¼; do October, $1.13½@1.14½, mostly at $1.14@1.14¼, closing at $1.14¼; do November, $1.15¼@1.16, closing at $1.15½; do December, $1.17@1.17½, closing at $1.17¼; do year, $1.12½@1.13, closing at $1.12¾ bid and $1.13 asked; do steamer grade at $1.12@1.12¾; ungraded red at $1.00@1.14½, as to quality; No. 1 white, early delivery, at $1.10, closing at $1.16 in elevator; do September, $1.13½@1.14, closing at $1.13¾ bid; do [illegible] of October at $1.14½; ungraded white at $1.00@1.19½, as to quality. Corn has been moderately dealt in in the option line, but for prompt delivery at irregular prices, prompt deliveries declining a shade, while on the option list in instances hardening slightly during the day, but leaving off barely steady. No. 2 August, 81@83¾c, closing at 83½c; do September, 83¼@83⅝c, closing at 83½c; do October, 83¾@85¼c, closing at 85c; do November, 81½@81⅝c, closing at 81⅝c; do December, nominal; do year, 78½@78¾c, closing at 78¾c; mixed Western ungraded at 81@85c, as to quality and condition; a boat-load in store went at 86½c; No. 2 white, car-lots at $1; New York yellow quoted at 91c; ungraded white Western at 95c. Oats—An unusual feature in the trade today was the utter absence of graded white oats on the offerings for prompt delivery, and the local trade has been represented as nearly out of this class of stock; decidedly higher prices were named, but these were altogether nominal. Mixed oats were in comparatively limited supply, and again quoted a trifle dearer on a moderately active inquiry. Options on No. 2 were again freely dealt in, prices fluctuating widely, opening buoyantly and advancing on August and September ¾@1c and October about ¾@1c per bu, but subsequently reacting sharply, leaving off on August a shade higher than last evening, and September and October a shade cheaper. No. 2 August, 55@56½c, closing at 54½c; do September, 45½@47½c, closing at 46½c bid; do October, 45¾@46¾c, closing at 46c; do November, 46c, closing at 46c; do year, 44½@45¼c, closing at 45c bid; No. 3, 52c, closing at 52c bid; white Western ungraded at 70@78c, as to quality; mixed Western ungraded, 55@61c, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago prime old at 65c delivered; this grade now very scarce; new mixed and white Southern, 51@56c, as to quality. Rye held firmly but quiet; prime State quoted at 83c afloat, and car-lots at 78@79c. Barley quoted about steady on the basis of 95c@$1.00 for No. 1 Canada, all October, but dull today.

PROVISIONS—An extremely slow movement has been again reported in hog products, which, however, varied little in price, as not offered with much urgency, closing in the instance of Western steam lard a trifle cheaper. A light trade noted in Western mess pork for early delivery, leaving off at $21.75@22.00 for new, as to brands, and $21.37½@21.50 for old mess. Other kinds without important inquiry, quoted nominal, and in the option line a very dull market noted here for Western mess pork, with August options quoted at the close at $21.50@21.70; September options, $21.70@21.80; October, $21.85@21.95; no sales reported today. A moderately active inquiry noted for cut meats, including pickled shoulders in bulk, at 10½@11c; smoked shoulders, 12@12½c; pickled hams, 14½@14¾c; smoked hams, 15@16c; pickled bellies, 13@13½c. Bacon very quiet and dull; long clears quoted at 13¾c. Western steam lard more active, mainly near the close for early delivery, but at slightly reduced figures, leaving off at $12.77½ for contract grade, and in the option line very quiet, closing a trifle lower; August options closed at $12.75@12.77½; September, $12.80 asked; October, $12.90 asked; November, $12.82½; December, $12.70; seller the remainder of the year at $12.67½@12.70; January, $12.70; February, $12.72½@12.75; March, $12.77½@12.80.

TALLOW—Continues in moderate request; quoted at 8⅛@8¼c for prime to choice.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have shown very little life, and no further changes of movement as to rates. In the line of charter contracts a moderate movement has been reported, chiefly in the petroleum interest, at full figures on a meagre offering of suitable tonnage. For Liverpool the reported engagements included by steam flour at 1s 4½d@1s 10½d, as to routes; local shipments at 1s 9d@1s 10½d; wheat at 4½d; do via Philadelphia went at 3¾d, and do via Baltimore at 5¼d; provisions in lots at 15s 9d@20s, as to routes and dates of shipment; local shipments quoted at 17s 6d@20s; beef in tcs, 3s 3d@4s, as to routes; local shipment at 3s 9d@4s; pork in brls at 2s 9d@3s.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—COTTON—Steady at 13 1-16@13⅛c; futures dull and steady; August, 12.87c; September, 12.60c; October, 11.94c; November, 11.71c; December, 11.72c; January, 11.80c; February, 11.91c; March, 12.04c; April, 12.17c; May, 12.28c.

FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 21,000 brls; exports, 6,500 brls. Super State Western, $3.50@4.75; common to good extra, $4.65@5.20; good to choice, $5.25@8.50; white wheat extra, $5.00@8.50; extra Ohio, $4.65@7.50; St. Louis, $4.75@8.25; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@8.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Cash lots ½@⅝c lower; options ⅜@⅝c lower; receipts, 323,000 bu; exports, 362,000 bu; No. 2 spring nominal; ungraded red, $1.00@1.14½; steamer red do, $1.04½; No. 3 red, $1.10¾; steamer No. 2 red, $1.12; No. 2 red, $1.12¾@1.13; certificates, $1.13¼@1.14 delivered; No. 1 red, $1.17; No. 1 white, sales 6,000 bu at $1.16; No. 2 red August, sales 248,000 bu at $1.12¾@1.13¼, closing at $1.12¾; September, sales 584,000 bu at $1.13¼@1.13¾, closing at $1.13¼; October, sales 400,000 bu at $1.14@1.14¾, closing at $1.14¼; November, sales 184,000 bu at $1.15¼@1.16, closing at $1.15½; December, sales 112,000 bu at $1.17@1.17¼, closing at $1.17¼.

HAY—Quiet but firm; 65@70c.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet but steady.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

RESIN—Steady; $1.80@1.95.

TURPENTINE—Firm; 46½c.

EGGS—Western, fresh, demand fair and market firm at 22½@23c.

BUTTER—Stronger; 15@26c.

CHEESE—Firm on fine; Western flat at 6@10c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 15.—FLOUR—Unchanged and quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western easier and quiet; No. 2 winter red, spot, $1.12¾@1.12⅞; August, $1.12¼@1.12¾; September, $1.12⅝@1.12¾; October, $1.12¾@1.13¼; November, $1.14¼ asked. Corn—Western neglected; mixed spot, 85¼@86c; August, 85¾@86c; September, 86¼@86½c; October, 85½@85¾c; November, 81@81½c. Oats steady and in fair demand; Western white, 61@63c; mixed, 60@61c; Pennsylvania, 61@63c. Rye quiet at 70@72c.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Fairly active; jobbing demand. Mess pork, $22.25@23.25. Bulk meats—Shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 11c and 14½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 12c; clear rib sides, 15¼c. Hams, 15½@16½c. Lard—Refined, 14c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western packed, 14@20c; creamery, 25@27c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 19c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm at 8¾@9¾c. Sugar quiet; A soft, 9¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.18.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,311 brls; wheat, 244,383 bu; corn, 3,062 bu; oats, 4,263 bu; rye, none.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 168,260 bu; corn, 6,350 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 432,295 bu; corn, 5,964 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher, with fair trading; No. 2 red, 96¾@97c cash, 97¼c August, 98c September; 99c October, $1.00 November, 96¾c the year; No. 3 red, 92¼@93¼c. Corn quiet and steady; 77½@77⅞c cash, 76⅝c bid August, 75⅝@75½c September, 72⅞@72⅝c October, 65½c November, 61½c the year; 62½c bid May. Oats higher; 39⅛@40½c cash, 38⅞@39c August, 34⅛@35c September, 33⅞c October, 31⅝c the year. Rye higher at 67@65½c. Barley—No market.

LEAD—Quiet at $4.75.

BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.17.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $21.40 bid cash and August. Dry salt meat quiet and unchanged; no sales. Bacon slow and steady; shoulders, $10.38; short ribs, $14.37½@14.37½; sugar-cured, $14.87½. Lard nominally unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 141,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 64,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 14,000 brls; wheat, 97,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu; oats, 32,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

Afternoon Board—Wheat lower; 97c August, 97¾c September, 98⅝c October, 99⅝c November. Corn dull; 77⅜c August, 75⅝c bid September, 63⅛c November. Oats lower; 38⅛c August, 34⅜c October, 35⅛c November.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—FLOUR—Inactive; choice old wheats scarce and in demand. Rye flour dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened steady; closed weak; rejected, grain depot, $1.05; No. 2 red, August, $1.13¼@1.13⅜; September, $1.13⅝@1.13¾; October, $1.15⅝@1.15¾; November, $1.14½@1.15⅝. Corn—Car-lots firm under light supplies, but demand only moderate; futures ruled steady until the close, when the whole market was a shade easier; rejected on track, 89c; No. 3 mixed, 90c; sail mixed, 92c; sail mixed, August, 87¼@87½c; September, 86¾@86⅞c; October, 85¼@85½c; November, 80¼@81¼c. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 new mixed, 70c; No. 2 new white, 75c; No. 2 old mixed, 70c; No. 3 old white, 77c; No. 2 old white, 78@79c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged. Lard steady and unchanged.

BUTTER—Choice grades well sold up, other grades dull.

EGGS—Scarce and wanted; 24c.

CHEESE—Steady; creamery, 10@10½c.

PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm and unchanged.

Others unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,200 brls; wheat, 46,000 bu; oats 5,000 bu; corn, 8,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 127,000 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—FLOUR—Quiet but steady; high grades, $5.00@5.87½.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed, 98c; white, $1.05. Oats in fair demand; Texas, 48@50c; Western, 50@52c.

CORN-MEAL—Dull, at $4.25.

HAY—Quiet and weak; quoted old ordinary, $20.00@22.00; prime, $23.00; choice, $28.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher and quiet, quoted at $22.25@22.37½. Lard steady; refined tierce, 12¾@12⅞c; regular, 13¼c. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders packed, old, 10¼c; new, 10½c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 10¾c; short rib and long clear, 14¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured steady, with a fair demand; canvased, 14½@15¼c.

CORN-MEAL—Active and firm.

WHISKY—Quiet and unchanged; Western rectified, $1.05@1.20.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet but firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 8½@10¾c. Sugar dull; fully fair, 8¼c; prime to choice, 8¾@9c; yellow clarified, 9c. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice dull and drooping; ordinary to prime, 5½@7c.

BRAN—Higher; 80c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 15.—COTTON—Quiet, but steady; 12¾c.

FLOUR—Dull; family, $4.50@4.75; fancy, $5.50@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat easier; $1.00@1.01 spot; $1.02 September; $1.03¼ bid October; $1.01¼ offered year; receipts, 52,000 bu; shipments, 34,000 bu. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 78½c spot; 78½c August; 79c September; 77½c October; 70¼c November; 65c year. Oats irregular; No. 2 mixed 48@50c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 2, 70¼@70½c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; $22.00@22.25. Lard dull and nominal; $12.30. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $9.50; clear rib, $13.50. Bacon firm; shoulders, $10.25; clear rib, $14.00.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.16; combination sales of finished goods, 760 brls, on the basis of $1.16.

BUTTER—Higher; choice Western Reserve, 18@19c; choice Central Ohio, 15@17c.

LARD OIL—Steady; 53@54c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—FLOUR—Steady, with a fair demand for winter wheats; patent winter wheats, $6.50@7.25.

GRAIN—Corn—Sales rather small. Oats firm; choice No. 1 very scarce; held higher. Rye—Transactions small; 50c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; prime, $19.50@20.00; mess, $22.50@23.00. Beef in fair demand; family and plate, $13.00@20.00; extra plate $20.00@21.00.

BUTTER—In fair demand; choice creameries, 24@26c; choice dairy packed, 19@20c; choice ladle packed, 18@19c.

CHEESE—Steady.

Others Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls, 7,000 sacks; corn, 14,000 bu; wheat, 15,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,400 brls.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 15.—GRAIN—Corn active and steady; high mixed, 75½@75¾c; mixed, 75@75½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 39@39½c. Rye scarce and nominal; new No. 2, 68c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at $1.15.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 5,550 bu; corn, 32,000 bu; oats, 54,300 bu; rye, 3,500 bu; barley, 2,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 1,750 bu; rye, none; barley, 600 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—FLOUR—Fair demand, but at lower rates.

GRAIN—Wheat easier and tame; No. 2, $1.15; August, $1.15¾; September, 98¾c; October, 98c; No. 3, 90c. Corn steady and unchanged; No. 2, 71½c; rejected, 74½c. Oats steady and unchanged; No. 2 choice new white, 50c; old, 46c. Rye lower; No. 1, 68½c. Barley higher; No. 2 spring, September, 77¾c.

PROVISIONS—Weak. Mess pork, $21.30 cash and September; $21.32½ October. Lard—Prime steam, $12.85 cash and September; $12.45 October.

HOGS—Quiet; $7.70@8.35.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; barley, 250 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 2,000 bu; barley, 320 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 red, spot, $1.04¼; August, $1.03¾; September and October, $1.03¾; November, $1.04; year, $1.00¾ bid. Corn dull; high-mixed, 81c; No. 2, spot, 79½c; August, 79½c bid; September, 77½c bid; October, 76c bid; year, 65½c. Oats dull; No. 2, spot, 47c; August, 43c; September, 37c; October, 36½c bid; year, 35c.

Closed—Wheat easier; No. 2 red, spot, $1.03¾; August, $1.03¾; September, $1.03¾ bid; October, $1.03¾; November, $1.04; year, $1.03 bid. Corn easier; prices nominal; little doing. Oats steady; No. 2, August, 42½c; September, 36¾c bid; October, 35¾c bid; year, 35¼c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 7,000 bu; oats, 7,500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 78,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, none.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 15.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter, 94@95c. Corn dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 white, 88@92c; No. 2 mixed, 78@80c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; old No. 2, 59c; new do, 50c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged; good demand at full prices.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat unchanged; No. 1 white, new, $1.07 bid; old, $1.10 and nominal; August, $1.06; September, $1.03¾; October, $1.03¾; November, $1.04; year, $1.03 and nominal; No. 2 red, August, $1.04¾; No. 2 white nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,233 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 25,694 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat receipts, 79,000 bu; shipments, 29,000 bu; stronger; No. 3 red, 78@79c cash; No. 2 red, 85@85½c cash; 84¼@84⅝c August. Corn—Receipts, 2,000 bu; shipments, 2,000; quiet; No. 2 mixed, 68c bid cash; 68½c bid August and September. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed, 32c bid cash; 30c bid August.

BUTTER AND EGGS—Unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; car-lots No. 1 hard Duluth, $1.28. Corn dull; car-lots No. 2 mixed at 85½c; sample, 83c. Oats—None here.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, 99c@$1.00. Corn quiet; 76c. Oats steady; 43c bid, 46c asked.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 15.—GRAIN—Wheat scarce. Corn quiet; rejected, 86c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Through orders and a steady demand for many miscellaneous assortments the volume of trade is very satisfactory; a very wide distribution of desirable fabrics in execution of previous engagements; exports of domestic cotton goods the past week 5,391 pkgs, and since January, 1882, a total of 104,700 pkgs, against 99,700 same time last year; 72,134 pkgs in 1880 and 97,924 in 1879, which shows a fair increase over any previous year, with large contracts in course of execution; Lancaster, Whittenton, Gloucester, and Plunkett staple and fancy ginghams advanced to 8½c and Berkshire to 7¾c; in all seasonable fabrics combined shipments in execution of purchases, orders, and on contracts give a very good amount of business, which is of legitimate and wholesale proportions.

PETROLEUM.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 15.—PETROLEUM—Opened at 59¾c; highest 59¾c; lowest 58¾c; closed 59c; shipments, 70,749 brls; charters, 20,704 brls; runs, 10,852 brls.

BRADFORD, Pa., Aug. 15.—PETROLEUM—Weak and lower; opened at 59¼c; highest, 59⅝c; lowest, 58¾c; closed 58⅞c; sales 833,000 brls; total shipments Monday, 79,750 brls; charters, 22,630 brls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 15.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; United certificates weaker; closed 59c; refined, 6¾c, Philadelphia delivery.

WOOL.

BOSTON, April 15.—WOOL—Steady, with a fair demand; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 40@41c; Michigan extra fleeces, 39@40c; No. 1 Michigan and Ohio, 43@45c; combing and delaine, 43@48c; unwashed wools, 25@32c for fine and medium, 33@35c; choice medium pulled wools are in demand at 25@45c.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 15.—WOOL—Steady and unchanged.

COTTON.

GALVESTON, Tex., Aug. 15.—COTTON—Steady and unchanged; net receipts, 75 bales; gross, 158; sales, 91; stock, 1,300.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 15.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; net receipts, 315 bales; gross, 320; exports to France, 385; sales, 700; stock, 21,540.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 15.—COTTON—Quiet; middling, 12⅝c; sales, 122 bales; receipts, 110; shipments, 46; stock, 3,150.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 15.—TURPENTINE—Dull at 43c.

JAPANESE FANS.

Some Facts About Their Manufacture in San Francisco.

Yesterday morning a representative of THE TRIBUNE was riding down town in a street-car, and he noticed that several of his fellow-passengers were armed with Japanese fans. The hot days when these are acceptable have been few and far between this summer, and the sight of so many of them were unusual to the reporter, who began to put in his time in contemplating the startling illustrations which some of them bore. The fat man across the way was vigorously working a fan upon which was depicted a very short-waisted Celestial with blue hair and red eyes trying to escape from a number of variegated snakes. Beneath the picture was a tea-box inscription which probably stated that the man was a victim of delirium tremens. A woman who boarded the cars at Fourteenth street exhibited a fan bearing a very pretty thing in animal life representing an impossible frog teaching a class of sawed-off frogs from a cabbage-leaf. Another fan carried by a man in front of the scribe bore a representation of a group of small Chinamen performing an operation which looked like the colored game of "craps." The study of these fans and their curious designs aroused a curiosity in the powerful reportorial mind, and he wished to find out where these articles were manufactured and how much they were worth.

After some search he struck a wholesale-house on Wabash avenue where these goods are imported and sold, and from a gentleman connected with the house he found out what he wanted to know.

"These fans," said the gentleman, "used to be manufactured solely in China and Japan, and had to be imported. Then they cost considerably more than they do now, as the cost of transportation was greater. They used to come in large fancy boxes like tea boxes, carefully packed in large lots. You did not see so many of them and they were not used so much for advertising."

"What has occasioned the reduction in prices?" asked the reporter.

"Well, you see, the Chinamen and Japanese began to come to this country, making their headquarters in San Francisco, and there some of them started factories for the manufacture of these fans. They imported the material in the rough from their old homes and made the fans up here much cheaper. The demand for the goods increased, and now they are plenty and are sold at from 20 to 30 cents per dozen."

"Are they used much for advertising?"

"Oh, yes. Why a certain railroad company sent an agent to Japan to see if he could not get the initials of the company printed on all the fans manufactured in that country during one year. He made the factories there a fabulous offer, but they declined. Now the company has a San Francisco house do their work, and they give away a good article of fans. They are used extensively by advertisers, and are good advertising mediums, as they are preserved."

"How are they made?"

"The wood is polished or Japanned bamboo. For the open fans sticks of hollow bamboo about two feet long are used. A little more than half the stick is split into fibres which are spread out, cut into the shape of the fan, and bound with fine strong twine. A heavier cross-piece is put through the handle to strengthen the fan, and the fine paper, which has been printed in colored designs, is pasted over the framework. In the folding fans the same material is used and they are made on the plan of ordinary folding fans. Most of the work on them is handwork, and Chinese labor is about as cheap as machine labor."

The gentleman showed the reporter several samples of these fans, both in fine and coarse grades, and when he went away he was in reality "a Japanese young man."

FIREMEN'S CONVENTION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The opening of the Firemen's Convention was attended by a large number. The address of welcome by Mayor Parsons was responded to by President Raymond. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and the convention adjourned for dinner. The city is beginning to fill up rapidly.

It Toughens.

SOZODONT toughens the gums and makes them healthy, so that they hold in the teeth firmly. It removes the tartar, gives comfort, is economical of health and money, and when once used will never be given up. Try SOZODONT.

MARINE NEWS.

A Limited Demand Yesterday for Vessels to Carry Grain.

Suggestions to Masters Who Design Taking Their Vessels Through the Welland Canal.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

Dullness was the prevailing feature in the grain-carrying business yesterday, and rates were nominal on the basis of 2 cents a bushel on corn and 2¼ cents on wheat to Buffalo. Most of the charters were on through rates. The shipments were about equally divided between corn and wheat. Three vessels are chartered for Kingston, all Canadian bottoms, and two to Midland, also Canadian bottoms. The rate to Kingston is understood to be 4½ cents a bushel on wheat, and 1¾ cents on corn to Midland. There are still a number of big grain-carriers in port unchartered, their managers being unwilling to put them in at the low rates now paid by shippers. Yesterday's engagements were as follows:

	Bushels.
For Buffalo.	
Steamship Kershaw, corn	55,000
Propeller Buffalo, wheat	32,000
Propeller Barnum, corn	15,000
For Erie.	
Propeller Alaska, flaxseed	25,000
Propeller Alaska, oats	80,000
Propeller Alaska, corn	15,000
For Kingston.	
Steam-barge Lincoln, wheat	17,000
Barge Lisgar, wheat	22,000
Barge Grimsby, corn	22,000
For Midland.	
Steam-barge Clinton, corn	17,000
Barge Clyde, corn	20,000
Total capacity	270,000

The demand yesterday for lumber-carriers was not so good as on Monday, though a number of charters were reported by agents. The lumber trade is a good deal like the grain trade—it does not do to judge today's business by what was done the day before.

There was no demand for coarse freight carriers, and only a single charter was reported yesterday.

There were few inquiries for vessels to carry iron-ore from Escanaba and Marquette to Lake Erie ports, and rates remain weak. No charters were made at this port yesterday. Rates continue to be quoted as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.10@1.20
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	1.00
From Escanaba to Chicago	95@1.00
From Marquette to Chicago	1.10@1.15

Coal freights at Buffalo yesterday advanced to 85 cents a ton to this port and Milwaukee. Coal has accumulated there, while carriers remain scarce, which accounts for the advance. Rates to Lake Michigan ports are now quoted as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 85
From Toledo to Chicago	80
From Cleveland to Chicago	80
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Oswego to Chicago	1.50@1.55
From Fairhaven to Chicago	1.50
From Sodus to Chicago	1.50
From Ashtabula to Chicago	85
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	85
From Toledo to Milwaukee	80
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	80
From Erie to Milwaukee	80
From Ashtabula to Milwaukee	80
From Buffalo to Racine	90
From Buffalo to Kenosha	85
From Buffalo to Green Bay	92½

The Passage of the Schooner Harvey Bissell Through the Welland Canal.

In a letter to THE TRIBUNE marine reporter Capt. Henry Brock, master of the schooner Harvey Bissell, tells of the passage of that vessel through the Welland Canal on her recent trip with grain to Kingston. Capt. Brock also makes some suggestions which are of interest to masters whose vessels will have occasion to use the canal. He writes:

The schooner Harvey Bissell passed through the Welland Canal after lightering 6,000 bushels of her cargo of 34,000 bushels of wheat with very little trouble. She handled as easily as any canal vessel. I met the most courteous treatment from all the canal officials from one end of the canal to the other. The only inconvenience I had was in being obliged to rig in my jibboom, which trouble can be avoided by those intending to pass through the canal by having a hinge put in the cap of the jibboom and having a step cut on the heel of the boom, which would enable the master or mate to top his boom up on end, which fills the requirements of the canal regulations. All that is required by a vessel is say 120 fathoms of four and a half inch manilla rope and about twenty-five fathoms of eight-inch rope for a snub, or they can use one end of their river tow-line, if good. With a little good judgment and prudence any vessel can pass the Welland Canal without any trouble. The Bissell is now loaded with a cargo of 730 gross tons of hard coal bound for Toledo.

The Schooner Barbarian Still on the Beach at Beaver Island.

Very little has been heard from the schooner Barbarian since she went ashore last week at Beaver Island. Yesterday's Milwaukee *Republican-Sentinel* has the following, and it shows that a big mistake has been made by some one:

"Yesterday forenoon a dispatch was received by the Kirtland, Wolf & Davidson Wrecking Company from Thomas Hood, of Chicago, asking if anything had been learned about the progress made by the wrecking tug Leviathan in releasing the schooner Barbarian. A telegram was immediately sent to Mr. Hood notifying him that no orders had been received to send the Leviathan to the vessel. There seems to be a big mistake somewhere. It will be remembered that the Barbarian went ashore on Beaver Island the fore part of last week. The day after she went on her owner, Mr. Hood, telegraphed the Kirtland, Wolf & Davidson Wrecking Company, asking if the tug Leviathan could be sent to the vessel. The Leviathan being at work on the schooner J. O. Thayer at Sheboygan, her master, Capt. Kirtland, was notified, and he telegraphed Mr. Hood at Chicago that the Leviathan could go to the vessel if desired, but no answer was received, and nothing more was learned until the dispatch received yesterday. The vessel's crew are supposed to be camping on Beaver Island, watching the Barbarian. Several vessel masters who passed her say that she appears to be going to pieces. She was insured for $8,000, and was valued at $10,000. She has a cargo of 550 tons of iron-ore." Mr. Hood, the owner of the Barbarian, left yesterday for the scene of the disaster.

Dock and Other Notes.

The schooner Orkney Lass goes to Pine Lake for a cargo of bark.

The schooners Eveline Bates and South Haven go to Muskegon for lumber.

The steam-barge Enterprise brought 12,553 cedar posts from Georgian Bay.

The schooner C. Michaelson arrived yesterday from Muskegon with a cargo of 1,700,000 shingles.

The barges Wolverine and S. A. Wolf are in the docks of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company for bottom calking.

An Oswego diver has been sent to the steam-barge Kingsford, injured by collision and lying off Macdonald Cove.

Among the arrivals yesterday was the steam-barge Garden City and a tow of four lumber-laden barges from Alpena.

Advices from the wreckers at work on the schooner E. M. Portch at Sheboygan say that the vessel has been partially raised.

The schooners Eagle Wing and City of Sheboygan were chartered yesterday to bring lumber to this port from Cheboygan, Mich.

The schooner Jennie Mullins had her martingale taken out yesterday, while lying in the South Branch, by a passing steam-barge.

While passing through the north draw of State street bridge yesterday the anchor-stock of the barge M. H. Goff fouled with the railing on the north abutment and carried some of it away.

Some of the buoys in the channel at the entrance of the Lachine Rapids have been removed by the rafts, and the navigation of the Rapids was practically stopped on Friday until they were replaced.

While coming down the river yesterday afternoon just before bridge hour the steam-barge Buckeye ran into the west abutment of Van Buren street bridge and stove in her stem so badly that she was compelled to go to a dry-dock.

Saturday it was discovered that one insurance agent at Detroit was cutting the rate on cargoes which had been established. A meeting was called, and it was decided that each agent should make his own rate, as they could not rely on each other.

What has become of the man who was going to run grain from Chicago to the seaboard through a pipe-line, supporting the grain on an air-cushion? And where is the man who was to unload grain-laden vessels by means of an air-blast up the elevator leg?

The schooner Mountaineer went ashore west of Tyrconnell, and when going ashore struck the dock of the North Shore Mills and knocked off between $200 and $300 worth of first-class lumber which will be a total loss as well as the vessel. There was no insurance on the vessel.

Monday afternoon a sailor at work on the steam-scow Enterprise, which is being used by the divers in recovering the outfit of the sunken barge Thomas A. Scott at Milwaukee, had his right arm broken. He was standing near a winch on the scow when the handle of the winch gave way, striking him on the arm, breaking it near the elbow.

George W. Hale has been appointed master of the barge Brunette, vice Spencer Hill, resigned. Capt. Hill has some 800 acres of cedar timber in the upper peninsular of Michigan, and resigned to personally superintend the getting out of the timber. While the friends of Capt. Hill are sorry to lose him as a mariner, their best wishes go with him in his new venture.

Capt. Jesse Hurlbut—"the Dakota farmer"—of the schooner George Murray, is a musician as well as a mariner. He plays with rare skill on the "autophone," a Chicago instrument which produces most excellent music. Capt. Hurlbut is agent for the sale of these machines. On Saturday he presented one to Capt. George R. Hand, an old chum of his. When the thing was started the whole company were carried away by its sweet strains, three or four doors to the north-northwest, as it were. No lives were lost.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Tally another score for a big-hearted tugman. Yesterday morning, while off the foot of North avenue, Capt. Aleck Quinn, master of the tug Triad, espied a little black speck far out in the lake, and surmising that it was a small boat in distress headed his tug out and steamed for the object. After a run of about five miles he came up and discovered a little flat-bottomed boat with a couple of 10-year-old boys in it. They were taken on board and the death-trap set adrift. The little fellows told Capt. Quinn that they were playing in the boat when a man pushed it out from the shore, and they drifted to sea. Capt. Quinn says he is not a fighting man, but if he met the scoundrel who pushed the boat out he would be tempted to give him a good thumping.

The Supervising Inspector-General of Steamboats recommended the passage of an act which was embodied as a clause of the Sundry Civil bill—passed and now a law—which will afford relief to quite a large number of lake vessel-owners whose boilers would not pass inspection owing to the use of the Ward steam-generator, not recognized in the provisions of the Revised Statutes. A circular has been issued by the Acting Secretary of the Treasury as follows: ". . . That Sec. 4,429, Revised Statutes, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: 'Provided, however, that the Secretary of the Treasury may grant permission to use any boiler or steam-generator not constructed of riveted iron or steel plates upon the certificate of the Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the district wherever such boiler or generator is to be used, or other satisfactory proof that the use of the same is safe, said permit to be valid until the next regular meeting of the Supervising Inspectors, who shall act thereon.' "

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 15—12 m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Michigan and barges, 10:30 a. m.; steam-barge Manistique, 11:10 a. m.; propeller Acadia, 9:10 a. m.; propeller Commodore, 9:20 a. m.; propeller Clarion, 9:40 a. m.; steam-barge Alpena and consorts, 9 a. m.; steam-barge N. Mills and barges, 1:30 a. m.; steam-barge Mayflower, 7:10 a. m.; propeller Badger State, 9 a. m.; schooners M. J. Wilcox and H. M. Scove, 8:40 p. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 7 a. m.

Down—Propeller Prussia, 3 a. m.; steam-barge Ogemaw, 7 a. m.; propeller Newburg, 7 a. m.; steamship Wallula, 8:30 a. m.

Wind—Southwest, brisk; weather fine.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 15—10:30 p. m.—Passed down—Albercom and barges, 6 p. m.; schooner A. Boody, 2 p. m.; David Wagstaff, 1 p. m.; Exile, 3 p. m.; George W. Davis, 3 p. m.; George Scherman, 3 p. m.; John Curt, 3 p. m.; Lem Ellsworth, 9 p. m.

Up—Propeller Calarafore, 3 p. m.; M. Pringle, 8 a. m.; Stewart and barges, 7 p. m.; B. Jenness and barges, 3:10 p. m.; schooner Lottie Wolf, 5 p. m.; M. S. Higgie, D. S. Fort, Jamaica, 8 p. m.; S. Austin, 3:20 p. m.

Wind south.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Aug. 15.—Arrived—Steam-barges G. J. Truesdell, Minnesota with consort Massasoit, Mary Jarecki; schooners J. B. Kitchen, G. G. Houghton. Sailed—Steam-barges Colonial, Argonaut, W. L. Brown, H. Chisholm, G. J. Truesdell, Minnesota and consort Massasoit; schooners Homer, J. H. Mead, H. A. Kent, C. A. King, R. Doub, S. B. Pomery, S. H. Foster, Reed Case, Golden West, North Star.

Wind south, light; weather clearing.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Vessel Charters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Arrived from Duluth—Propeller China, wheat, flour, etc. From Chicago—Propeller James Fisk Jr., wheat, flour etc.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller New York, rails; steamship Oceanica, coal; propeller Annie Young, salt, etc.; schooners B. F. Bruce and North Cape, coal.

Coal freights have been tending upward for several days, and today an actual advance of 10 cents per ton is noted to Chicago and Milwaukee. Vessels have been scarce latterly, and the accumulation of stock has caused the rise. The engagements for Chicago amounted to about 12,000 tons. Charters for Chicago—Propellers Conemaugh and Conestoga, steamship Oceanica, schooners Nellie Gardner, Lucy J. Clark, James Couch, Pensaukee, and G. S. Hazard, coal at 85 cents. For Milwaukee—Propeller D. W. Rust, coal at 85 cents.

The propeller Gordon Campbell takes bulk salt to Chicago at 90 cents.

Canal freights were firm at 5¼ cents for wheat and 9¾ cents for corn to New York. The demand for boats was rather light, and the supply at the rates named just about satisfied it. Many boat-owners are holding off for better rates.

The Western Transportation Company's propeller Chicago received a new wheel at the Mills dock yesterday. The work was done in twelve hours.

The Question of Collecting Duties on Shortage Discussed by the Late Collector at Kingston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Aug. 15.—R. W. Mingaye, late Collector of Customs at this port, now of Winnipeg and visiting here, was questioned today upon the shortage question. He contends that the duty on shortage must be paid, unless it can be shown that the vessel did not take on the full cargo alleged by the bill of lading. The hatches are not sealed down, and the vessel passes through a great deal of Canadian territory before arriving here. It would be an easy matter to dump out a little grain. If forwarding companies would guarantee that the amount the vessel is short is not put in her, and inside a month hand in a certificate to that effect from the shipping port, no duty would be demanded. Recently a vessel was 600 bushels deficient. A guarantee was given, and the shortage shown to have occurred in Chicago, no duty was demanded. If in this case a certificate could be secured, why could not a certificate for 60 or 100 bushels shortage be likewise obtained? Mr. Mingaye says there is no desire on the part of the customs authorities to be tyrannical, but they have a duty to perform. The Collector is placed in office to collect the revenue on all dutiable goods, and unless it can be shown that the grain was never put in the vessel his duty is plain.

Charters at Cleveland—Collision Between the Steamer City of Detroit and an Unknown Steam-Barge.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15.—Charters—Propeller Rust, coal, Buffalo to Milwaukee, 85 cents; schooners Scotia, ore, Escanaba to Ashtabula; Bacon, ore, Escanaba to Cleveland, $1; Wabash, grain to Buffalo, 1½ cents.

The steamer City of Detroit, while on her way down about 12 o'clock last night, was run into in Detroit River by an unknown steam-barge. The barge was discovered above Bois Blanc light, and signaled, but paid no attention to whistles. The steamer gave her all the water possible and run on the isle. Here she was struck by the barge, and damages to the extent of $500 done to the bulwarks on the port side. The unknown boat is one of the fleet of old Buffalo boats that were rebuilt as barges, and supposed to be the Araxes. Temporary repairs were made, and the City of Detroit left on time tonight.

Relief for the Schooner Barbarian—Port Items from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 15.—A dispatch was today received by the Kirtland, Wolf & Davidson Wrecking Company from Sheboygan, from Capt. Kirtland, of the wrecking tug Leviathan, stating that orders had been received from Thomas Hood, of Chicago, ordering the wrecking tug Leviathan to go to the rescue of the schooner Barbarian, ashore on the Beavers, and that he would leave for her immediately.

Iron-ore freights today were a shade firmer, there being an increased inquiry for vessels, but rates were unchanged, being $1 from Escanaba to Lake Erie ports.

The schooner H. B. Moore will be docked tomorrow for an overhauling.

Cleared—Schooner Delaware, for Escanaba.

Overloading a Too Common Practice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Aug. 15.—A vessel man informs the *Whig* that he does not wish to be an alarmist, but in the gales of the coming fall he expects to see many accidents. Within a week three cargoes have been discharged at this port damaged. They could not be otherwise when the decks were almost level in a comparative calm. Each vessel carried about 2,000 bushels more than it ought to have done, and then the Captain protests against results which would not have occurred under reasonable insurance restrictions.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Aug. 15.—Entered—Propeller St. Louis, from Duluth, passengers and merchandise; propeller Philadelphia, from Chicago, wheat and merchandise; propeller S. C. Sheldon, from L'Anse, ore; propeller Inter-Ocean, from Escanaba, ore.

Cleared—Propeller St. Louis, for Buffalo, passengers and merchandise; propeller Hoboken, for Escanaba, light; propeller Lycoming, for Chicago, merchandise; steam-barge Kate Butteroni, for Duluth, light; propeller E. P. Sheldon, for Eagle River, light.

Vessel Charters at Toledo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 15.—Charters—Propellers Bruno, Munro, Lake Michigan, Dominion, and Dromedary, wheat to Montreal at 6 cents; schooner Manzanville, wheat to Kingston at 4 cents; schooners E. R. Williams, Grover, and Benson, and propeller Potomac, wheat to Buffalo at 2 cents; schooner Acorn, coal to Milwaukee at 88 cents; propeller H. C. Schnoor, pipe stoves to Buffalo at $0; steam-barge George A. Marsh, coal to Detroit at 35 cents; barge City, coal to Windsor at 35 cents; barge Howe, coal to Sand Beach at 45 cents.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Aug. 15.—Passed down—Steam-barge Albion and consort Manistee, to Kingston, with timber; schooner George M. Case, Chicago to Kingston, wheat.

Passed up—Schooner Mary Battles, Kingston to Chicago, light; schooner Mystic Star, Oswego to Chicago, coal; schooner Bolivar, Fairhaven to Chicago, coal; schooner Maggie, Montreal to Chicago, railroad iron; propeller Scotia, Kingston to Chicago, light; steam-barge Erin, Montreal to Chicago, railroad iron.

A Prominent Lumberman Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15.—James McAllister, a prominent lumberman of Windsor, Ont., was instantly killed yesterday on the shore of Lake Erie while superintending the loading of a vessel with square timber. A heavy stick broke from its fastenings while being lifted, and fell upon and crushed him. Mr. McAllister was engaged in extensive business operations in Western Ontario.

Callers at Sarnia.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., Aug. 15.—The propellers Prussia and California, from Chicago for Montreal, and the Arcadia, from Montreal for Milwaukee, general cargo, called here today.

Arrivals and Clearances at Kingston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 15.—Arrived, the schooners Bangalore and J. R. Noyes, from Chicago, wheat. Sailed, schooner Augusta, Chicago, light.

Collingwood.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Ont., Aug. 15.—Arrived, the schooner Goldfinch, from Chicago, freight.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Steamship Tacoma, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Lora, St. Joe, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Steamship Clyde, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop R. C. Brittian, White Hall, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Buffalo, coal.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Buckeye, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop Depere, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Montague, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Garden City, Alpena, lumber.
Prop Champlain, Cheboygan, sundries.
Prop George Burnham, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Alaska, Erie, sundries.
Schr M. R. Goffe, Alpena, lumber.
Schr S. H. Lathrop, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Grand Haven, Muskegon, lumber.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Scur Mercury, Ludington, lumber.
Schr Libbie Nau, Portage Bay, ties.
Schr Penokee, Oswego, coal.
Schr Wayne, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Melbourne, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Grace Whiting, Buffalo, salt.
Schr Minnehaha, Muskegon, lumber.
Scur Arendal, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Charles Foster, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Adirondack, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr M. W. Page, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Russian, Alpena, lumber.
Schr Light Guard, Alpena, posts.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Milwaukee, sundries.
Prop Russia, Buffalo, grain and sundries.
Prop Dean Richmond, Buffalo, grain and sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop City of New York, Tonawanda, sundries.
Prop Lora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Maine, Port Sherman, light.
Prop R. A. Seymour, Manistee, light.
Prop Menomonee, Muskegon, light.
Prop Montana, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Fayette, Manistee, light.
Prop W. L. Wetmore, Escanaba, light.
Prop Albert Soper, Muskegon, light.
Prop Michael Groh, Muskegon, light.
Prop R. McDonald, Muskegon, light.
Prop C. Hickox, Muskegon, light.
Prop Annie Laurie, Muskegon, light.
Prop De Pere, Muskegon, light.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, merchandise.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
Prop Swallow, Montague, light.
Schr West Side, Cape Vincent, 20,000 bu wheat for Kingston.
Schr Bertie Calkins, Pine Lake, light.
Schr Penobscot, Muskegon, light.
Schr A. Bradley, Whitefish Bay, light.
Schr Knight Templar, Black River, light.
Schr Metacomet, Escanaba, light.
Schr Elgin, Midland, 22,000 bu corn.
Schr Rockaway, Muskegon, light.
Schr Edna, Menominee, light.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Sheboygan, light.
Schr Sardinia, Pentwater, light.
Schr Lottie Cooper, Manistee, light.
Schr John Marsh, Manistee, light.
Schr Cape Horn, Ludington, light.
Schr Eclipse, Muskegon, light.
Schr C. Michelson, Muskegon, light.
Schr Driver, Clay Banks, light.
Schr Selt, Montague, light.
Schr T. Simms, Pierport, light.
Schr Levi Grant, Muskegon, light.
Schr Evaline Bates, Muskegon, light.
Schr Ralph Campbell, Muskegon, light.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Muskegon, light.
Schr Brunette, Escanaba, light.
Schr Gen. Worth, Pine Lake, light.
Schr C. E. Wyman, Pine Lake, light.
Schr Otter, Ludington, light.
Schr Montpelier, Muskegon, light.
Schr W. H. Dunham, Manistee, light.
Schr Coral, Silver Lake, light.
Schr Jenny Mullen, Jacksonport, light.
Prop Oneida, Collingwood, 26,300 bu corn and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 22,518 bu corn, 875 brls flour, 1,000 sacks flour.
Prop Waverly, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat, 9,000 bu corn.
Prop Tecumseh, Midland, 38,000 bu corn.
Stmr City of Duluth, Duluth, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Schr Minnie Stanson, Marinette, light.
Schr Frank Crawford, Ludington, light.
Schr Elvina, Manistique, light.
Schr H. D. Moore, Manistee, light.

TO TUG-OWNERS.

We are prepared to abate the smoke nuisance upon any and all the tugs in the river at our own expense, without loss of fuel or injury to boilers, and only present bills when we have fully demonstrated that it is practicable to abate the smoke nuisance. The Hutchinson Smoke Consumer Company, 79 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Sister Mary Agnes' Last Song.

Correspondence Pittsburg Dispatch.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 8.—Sister Mary Agnes Gubert, the famous soprano of Mount Du Chantal, was quietly buried this afternoon in the cemetery near the college. There was probably no nun living in retirement from the world so widely known and so warmly loved as she. Twenty-five years ago Miss Gubert, in the blush of her early maidenhood, came from Philadelphia and entered the novitiate of the Sisters of the Visitation, then settled at the convent in this city. Said the Mother Superior in charge of the school this afternoon after the funeral: "It is seldom that the tongue of common fame invades the quiet halls of a convent, and never was there a singer to whom fame came less welcome than to Sister Mary Agnes. Her gentle nature seemed to blush at the high encomiums heaped upon her singing, and her soul was frequently harassed with fear lest the adulation should woo her heart to the love of earthly things. Her nature, as her countenance, was gentle, and she was happy in singing when it gratified her friends or added to the reputation of the institution. She brought to the sisterhood no broken heart, but came to holy vows in the brightest years of her life, and from the time of her coming to her death, lived her peaceful life contented and happy. She was loved by all her pupils, whom she attracted here from all parts of the country, and not less by her sisters in the order. For a year or more she had been threatened with paralysis, and has refrained from all but the lighter duties of her position. The highest medical skill of the city was secured, but without avail. Finally her throat was attacked. When the wonderful, pure soprano notes that had entranced and delighted so many failed to come with her endeavor, she gave up almost all hope of living beyond a few months, saying: 'If my work were not concluded I would not so have been smitten in the one talent that was given me.' For several years her voice had been used with the greatest consideration, and she only sang upon special occasions. Her last public performance was when a number of members of the last Legislature visited her. Her health was then greatly impaired, and she was urged not to sing, but she said, in her kindly way, that it was a pity to disappoint those who had come out on purpose to hear her sing, and going to the piano sang for them her favorit hymn, 'I Know that My Redeemer Liveth.' The first notes of the song as they came weakly from the throat that had always added new beauty to the hymn before seemed a requiem to the ears of those who had been accustomed to the full resonance of her voice. As she sang, however, she seemed to be imbued with the spirit of bygone days, and sang the last lines of the hymn with a fervor and tone that none who heard that last song will forget. It was in the evening, and the room was unlighted except by the fire, but when the last notes of the hymn died away and the sweet singer leaned forward exhausted upon the piano the room seemed filled with warmth and light. After that evening she sang no more except in the privacy of her own room, where she frequently gave voice to her favorit hymns, until her voice grew weaker as her health failed."

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings at the Lake Bluff Camp-Ground.

The Prohibitionists held another session at Lake Bluff yesterday, and, notwithstanding the copious showers of rain, the attendance was quite large.

The exercises opened at 10:30 with an address by George Woodford, of Ottawa, who took for his subject "The Relation of Whisky to Work and Wages." He commenced by pronouncing a eulogy upon labor, and went on to argue that the saloon was the greatest hindrance to the working people and at the same time the consumer of the wages they earned. On the other hand, prohibition was bread for the poor, and the moment it became a general law the working classes would be lifted from their present position. From this the speaker went on to assail Senator Logan's Whisky School bill, and the audience cheered him, as they also did when he subsequently quoted the reply of the Swiss to our Excise Commissioners—"Go home, gentlemen, and remember that Switzerland does not speculate on the vices of her people."

A distillery which spent $60,000 a year for labor, he said, produced 1,500,000 gallons of spirits, which was subsequently multiplied by the dealers and sold back to the people for $6,000,000. This was about the way distilleries and breweries helped the poor. A gallon of whisky represented four cents in labor and six cents in grain, and was sold to the workingman for $4 a gallon! From this the speaker went into statistics to show that the distillers had only made a market for four-tenths of 1 per cent of the grain product of Iowa, and argued that prohibition would be a financial benefit to not only the producers of grain there,

BUT ALSO TO THE CONSUMERS.

In conclusion, he narrated a circumstance which occurred in the vicinity of his home a few years ago, where a banker paid out on checks to laborers $750 in new notes on Saturday, and the following Monday $450 of the amount was deposited with him by the saloonkeepers. The fact that so large a percentage of the earnings of the workingmen were going to the saloons alarmed the community, and at the following election the village—Marseilles—voted not to grant any more licenses. Whisky was the ruin of the working classes everywhere, and if the Government would but take care of it the laborers would take care os themselves.

At the "Training-School" in the afternoon Mrs. Jennie F. Willing, of Chicago, was the speaker. She took as her subject "Evangelistic Temperance; or, the Relation of the Ministry and the Church to the Work." The speaker was evidently ill at ease, for instead of making the rattling prohibition address she was expected to she gave the audience an old-fashioned "temperance" talk. She started out, however, by saying that prohibition was imperative, and that as the church had throttled slavery so it should take hold of alcohol and wipe it out. The situation, to her mind, was just this: the church would have to conquer intemperance or be conquered, for it was at war with every interest of the people and struck at the very foundation of our Government. It attacked our schools, and was turning out 300,000 pauper children every year, and it was also attacking our church and creeping up around our National life. Over 60,000 perished by it every year, and while she had been speaking the demon had gathered in seven new victims, none of whom, the Bible taught, could have any part in Heaven. The church, she thought, should have sense enough to see that no Republic

COULD STAND SUCH A DRAIN;

and if things went on as they were she had seen it predicted that it was only a matter of time when the women would be compelled to take hold of the helm of State. The ministers were the agents of God and had always led in reforms. They were expected to take the lead in this emergency here as in Iowa, for the work of prohibition was God's battle. Gatherings of this kind were proper to cut out the work, but there was too much Teutonic blood in American veins to stand dictation, therefore the necessity of the training-school, of inculcating reason and thought as essential elements in meeting and combatting the enemy and in crying down intemperance.

Speaking of the best way to propagate a prohibition sentiment the speaker thought the women teachers in our public schools could do a great deal with the children by concert of action, and also the teachers in the Sundayschools. The ministers, too, could do a great good, and she suggested that they should hold union prohibition services at least once a month. What was wanted was to levy upon the water-wheel of intemperance, as Ben Butler had once levied upon the water-wheel of a factory; and, beside, there were wanted at least a thousand prohibition evangelists, divided in classes, drilled, given on intellectual outfit, and taught the power of prayer. These things being done she had no fear as to the result.

Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, of Evanston, followed with a few remarks urging the necessity of evangelistic work and of the Bible being taken as an educator. The Rev. Mr. Fawcett also had a few words to say on the question of the relation of the church to prohibition, and the meeting came to a close.

A "conference" was held in the evening, the question considered being, "What Shall We Do for Prohibition?" Mr. Fanning, of Michigan, led in the discussion.

The program for today will consist of a lecture this morning by James Clement Ambrose, of Evanston, on "The Sham Family." In the afternoon Mrs. Aldrich, of Iowa, will speak on the "Prevention of Intemperance Among Children."

THE BLIND.

Meeting at Janesville, Wis., of the Seventh Biennial Convention of Educators—Election of Officers and Other Business Transacted.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 15.—The seventh biennial convention of the American Educators of the Blind assembled at the Wisconsin State Blind Institution, this city, this afternoon. In the absence of the President, Secretary B. B. Huntson called the convention to order, called the roll, and stated that the first business was the election of officers. Pending the election, Dr. A. D. Wilder, of New York, was elected temporary Chairman. The election resulted as follows: President, H. A. Gudger, of North Carolina; Vice-Presidents, J. J. Dow, of Minnesota, and Miss A. I. Hobart, of Wisconsin.

On motion of Mr. Wait, of New York, it was voted to appoint a historian to prepare a sketch of the education of the blind in the United States, as the present year completes the first half-century of the three oldest institutions of that character in the country.

Invitations were received from New York City and St. Louis institutions inviting the association to meet there in 1884, which were referred to a special committee of superintendents, who will act upon all similar invitations.

Mr. Robinson, of Michigan, read a paper suggesting lines of employment for the blind.

At 6 o'clock the convention adjourned until 8 p. m. Following is a list of delegates present: Arkansas, Otis Patten, Superintendent, A. M. Shotwell, delegate; Illinois, Dr. F. W. Phillips, Superintendent, Mrs. F. W. Phillips, delegate; Indiana, W. B. Wilson, Superintendent, Miss H. A. Daggett, delegate; Iowa, J. F. McCune, Superintendent, G. W. Tamahill, delegate, C. O. Harrington, Trustee; Kansas, George H. Miller, Superintendent, Miss Fanny McElroy, delegate; Kentucky, B. B. Huntoon, Superintendent; Minnesota, J. J. Dow, Superintendent, R. A. Mott, Trustee; Missouri, John T. Sibley, Superintendent, J. E. Lewis, delegate; Nebraska, J. B. Parmalee, Superintendent, Mrs. N. K. Parmalee, delegate; New York City, W. B. Wait, Superintendent, Miss H. A. Babcock, delegate; New York State, Dr. A. D. Wilbur, Superintendent, Mrs. A. D. Lord, delegate; North Carolina, H. A. Gudger, Principal; Ohio, G. L. Smead, Superintendent, Henry Snyder, delegate, James Poindexter, Trustee; Wisconsin, Mrs. S. C. Little, Superintendent, Miss A. I. Hobart, delegate, G. W. Burchard, President State Board of Supervision.

DAKOTA SCENES.

Another Letter from a Member of the Hatch Excursion.

Some Facts About the New and Lively City of Fargo.

The Hum of Traffic Betokening the Approach of Prosperity.

A Ride Through Miles and Miles of Wheat Farms and Fields.

The Prices at Which Land Can Be Bought, Average Crops, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., Aug. 9.—Although I am dating this letter from this place, I have no idea where I shall finish it. Living in the cars and doing the country as thoroughly as we do, it is possible for me to write only when I can steal a few moments away from the party as we stop at some little siding, or make a longer stay at one of the larger towns. The railroad track is not very rough, but it is rough enough to absolutely prevent the preparation of manuscript for the printer. It is for this reason that I have carefully begun a letter at the end of each particular stretch of country, although I well know that it will be late in reaching you, and will be finished far from the country which it attempts to describe.

Our trip thus far has been a delightful one, the jolly good temper of the whole merry party has been unruffled, and we travel over hundreds of miles with marvelous rapidity and ease. I never have seen a large party which was so harmonious as this is, and there has never appeared a single discordant element to mar the harmony of the trip.

We left Duluth Sunday evening, Aug. 6, and woke up the next morning in the fertile valley of the Red River at Fargo, D. T. Here the male members of the party underwent a grand transformation. "Biled" shirts were discarded, and we "tenderfeet" strutted about in all the proud consciousness of picturesque woolen shirts, broad belts, and a general looseness of attire which was far more comfortable than elegant. The ladies, with the aptness of their sex, had previously discovered the dormant beauties of a soft felt hat, and had adopted it with startling unanimity and artistic effect. The citizens of Fargo do not live up to their opportunities, and in a country where woolen shirts are to be had for the asking it is a positive pain to see a man with immaculate linen. We had at last struck the chief object of our trip—the great wheat-belt of Dakota; but that is a chapter which belongs to another part of my correspondence.

FARGO

is the representative town of the Valley of the Red River. This valley should not be confounded with the prairie and table lands of Dakota, although it should not by any means be lost sight of. We saw comparatively little of the valley itself, but shall see more when we go to Manitoba. Fargo, however, is the representative town of the valley, as I have said, and therefore is worth a word or two of notice. It is a lively place of about 8,000 inhabitants, and has a number of solid business blocks on wide streets, and the hum of traffic betokens its advancing prosperity. The hotels, newspapers, stores, and other indications of business activity give satisfactory evidence of the future of the town. It is just across the river from Moorhead, and both towns have already reaped a profit from the advancing wave of settlement. The Valley of the Red River stretches north and south, is crossed by the Northern Pacific Railroad, and easily reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad, which runs up its whole length. The soil is of unexampled richness and depth. I was told of a man near Fargo who dug up earth from the bottom of a well fifty feet deep, and in this grew wheat of the standard, hard variety. This may be one of the "booming" stories which are so common here, but from what I have seen I should not deem it much of a lie after all. The soil is a rich black, instinct with moisture, which the hot summers transform into a fructifying steam. The rainfall at first all through the valley was somewhat meagre, but cultivation of the fields has had a good effect, for the rain fall has averaged larger year after year. The valley is well watered and has the best possible location for moving the crops. The people enjoy unusual railroad facilities and have several routes by which to reach the markets. For a breadth of nearly fifty miles and an unsurveyed distance to the north and south the river forces its way between banks where the drift of the glacial period has been deeply covered with the rich black detritus.

Traill, Cass, Becker, Otter Tail, Clay, Wilkin, and Richland Counties lie in this valley, and there the lands are advancing in price. Good lands unbroken are quoted at from $6 to $15 per acre, and the broken lands at $12 to $40 per acre. The country is well settled in these counties, which are destined soon to have a heavy population. On the Dakota side, Cass County, in which Fargo is located, may be taken as a sample. It has an area of about 1,100,000 acres, of which about 60 per cent is valley lands.

THE ESTIMATE OF CULTIVATED ACREAGE

for last year was 180,000. Of this fully 150,000 acres were given up to wheat, 20,000 acres to oats, and the rest to other crops. Richland County had about 35,000 acres in wheat last year, and Traill County reported 35,000 acres.

From the best sources obtainable I have been informed that the acreage in these counties, which constitute the heart of the valley, was 375,000 acres in wheat and about 75,000 acres in oats. A low average for last year's crop would be sixteen bushels to the acre, which would give a yield of 6,000,000 bushels of wheat for the well-settled lands in the valley. During the past year land has been broken on all sides, and the acreage, especially in wheat, will be largely increased. The system of reliable statistical reports is not too well developed, and the natural desire of the natives to "boom" everything has made it difficult for me to obtain reliable figures as to what this increase will be. It is almost impossible to comprehend the jumps which the acreage makes in this county. I hope on my return to be able to secure the best possible estimates on the probable increase in the crop of the valley. The best estimates of the yield place it at an advance of about two bushels to the acre, which alone would give an increase in the crop of about 750,000 bushels. A conservative estimate of the increased acreage in the valley was 55,000 which with the increased yield would give a production for the Red River counties in Dakota and Minnesota of nearly 8,000,000 bushels. However, figures do lie in this country, and these estimates may be above or below the mark, as the case may be.

After a brief delay for the benefit of the photographer, we were taken charge of by Superintendent Hobart, who proved to be thoroughly posted on the country and enthusiastic as to its prospects. The entire day was devoted to Cass County and, the facilities afforded gave me an excellent opportunity of seeing for myself the capabilities of a typical one of the valley counties. As the train pulled out of Fargo we were at once in the very middle of the wheat lands of the valley. On either side of us were waving fields of wheat and oats, with occasional patches of ripened barley. The fields looked to be in excellent condition. One farm was pointed out to me which embraced 3,000 acres, for which $60,000 was paid. The owner expects to clear $25,000 from his venture during the present year. The train moved swiftly along until we reached Casselton. There we diverged to a branch line running nearly due north, and here we had an opportunity of seeing

HOW RAILROADS ARE BUILT ON THE PRAIRIE.

As I sat on the pilot of the engine it seemed as if we were running loose over the prairie. The ties were laid down on the prairie grass without the slightest necessity for a grade, and in many places not the slightest suspicion of ballasting could be seen. Yet the track was very smooth and stretched over the prairie as straight as the bird flies. We flew along past mile after mile of wheat and oats. Not a fence was visible, and one field field melted into another without the slightest distinction of ownership. Away from the stations we passed long stretches where the rich black soil was turned up, and the prairie grasses were cut with the plow for the first time. Here and there were stretches of the waving prairie as far as the eye could reach, until one wearied with the monotony and turned for relief to some distant farm-house or water tank, lifted into the clouds by one of those marvelous mirages so common on the level prairies. The prairie is very dry so far as water courses are concerned, but the soil is damp and yeasty. At intervals are marshy sink-holes, or "coolies" as they are called in this country. All the fields of wheat, oats, and barley seemed to be in first-class condition. All of the land in this vicinity has been taken up, and has risen in value from $1.25 per acre five years ago to $20 per acre today. The samples of wheat and oats which we gathered along the track were all that could be desired in the way of quality.

On this branch road we enjoyed the first great privileges of our special train. Whenever the hunters of the party saw any indications of game the train was promptly stopped while those who had guns sallied forth, formed company front, fired two volleys, picked up the dead and wounded, and returned to the train. The game laws were in full force, so it was necessary to shoot the chickens "by accident," and, judging from the number of volleys fired, I should say that not one of the party could be convicted of having intentionally slaughtered a single bird. The prairie-chickens were plenty enough, and flew up right in front of the cars. The sportsmen were successful enough to provide birds enough for a hearty meal for the whole party, and that means a good deal; for in this bracing air one does very little but eat and sleep. From what I saw of the game I can recommend this section as a very desirable field for those sportsmen who know the pleasure of knocking over a chicken and appreciate the delicate flavor of its meat.

Returning over the same branch line we stopped for a time at Casselton, where the crops were in excellent condition, and then proceeded to Dalrymple, a station on the main line, where the brothers of that name have located

THEIR CELEBRATED "BONANZA FARM."

In 1872 Oliver Dalrymple prospected the country west of the Red River, and finally decided upon the vicinity where they are now located. The first furrow was turned in June, 1875. Today the brothers have 35,000 acres, of which 28,000 acres are under cultivation. They devote their energies chiefly to wheat, year after year, relying on the fertility of the soil of the valley lands, without apparently having any thought of the necessity for a rotation of crops. We found teams waiting for us at the station, and the whole party rode for upwards of five miles through fields of wheat and oats, all belonging to this one farm. As we rode along we could look for miles over a waving sea of wheat, which was apparently limitless in its bright expanse of fruitful green. The oats were nearly ready for cutting and the wheat was coming along nicely. No one can comprehend the feeling which one experiences on these great farms, where on standing up in a wagon the eye glances over miles of food products, the range of vision and of ownership being bounded only by the horizon. The managers at the different places we passed informed me that the crops never looked better in the history of the farm. There were occasional spots where the wheat looked rather thin, but, as a whole, I should be inclined to believe that more satisfactory crops were never seen in this country. They claimed here an average of thirty-five bushels of wheat to the acre and sixty bushels of oats. This, I believe, is well within the mark. The men I talked with about this farm were remarkably conservative, and seemed to understand that a conservative estimate induces general belief, while wild exaggerations invariably produce general unbelief. The farm, as a whole, was generally satisfactory, and all the party enjoyed the opportunity of seeing an instance of this wholesale farming which is becoming so popular in Dakota.

I cannot help thinking that these "bonanza" farms, as they are called, are far from being conducive to the general prosperity of the country. Fifty square miles of farming land is too much to place in the hands of any one man or syndicate of men. Within the limits of Cass County are four farms, with a combined extent of 85,000 acres. These proprietors are almost all non-residents. They hire their assistance as it is needed, the Dalrymples employing from 250 to 500 men. These non-resident landlords

DO BUT LITTLE TO IMPROVE THE COUNTRY.

They take money out of it to spend in the East, and only leave in the Territory what they pay out for wages. The people seem to appreciate this fact, and some of them even talk of a heavy tax on non-resident cultivators. The Northern Pacific Railroad must appreciate this state of affairs, for it only gets the freight on the grain, and fails to get the freight charges on merchandise which would come into the country were these farms divided up into smaller patches and worked by resident owners who would improve their lands, build houses and granaries, and be a part of a great thrifty population. I was told that the Northern Pacific has begun to discourage these large investments, and now endeavors to place its lands in small lots in the hands of actual settlers. The large "bonanza" farmers in Cass County have been successful chiefly because they have absorbed all the money usually spent in permanent improvements, and have conducted their enterprises on the cheapest possible plan and without benefiting their neighbors.

The party returned to Fargo in time for supper and another photographic operation. In the early morning we started on our trip due west across the Territory. We saw for mile upon mile long stretches of wheat, with smaller patches of drooping oats nearly ready to cut. There were a few patches of corn to be seen, and they looked much better than I had expected, for even the boastful Dakotians do not pretend that corn can ever become a staple. As we went west the cultivated lands became fewer, although at no place along the road from Fargo to Bismarck did we notice any total absence of cultivation as I had been led to expect. At Tower City the natives had their own peculiar "boom" in the shape of a can of alleged mineral water which was dumped aboard the car and proved to have unusual mineral qualities which seemed to fit it in a peculiar degree for washing windows. Valley City, Eckelson, and Sanborn were passed at a good gait, the country presenting nothing more novel than the broad fields of grain to which we had already become accustomed. We had been 900 feet above the sea at Fargo, and beyond that the prairie was as level as the sea itself. We now began to strike rising ground until we reached a point ninety miles west of Fargo, when the monotony of the flat surface was agreeably broken in upon and a delightful prospect was opened up to us. At Fargo we were on water which flowed north and poured into the frigid depths of the Arctic Ocean. Now we were running through the beautiful valley of the James River, whose waters follow a tortuous southern course and mingle with the swollen current of the "Big Muddy" at Yankton.

THE VIEW OF THE VALLEY

from the railroad is a beautiful one. Jamestown lies above the river, nestled on a slightly rising shelf. Throughout the course of the river are green meadows, broad fields, gardens, and pastures of native hay. Jamestown is the model city of Dakota. It is in the centre of a beautiful country, which has impressed me wonderfully. The river is not much of a stream, but the town is charming, active, and growing. It is 1,400 feet above the sea, and possesses, apparently, a delightful climate and unusual natural advantages. The faces of the surrounding hills are covered with bowlders from which the people of "Jimtown" have succeeded in cutting stone of first-class quality. The river valley varies from one to two miles in width, and in many places it is fringed with elm, oak, and alder. The surface soil varies from twelve to fourteen inches in the valley and from sixteen to twenty-four inches on the uplands. Stutsman County, in which the town is located, has a deserved reputation as a centre for the growing of the important cereals, with possibilities in the way of fruits in the valleys. About 20,000 acres were cultivated last year, of which one-half was wheat, one-fourth in oats, and one-fifth in barley and flax. The acreage this year will be largely increased throughout the entire valley tributary to Jamestown. In 1880 this county averaged twenty-five bushels of wheat and fifty bushels of oats to the acre. Last year was unusually bad, owing to the wet seeding season, but the average for 1880 and 1881 was eighteen and one-half bushels of wheat, thirty-five bushels of oats, and thirty bushels of barley.

The people of Jamestown, like all the inhabitants of Dakota, delight in showing their resources, and they welcomed us with buggies to which were harnessed some beautiful specimens of horseflesh. We took a long drive along the uplands, and here we saw the best wheat and oats I had ever laid eyes upon. We drove on the edge of a field of oats nearly six feet high, of the white Russian variety, which was in splendid condition. Outside judges who were not interested in this particular piece of land estimated that the yield would come up fully to 100 bushels to the acre. After looking at this heavy, thick grain one could not help believing it. I counted ninety-six grains on one single stalk, and the oats were growing about as thick as they could. Across the road was a field of similar vast proportions planted in wheat. This was No. 1 Dakota hard wheat, of the Scotch Fife variety, and this by actual count had thirty-six grains on one stalk. The wheat was heavy, hard, and sound. The estimated yield from this field was twenty-eight bushels to the acre. Here, as in other places, we drove mile after mile on the fertile plateau, seeing nothing but

BILLOWS OF WAVING GRAIN,

full of the prospect of abundant harvests.

Taking the train again the party made a number of stops in the alkali region. We passed long stretches of clear water where the banks were deeply incrusted with white, and the ripples glittered with soapy foam. The sportsmen were out at once and the guns cracked right and left. The accommodating locomotive came near or moved away as desired, and the table was again supplied with game in the shape of a dozen teal with beautiful wings of blue and white. The country in this section is but sparsely settled, although it is difficult to get very far from evidences of farming culture.

Toward evening we arrived at the Steele Farm, 150 miles from Fargo. There was a surprise here in the shape of a swarthy, handsome young man, who proved to be the proprietor of the farm, and who also proved to be a most courteous entertainer. Our party went through his house, and we were surprised to find, so far away from what we considered the confines of civilization, a delightful home with as many conveniences as could be found in a model farmhouse in New York. We were regaled with delicious milk, tickled the backs of the greedy little pigs, looked into the spacious barns, and then set about our customary occupation of asking questions. Mr. Steele stated that last year his wheat had varied from six to twenty-five bushels to the acre, averaging about thirteen bushels. In 1880 he had succeeded in raising thirty-six bushels of wheat and seventy bushels of oats to the acre. In the latter crop he believed that he had lost much in harvesting, the fans separating much of the grain which had been cut a little too late. This year he claims that his wheat will average thirty-eight bushels and the oats 100 bushels to the acre. Whether this large yield will stand the crucial test of the thrasher is somewhat more than doubtful in my mind, and I should much prefer a more conservative estimate, but the samples Mr. Steele showed us were simply appalling. The wheat was rich and heavy, and the oats were actually over my head, and I stand six feet in my stockings—thin summer-stockings at that. It stood so high that I could go into the field

AND BE LOST FROM SIGHT.

Such stories seem incredible to the people who are accustomed to the heavy, short oats of Illinois and the East, but I have not become a "boomer," and we bring back the samples to prove my statements. I was shown one bunch which had produced twenty-one stalks from a single oat. Across the track was a field of harvested barley which will yield forty-five bushels to the acre. On the same farm I saw corn of the standard average of six feet in hight, which upset all my preconceived ideas of the possibility of wheat culture in Dakota. It was well tasseled, and the ears were firm, fairly large, and juicy. In the garden were excellent potatoes and root crops, which fairly showed the possibilities of this country. The wheat was within ten days of harvest, the oats were practically ripe, and the barley was all cut. Mr. Steele has 6,400 acres, of which 2,300 are under cultivation, distributed among wheat, oats, barley, and millet. Kidder County, in which the Steele Farm is located, contains the great ridge which separates the long slope of the Missouri from the undulating Valley of the James. This section of the country immediately in the vicinity of Mr. Steele is excellent land and promises to become another of the prominent wheat centres.

West of the Steele place we struck what are known as the coteaus, which is the name given to a low chain of hills which divide the watersheds of the Missouri and the Dakota or James. The coteaus abound in bold summits and abrupt slopes, covered thickly with bowlders of limestone and granit, the scattered reminders of the great glaciers. In some places are small valleys fit for lilliputian farms, but the practical value of this country must lie in its native grasses, which seem to invite the attention of the stock-grower. From what I have seen and heard of the coteaus, they must ultimately become valuable for stock-raising, although but little has as yet been done in that direction.

We arrived in Bismarck early in the morning of Wednesday, Aug. 9, and as that event marks the completion of our journey through the wheat lands I shall close this letter at this point, simply promising in my next to give my impressions of the "bad lands," while when I get back to Fargo I shall be in a position to give some reliable statistics as to the probable yield of wheat and oats this year. RAP.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

All of It.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Aug. 14.—Please state for the benefit of daily readers of your paper about what proportion of the County of St. Louis is included in the city limits, and how much territory was included in taking the Government census, and greatly oblige, yours, respectfully,

J. D. W.

An Explanation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—A Mr. R. W. Pendergast in yesterday's TRIBUNE charges the undersigned with cruelty relative to a child named McDonald, who fell from a third-story window, and was fatally injured last Sabbath evening. The facts are, the child was 3 or 4 years of age. Its skull was broken, with its brains exuding, and it did not require the eye of an expert to see that its moments were numbered. A physician being present said the child ought to be taken home (which was not more than a half block distant), and which view met my judgment, and which I accordingly advised, and would do so again under similar circumstances, submitting cheerfully to all such groundless accusations of cruelty.

J. B. KERR.

Revive the Whipping-Post.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—There are a few public offenses and crimes so outrageous as to call for punishment to correspond, and nothing has been found to strike more terror into the hearts of such miscreants than the barbaric whipping-post. Among the crimes which deserve whipping or even torture of the criminal may be named the seduction of innocent young girls and infants; the rape of white girls by negroes; the conspiracy of a gang of brutal ruffians, as at Taylorville and Waukegan, to satisfy their lust on women rendered defenseless by rum and chloroform; the beating of wives by their brutal husbands. Let the next Legislature consider this subject and devise some mode of punishment more effective than any in vogue to suitably punish criminals of the classes named.

M.

Bathing in Nature's Garb.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—All along the lake shore from say Twenty-second street to the south line of South Park may be seen hundreds of young men and boys bathing in the original costume of nature. They stand bare and brazen on the piers and breakwaters, run nude along the sandy beach, and sport in the shallow water with all the freedom and impunity of unclothed natives of Ethiopia. Were this display in a backwoods lake or stream it would be right and proper, but as it is done every day in front of the stations and in full sight of residents and every passing train the exhibition is a little too loud and bold for decency. It is fun for the boys who indulge, but very annoying, if not shocking, to ladies and to men accompanied by their sweethearts and wives who desire to view the lake.

DECENCY.

The Steam-Whistle Nuisance.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Can you solve this conundrum: Why are the locomotive whistles, say on the Lake-Front, silenced when trains come in or go out of the city, while we who live in the vicinity of Western avenue, on the West Side, are compelled to be disturbed day and night by screeching whistles on the line a couple of blocks west?

You may be tired and need all the rest you can get of a summer night. But you must needs have a window ajar for fresh air. But your hopes of a good night's rest are cut short, for when fairly asleep smash through your window opening comes the demon screech from the engine yards. And if the west wind is current, so much the worse, for the noise is a thousand times worse than if you were in the train itself. Do you reply that this belt track is beyond the city limits? But I assert that more people are disturbed than would be from whistles blowing along even the Lake-Front. The lake side of those tracks is uninhabited save by a few small fishes, while out here the people are all about. Not so many fine houses, forsooth; but the laboring man's rest is just as precious as that of those who dwell in the palatial residences of the South Side. But I ask, What is the necessity in this day of progress of an engineer screech, screech, screeching to let some sleepy flagman or switchman know that he has come to town? If science can't suggest a remedy, alas for science! Will it cost a trifle to have a different plan of heralding a train? Then let the companies bear the expense. Railroads are a good institution, it is true, but I would rather have none than have no rest of nights. If an engineer knew how many sick and restless people he was almost murdering when he pulls that cord would he not be more considerate? Again I want to ask, What business has a corporation to be disturbing these thousands of citizens in this city after this manner?

E. N. ANDREWS.

ROSE—GREENEBAUM.

The Tables Turned—The Latter Being under Arrest for Conspiracy.

Another installment has just been received in the Rose-Greenebaum Hebrew romance. Joseph Greenebaum and his brother Bernard were arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Isaac Rose charging them with conspiracy, the accused giving bail to appear before Justice Prindiville Aug. 18 for examination. To make the case of alleged conspiracy plain the first chapters of the romance will have to be reviewed. Young Rose is the itinerant tailor and cutter who came here from New York and signed a contract to marry Rachel, the 18-year-old daughter of Joseph Greenebaum, he having been introduced to the maiden by a couple of Hebrew acquaintances who afterward put in a claim for a 5 per cent commission on the proposed marriage settlement on account of arranging the match. After the engagement feast had been celebrated and Rose had become as one of the Greenebaum family, he suddenly disappeared. Greenebaum alleged that the young man took $250 worth of the family jewels with him. So Rose was arrested and brought back to Chicago from Port Huron. His examination before Justice Wallace last Friday was fully detailed in THE TRIBUNE. There was no evidence against him and he was discharged. He asserts that the larceny charge was trumped up to get him back to Chicago and force him into a marriage which he had run away to avoid. Hence the warrant for conspiracy.

How They Made Tariffs in Olden Times

So far as can be discovered, the Tyrians and Phoenicians encouraged absolute free trade. Solomon and Hiram made a treaty of commerce and navigation to their united advantage without any restrictions whatever. The Athenians, about 450 years B. C., assessed a moderate ad valorem duty of 2 per cent on all importations, besides which they had an internal revenue tax. The Romans had a tariff for import and export of 2½ per cent, besides one of internal revenue; moreover, they had a system of bonded warehouses. In the era of Augustus the yearly income from these sources was not far from $200,000,000. When the purchasing power of money at that time is calculated, this would equal perhaps $1,000,000,000 in our day. There is said to be in existence in some European library a copy of an old Roman tariff comprising 2,500 articles on its list, which must have been promulgated after the ad valorem system to which I have referred, as the duties are many of them specific. McCullough says that at one period this duty was equivalent to 20 per cent on corn and most other merchandise. In the Jewish days of independence we find no record of import duties, although when Palestine became a Roman province the Roman tariff was probably put in force. Church historians say that Matthew, sometimes called Levi, was Collector at the port of Capernaum, an office doubtless of less account than a Collectorship these days. It might have been a reward for assistance in running the political machine. But it probably had not then been discovered that the custom-house existed for such purposes. At all events, it was a profitable position, as Levi was able "to make a great feast in his own house." It is further worthy of remark that he sent in his resignation on the day that he embraced Christianity. The career of St. Paul was nautical as well as evangelical, and it is, therefore, surprising that in his eventful history we find nothing that throws any light on this subject. He was a tentmaker by trade, but nothing is said of the duck that he used—if it was imported from Egypt or Tyre, or it it was the domestic production of the Jordan or Kedron mills. In all his adventures on the sea we do not find that the Captains of the ships in which he sailed were obliged to clear or enter at custom-houses, to pay homage or lighthouse dues, three months' wages to discharged seamen, or fees to consular sharks, nor is there the slightest hint that the Roman, the Greek, the Tyrian, or the Jew were prevented by the influence of any John Roach of the day from buying their ships wherever they pleased.

Coming down nearer to modern times, we discover the origin of the word "tariff." On the coast of Spain, just inside the Straits of Gibraltar, there is an island called Tarifa. When the Moors had possession of the Peninsula they established a very energetic custom-house force upon it. The scale of revenue was discretionary with the collector. All formalities of entering and clearing were dispensed with. Every vessel passing through the straits, in either direction, was brought to and robbed to the prudent extent of not absolutely preventing the Captain from undertaking another voyage. If he delivered up 15 per cent of his cargo, or paid its equivalent in money, he was allowed to go in peace. If he proved recalcitrant, and was then captured, the duties were collected on a sliding scale—he was made to walk the plank, and his vessel and cargo were confiscated. Generally, however, no resistance was offered. When the vessel arrived at the port of discharge her owners assessed the loss on the purchasers of the goods, and the result was pretty much as it is in our day. A great many people had to pay for what a small number of people got. This sort of duty collection ran all through the Middle Ages, a sad deterioration from the practice of the more enlightened Greeks and Romans of antiquity. The feudal Barons on the Rhine obtained their revenues in this summary way, which always reverted on the people.

But remember that all this time, whether duties were collected regularly or irregularly, the tariff was a tariff for revenue only. It was not until the reign of Charles V. that the greatest of all robberies commenced to be perpetrated on the people, under the guise of "protecting home industry," the meaning of which phrase ever since it was adopted until this day has been the industry of a few men in accumulating a fortune at the expense of the many and at the lowest wages they can force the laboring men to take. Charles V. had an inventive genius. He invented the slave trade, the inquisition, and the protective tariff. In the seventeenth century Colbert, the able Minister of Louis XIV., having by a liberal policy greatly benefited French commerce, in an evil day resolved to imitate Charles V., and went still further, arriving at actual prohibition, an end sought by some of our own protectionists, whose policy, if they could carry it out, would correspond with Aristotle's idea, which Charles and Colbert imbibed—sell everything and buy nothing.—*Capt. John Codman before the New York Free Trade Club.*

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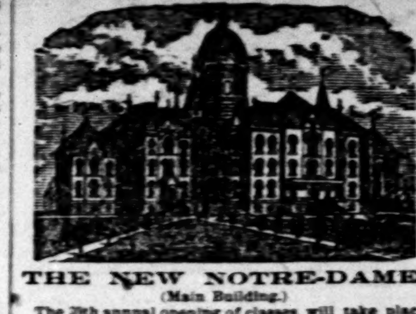
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	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Denver Express via Cheyenne	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Denver Short Line Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Sioux City & N. E. Nebraska	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Des Moines Day Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Des Moines Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Marshalltown Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Cedar Rapids Express	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
Cedar Rapids Night Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Algona & Webster City Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Webster City & Algona Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Northwestern Iowa Express	† 9:30 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Rockford & Elgin—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Freeport & Rockford	* 4:15 p m	*10:35 a m
Freeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:30 a m	§ 3:00 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St Paul & Minneapolis, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
Madison Sunday—Special	9:30 a m	4:00 p m
Winona & Minnesota Express	† 9:00 p m	[illegible]
Pierre & Deadwood Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota & Central Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona & Minnesota	* 7:30 p m	6:45 a m
Milwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	[illegible] p m
Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Mil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:05 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Milwaukee & Green Bay	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Waukesha Express	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Waukesha Express	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
Waukesha Express	* 3:00 p m	* 7:15 p m
Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Dodgeville & Galena, via Milwaukee and Madison	*11:30 a m	* 7:15 p m
Green Bay, via Janesville	* 9:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Oshkosh, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:40 a m
Lake Geneva Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:10 p m
Lake Geneva	* 3:15 p m	* 9:35 a m
Lake Geneva & Elgin	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Rockford Passenger	§ 9:30 a m	§ 7:00 p m
Elgin & Rockford—Special	* 7:15 a m	* 6:50 p m
Elgin Express	* 9:15 a m	* 2:40 p m
Elgin Sunday Express	1:15 p m	10:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
Elgin Express	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m
Elgin Express	*10:15 p m	* 6:[illegible] a m

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:30 a m	b 8:35 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Galesburg, Ottawa, Streator, Rockford & Freeport Express	b 8:10 a m	b 7:15 p m
Freeport, Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	b 10:30 a m	b 2:45 p m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
Nebraska Express	b 10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	b 10:30 a m	b 3:45 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 11:05 a m	b 1:40 p m
Denver Fast Express	a 12:05 p m	a 2:15 p m
Montana & Pacific Express	a 12:05 p m	a 2:15 p m
Kansas City & Denver Express	a 12:05 p m	a 2:15 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:55 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:30 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b 10:45 a m
St. Louis Express	b 4:45 p m	b 10:45 a m
Rockford & Freeport Express	b 4:45 p m	b 10:45 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Des Moines, Omaha, Lincoln & Denver Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Southern Pacific Express	a 9:25 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Kan. City & St. Joseph Night Ex	c 9:25 p m	d 6:55 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	b 9:30 p m	b 6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pas'ngr	8:30 a m	4:30 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Wed. & Sat. Theatre Train	11:30 p m	8:00 a m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday. *Wednesday only. Dubuque, Amboy, Rock Falls, and Sterling trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, Foot of Lake-st.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:45 p m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:05 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex	§11:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Atchison & Leavenworth Express	§11:00 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:35 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	§ 9:15 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	§10:45 p m	§ 6:20 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:55 a m	* 6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 8:40 a m	* 7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	*12:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 4:15 p m	* 1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:00 p m	* 4:47 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:00 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	* 6:30 p m	* 6:00 p m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 7:45 a m	* 8:50 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	* 4:30 p m	* 6:50 p m
*Theatre Train	11:30 p m	11:00 p m
Church Train	1 1:15 p m	10:05 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. ¶Thursdays and Saturdays only. ‡Sundays only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Depot: Corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. Ticket Offices, 61 and 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Waukesha, Oconomowoc, La Crosse	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
Oconomowoc & Waukesha	* 3:05 p m	*10:30 a m
Oconomowoc & Waukesha	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Mil., Oconomowoc, Sparta	§11:30 a m	§ 3:00 p m
Winona, St. P., Minne'p'lis, etc.	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha & Appleton	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Stevens Point & Ashland	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, Dakota, & Minnesota	* 5:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Waukesha, Palmyra, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Way	*11:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Janesville and Mineral Point	*11:30 a m	* 4:00 p m
Libertyville	* 6:20 p m	* 8:25 a m
Rockford, R. I., and Janesville	*10:00 a m	* 4:30 p m
Dubuque and Cedar Rapids	*11:30 a m	* 3:00 p m
Dubuque, Sioux City, & Yankton	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Elgin and Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
Elgin Special Fast	* 5:15 p m	* 8:25 a m
Elgin Sunday	4:00 p m	10:15 a m
Itaska	* 6:30 p m	* 6:40 a m

Trains for Humboldt and North Chicago leave at 6:55 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.; arrive at 6:40 a. m. and 7:40 a. m. daily, Sunday excepted.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Union Depot, State and Twelfth-sts. All State-st. cars run to the Depot, and Wentworth-av. cars pass within one block. Ticket Offices, 65 South Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:55 a m	* 7:55 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 9:05 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	* 8:55 a m	* 3:35 p m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

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Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-sts. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 80 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Pueblo, Leadville & California Fast Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona & California Ex	§11:30 p m	§ 7:45 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express / via Chenoa	* 9:00 a m	* 2:30 p m
Pekin & Peoria Ex., via Joliet	§11:30 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*12:30 p m	* 2:25 p m
	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket Offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York Fast Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§10:35 a m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
aNight Express	§10:30 p m	§ 5:50 a m
Michigan Express (daily)		4:40 p m
Elkhart Accommodation		*11:30 a m

a—Saturdays leave at 11:30 p. m. §Daily. *Sundays excepted.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:10 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Express	§ 5:10 p m	* 8:35 a m
Night Express	§10:50 p m	* 7:20 p m

§Daily. *Sundays excepted.

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The new and elegant B. & O. Sleeping-Cars between Chicago and New York daily at 8:10 a. m., 5:10 and 10:50 p. m.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 6:45 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Fast New York Express	§ 3:30 p m	
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:35 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 9:10 p m	* 7:30 a m
Local Passenger (daily)		2:50 p m

*Sunday excepted. §Daily. †Saturday excepted. aSaturdays leave at 5:15 p. m.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:00 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, 101 Clark-st., 59 State-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific, Brink's Express (cor. State and Randolph-sts.).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 4:15 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner of Twelfth and State-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express (exc'pt Sunday)	8:50 a m	6:35 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express (except Saturday)	9:00 p m	7:45 p m
Blue Island Acc'modatn (ex.Sun)	5:35 p m	7:54 a m
South Lawn Acc'modatn (ex.Sun)	12:00 m	2:50 p m

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ [illegible] p m	* [illegible] p m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:20 p m	* [illegible] p m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
bSpringfield Night Express	§ [illegible] p m	* [illegible] p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 a m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ [illegible] p m	* [illegible] p m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* [illegible] p m
Chatsworth Express	* 4:25 p m	*10:40 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:40 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 3:45 p m

b—On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c—On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

(Pan-Handle Route.)

Depot corner of Madison and Canal-sts., West Side. Ticket Offices at Depot and 121 Randolph-st., 65 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	* 8:05 a m	* 7:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville & Columbus Express	§ 7:35 p m	§ 7:10 a m
Logansport Accommodation	* 4:05 p m	*11:25 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

Depot corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Express	* 8:05 a m	* 6:20 p m
Limited Express	§ 5:20 p m	§10:40 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 5:20 p m	§ 6:25 a m
Express	§10:30 p m	§ 6:10 a m

*Except Sunday. §Daily.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company. "Monon Route."

Office, 122 Randolph-st. Depot, Twelfth-st., near State. Ticket Offices, Palmer House & Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:05 a m	8:05 p m
Night Express	7:30 p m	8:35 a m

For explanation of reference marks (* † ‡ § etc.), see head of the time-table.

Goodrich Steamers.

TIME TABLE: TWICE DAILY.

For Racine and Milwaukee ... 9 a m and 8 p m

The morning boat goes through to Sheboygan and Manitowoc.

For Ludington and Manistee daily at ... 9 a m

For Menominee, Sturgeon Bay, Kewaunee, and Ahnapee daily ... 9 a m

For Green Bay, De Pere, and all Bay Ports, Escanaba, and all Lake Superior Towns via Escanaba, Saturday at ... 9 a m

For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Etc., Daily at ... 7 p m

For Frankfort, Pierport, etc., Tuesdays and Saturdays at ... 7 p m

*Sunday morning excepted. Sunday excepted. Office and docks at foot of Michigan-av.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION LINE STEAMERS

Leave Chicago every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m. for

Collingwood, Toronto, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Ogdensburg, Montreal, and intermediate points.

Through tickets for Boston, Portland, New York, and all points in New England, Northern New York, and Canada. D. B. LINSTED, Agent. Office and Docks No. 7 North Wells-st., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre, Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

FRANCE, Perier de Hauterive ... Wed., Aug. 23, noon

LABRADOR, Jouclа ... Wednesday, Aug. 30, 6 a m

ST. GERMAIN, Dangelzer ... Wednesday, Sept. 6, [illegible]

PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100 and $80. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.

Checks payable at sight in amounts to suit the Banque Transatlantique of Paris.

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

DIRECT FOR MARSEILLES,

Touching at Gibraltar and Barcelona.

The following steamers will leave New York direct for Gibraltar and Marseilles, taking freight and passengers:

VILLE DE MARSEILLES ... About Aug. [illegible]

RATES OF PASSAGE

For Gibraltar—First Cabin ... $[illegible]

For Barcelona and Marseilles—First Cabin ... $[illegible]

Steerage ... $[illegible]

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 6 Bowling Green, foot of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. WINTER, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE

Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails, New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.

Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.

These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

Buckingham Hotel,

FIFTH-AV. AND FIFTIETH-ST.,

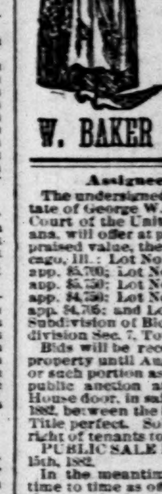
(Opposite Cathedral.)

NEW YORK.

WETHERBEE & FULLER, Proprietors.

Strangers will here find excellent accommodations at reduced prices during the summer months.

This new and elegant house is very centrally located for the reception of guests, either permanent or transient. It is charmingly situated, being a central point amidst the most fashionable residences, churches, etc., etc.; near the Grand Central Depot, within three minutes' walk of the elevated roads and Madison-av. cars. The ventilation, heating, and plumbing are arranged on the most approved principles. The hotel is conducted on the European plan, patronized by the best families of Europe and America, with a restaurant of unsurpassed excellence and at reasonable charges.



GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa.

Warranted *absolutely pure Cocoa*, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has *three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of George W. Ewing Jr., by order of the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, will offer at private sale, at not less than the appraised value, the following lots in the City of Chicago, Ill.: Lot No. 22, Block 3, in Duncan's Addition, app. $5,700; Lot No. 5, Block 4, in Duncan's Addition, app. $5,250; Lot No. 13, Block 3, in Duncan's Addition, app. $4,250; Lot No. 11, Block 24, in Duncan's Addition, app. $4,705; and Lot No. 36, Block 24, in Corcoran's Subdivision of Block 24, Canal Trustees' Addition Subdivision Sec. 7, Town 39, Range 14, east, app. $[illegible].

Bids will be received for any part or all of this property until Aug. 15, 1882. If not sold then the same or such portion as may remain unsold will be sold at public auction at the Clark-st. entrance Court-House door, in said city on the 17th day of August, 1882, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 4 p. m. Title perfect. Sold subject to taxes of 1882 and to right of tenants to remain until October 1. Terms cash.

PUBLIC SALE POSTPONED until FRIDAY, Sept. 15th, 1882.

In the meantime I will sell at private sale, from time to time as offers may be made, at not less than the appraised values, up to said date.

HOMER C. HARTMAN, Assignee, &c., 22 West Berry-st., Fort Wayne.

BEATTY'S ORGANS, 27 stops, $90. Pianos, $297.50. Factory running day and night. Catalogue free. Addr. Daniel F. Beatty, Washington, N. J.

Dr. Lucas' PRIVATE DISPENSARY, 132 So. CLARK ST. Chicago.

Chartered by the State of Illinois, for the special, certain and speedy cure of Private, Nervous and Chronic Diseases. Dr. LUCAS is a graduate of two regular (Allopathic and Eclectic) Medical Colleges, ... YOUNG MEN ... $500 for every case of Private Disease that I fail to cure. ...

Send two 3-cent stamps for circular.

STARTLING DISCOVERY! LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y.

NO CURE NO PAY DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago

Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, [illegible]

VOLUME XL...

Apo...

"THE ...

"Its purity offers ... rural districts, as in ... ordinary drinking wa...

ANNUAL ...

Of all Groc...

BEWARE ...

BLANK BO...

Of every description a... regular and special fo... ing, for Banks, Corpora... mercial Houses, and ev... business. The most co... sortment in this ma... reasonable prices.

Blank Books made ... first-class style.

BANK AND OFFICE ...

Furnished complete a... tice.

Skeen & S...

Stationers, Printers, and Blank ...

77 MADISON...

Opposite McVicker's Th...

Telephone No. 2076.

"The Clarendon" Shirts

Cannot Tear Down Back.

FINE STOCK AND CUSTOM WORK OUR SPECIALTIES.

Ask Your Dealers for Them.

EXTRA FINE NECKWEAR,

NEW SILKS—NEW STYLES.

THOMAS & HAYDEN,

Wholesale Manufacturers,

254 Madison-st.,

Chicago, Ill.

Exclusive Agents for Gray's Collars.

L. MANASSE, O...

88 Madison-st., Tribune B...

Importer and Dealer in Optical, M... Surveying instruments, comprising O... Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Ba... rometers, Drawing Instruments, &c.

MANASSE SIGHT IS PRICELESS TRIBUNE

Spectacles and Eye Glasses ad... to the various defects of vision.

MARSHAL'S S...

OF

Avenue Mills and ...

I call attention to this property, ... by the Marshal of the Louisville Ch... order of said Court:

Case 36,744—Jno. S. Branni... Franklin Insurance Co...

On the 21st day of August, 1882, ... about the hour of 3 o'clock in the ... ing to law and the rules of said Cou... with all the improvements, in the C... State of Kentucky, beginning at a p... line of Duncan-st., 156 feet east of t... ner of Fifteenth and Duncan-sts., ... north in a line parallel with Fifteent... the south line of Portland-av., ... line of Portland-av. southeastwardl... line of a lot owned by the Louisvill... Chicago Railroad Company, thence ... company's line 96 10-12 feet, to the ... can-st. 80 feet to the beginning, being t... by John D. Barbour, &c., to Joh... signee, and by Moise, Barbour & Co... bour, by deeds recorded in De d-Bo... and 248, page 52, of the Jefferson Co...

The terms of sale, one-fourth in ... ance on credits of 6, 12, 18, and 24 m... require the purchaser to execute ... surety, for equal parts of the unpaid ... with interest at the rate of 6 per c... from day of sale until paid, and a lien ... sold to further secure the purchas... quire of the purchaser $50 as a dep... said Court.

The Mill and Elevator has a railro... sides, capable of holding five cars, ... loading, at one time. A drive-way t... of the building for wagons, which c... the grain-bins by spouts. In the ... ton scale.

There is also a hopper-scale, 42,500 ... The storage capacity is about 75,00... in bins and sacks; two boilers (two ... drum and heating apparatus for wa... gine, three large and one small bu... two hominy mills, and two kiln... meal.

I shall be glad to give any furth... regard to the Mill and Elevator ... Parties desiring to inspect the prop... Whipple at the Mill, who will take ... ing them through.

JNO. S. BRAN... No. 922 West Main-st...

THE OLD RELI...

CUNARD ...

Established 184...

Three and four sailings a week. ... ships and no live stock carried. T... lost a passenger, is the oldest line ... has the finest fleet afloat. Pass... from all parts of Europe at lowest ... £1 and upwards. P. H. DU V...

F. G. WHITING, Manager We... 131 Randolph-st., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN...

STEAMSHIP LIN...

BETWEEN NEW YORK, SOUT... DON, HAVRE, AND B...

The steamers of this Company w... day from Bremen Pier, foot of Th... RATES OF PASSAGE—From Ne... ampton, London, Havre and Breme... Second Cabin, $60; steerage, $30; ... Tickets, $24. Return Tickets at gre... Steamers sail from Pier, between ... sts., Hoboken, N. Y.

OELRI... 2 Bowling G...

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., ... General Agents for Chicago.

ALLAN ...

ROYAL MAIL STEAM...

VIA QU... B... C,

PASSAGE all classes between ... Europe and all Railroad Stations ... rates. Accommodations Une... Weekly Sailings. Shortest s... ALLAN & CO., Gen. Agts., 72 La ... CHAS. J. SUNDELL, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE, LIVERPO...

IMPORTANT ...

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA QU...

The well-known steamship C... is intended to sail from New Yo... Saturday, Sept. 9, 2 p. m. | Satu... Cabin, $80 and $100. Excursion ... Rates. Steerage—Outward, $... HENDERSON BROT... 7 Bowling G...

ANCHOR LINE MAIL...

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW...

FURNESSIA, Aug. 19, 8 a m | ANCH... BOLIVIA, Aug. 26, 3 p m | DEVO...

Cabin, $60 to $80. Excursion Ticke... Second Cabin, $40. Steerage—Outw... For book of "Tours in Scotland," ...

HENDERSON BROTHERS, ...

WHITE STAR...

Carrying the United States and R... New York and Liverpool. For pa... pany's office, 48 South Clark-st., ... ALFRED LAGERGREN, Gen... Drafts on Great Britain and ...